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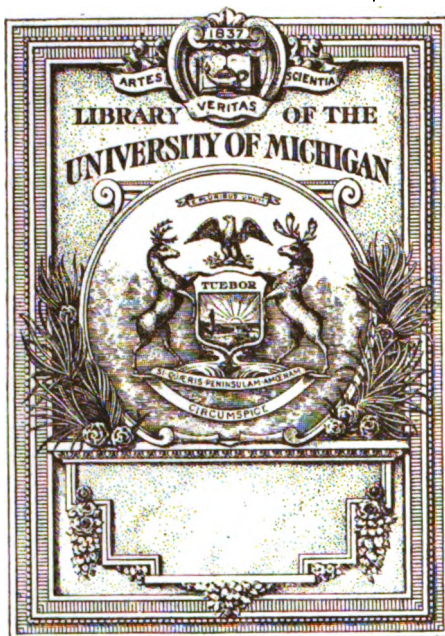
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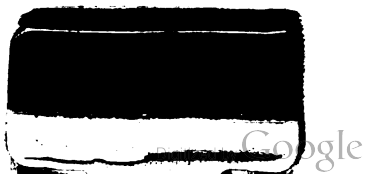
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THE GIFT OF
Rome St. Custodial
Asylum



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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF MICH.

APR 13 1908

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

N.Y.
Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1895.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY, 1896.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,

STATE PRINTERS,

ALBANY AND NEW YORK.

1896.

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44

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 43.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 30, 1896.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—In compliance with the statute organizing the Rome State Custodial Asylum, we respectfully submit to your consideration this, the first annual report of this asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Very respectfully yours.

E. STUART WILLIAMS,
President.

JIM STEVENS,
Vice-President.

W. H. CLOHER, JR.

F. T. GORTON.

E. S. BATCHELLER.

E. H. CONANT.

W. C. WHEELER.

HOMER T. FOWLER.

J. MILLARD BRAINERD,

F. W. SPICER.

J. I. SAYLES.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Managers.

HON. E. STUART WILLIAMS, <i>President</i>	<i>Rome.</i>
HON. JIM STEVENS, <i>Vice-President</i>	<i>Rome.</i>
J. MILLARD BRAINERD, <i>Secretary</i>	<i>Rome.</i>
HON. J. I. SAYLES.....	<i>Rome.</i>
WILLIAM C. WHEELER.....	<i>Rome.</i>
FREMONT W. SPICER	<i>Deater.</i>
F. T. GORTON, M. D.....	<i>Waterville.</i>
EUGENE F. CONANT	<i>Camden.</i>
E. S. BATCHELLER	<i>Rome.</i>
HOMER T. FOWLER.....	<i>Rome.</i>
W. H. CLOHER, JR.....	<i>Utica.</i>

Treasurer.

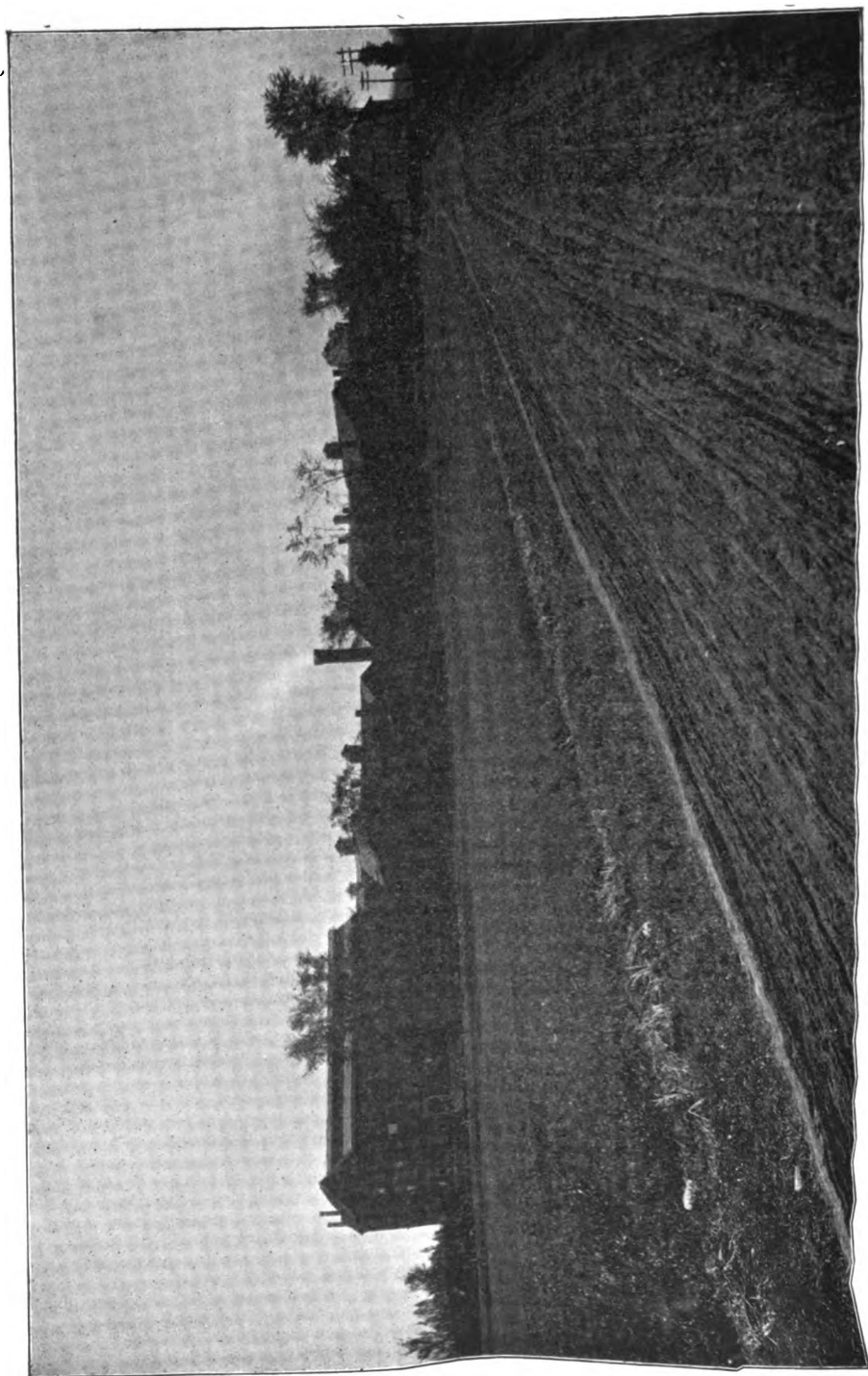
WILLIAM G. CORNWELL	<i>Rome.</i>
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Resident Officers.

JOHN F. FITZ GERALD, M. D.....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
JAMES T. STONE.....	<i>Steward.</i>

Medical Interne.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.



Report of the Managers.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, in compliance with law, respectfully submit their first annual report of the asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, together with the report of the treasurer and superintendent, for your consideration.

The treasurer's report shows that we have received from the State Treasurer and other sources, on account of

Maintenance.	\$29,346 03
Special appropriations.	18,395 75
Total.	<u>\$47,741 78</u>

That there was expended from this amount the sum of	\$44,499 74
Leaving in the treasurer's hands, October 1, 1895,	
a balance on account of maintenance of.	248 98
And to the account of special funds, the sum of.	<u>2,993 06</u>

Vouchers, in detail, showing these expenditures, have been filed with the Comptroller of the State, as required by law. They have been audited by the auditing committee, and accounted for in the records of the institution.

The asylum has been visited by various members of the board at frequent intervals, and by a majority of the board at regular and special meetings.

Rules and regulations have been adopted governing the conduct of attendants and other employes.

The by-laws were formulated, adopted and then approved by the State Board of Charities.

The report of the superintendent shows that there were in the asylum October 1, 1894, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine

(199) inmates, that there were twenty-one (21) deaths and one (1) discharge during the year, and there were admitted twelve (12) persons, and that one hundred and eighty-nine (189) were in custody October 1, 1895.

The number of applicants for admission has been largely in excess of our accommodations. Within a few months we hope, however, to have ample room for at least one hundred and fifty (150) additional patients.

Contracts have been let for the boiler house, chimney stack, conduits, dynamo room, laundry building, steam heating, for plumbing and sewers, also for electric wiring.

The boiler house, chimney stack, conduits, dynamo room and laundry, are in process of construction and will be completed by next spring. The sewer is nearly completed and progress is being made in the steam heating, plumbing and electric wiring work.

We regret that the appropriation was not sufficient to cover all the necessary apparatus for completing the steam heating and ventilation, and we are therefore obliged to ask for an additional appropriation for that purpose.

The appropriation for electric lighting was not sufficient to complete the plant. The dynamo building was let to the lowest bidder for the sum of \$3,363, the electric wiring for \$4,498 and the engine for \$975, leaving a balance of \$164 for wiring that is not included in contract, and for advertising and inspection.

It is very necessary that another appropriation be made to cover the dynamos needed, as well as for additional wiring and fixtures. The asylum is at present lighted with kerosene, and the danger from fire can not be overestimated.

An amount will be asked for fire apparatus, as the institution is without adequate fire protection.

The asylum is without cold storage facilities, and in order that economical purchases of meats, butter, eggs, etc., may be made, it is necessary that we ask for a sum of money sufficient to cover the erection of an ice house, with suitable compartments in it, in which to store the above articles in large quantities.

At present we can buy meats in quantities for daily consumption only, and therefore can not take advantage of the lowest market price for large quantities.

The present highway from Rome to Lowell, passes directly through the asylum premises, within a few feet of the buildings devoted to the care of patients. It destroys the most desirable building site, and detracts considerably from the value of the property when its use is taken into consideration.

By reason of its proximity, we are compelled to confine the majority of our people to the wards and inclosures, methods which have long been abandoned in nearly all similar institutions, as obsolete and inhuman.

By changing this highway from the main point where it now enters the asylum grounds, coming from Lowell, so as to join the road from Verona at or near the cemetery, and from that point continuing the road on a curve from the asylum until it joins the main road to Rome at a point where that road leaves the asylum grounds, there will be a considerable addition to the value of the State property, as it will give the institution valuable building property now rendered useless to us by being occupied as highways.

The inmates may then have the privacy which their condition demands, and not be subject to the jest or ridicule of the passerby, and at the same time, have all the liberty consistent with their unfortunate condition.

We feel deeply on this subject and have had a new route surveyed, with but little doubt that you would come to our relief in this matter. It is not our intention to trespass on adjoining properties, as all the necessary changes can be made within the territory of the institution. In constructing a new highway, the labor of many of our inmates could be utilized.

We hope you will see the necessity of this change, and make an appropriation for this purpose.

The farm stable is situated immediately to the west of our ward buildings, as well as the piggeries, slaughter-house, henneries and out-buildings of this character. During a great portion of the

year, the prevailing winds from the west blow the odors from these buildings directly into our wards. The stench from them is at times almost intolerable, as well as being insanitary.

The site is one of the best for erecting a building for patients. We desire to move this stable to the southeast of the present buildings, where it will be more accessible from our farm, and at the same time remove its objectionable features from our ward buildings. An appropriation will be asked for this purpose.

The wear and tear of thirty-five years on the building formerly used for a county house, has been such that in its present condition it is barely habitable. In order to be used even temporarily it is necessary that extensive repairs be made in it.

The basement of the present buildings has been given up in a great measure to the steam, and other pipes. We understand that an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a new kitchen building, which would include associate dining-rooms, store-rooms and bakery, with sleeping rooms above for outside employes, was asked for last winter, with the approval of the State Board of Charities. We repeat this request, believing it to be inhuman to compel our employes and patients to work and live for hours daily in a damp basement, which is not adequately lighted, and is poorly ventilated. It is a relic of county care methods, and has been condemned by all persons who are interested in the welfare of the State wards.

Mr. Perry, the State Architect, has made a careful estimate as to the cost of constructing such a building, and it is imperatively needed, if this asylum is to properly care for those committed to its care.

In view of the number of the unteachable idiots and imbeciles in the county houses of the State, whom the Legislature contemplated that this asylum should care for, we feel it incumbent on us, as State officers, and consistent with the duty imposed on us by statute, that we ask that a sum sufficient for erecting and equipping buildings sufficient to care for 200 additional inmates be appropriated for that purpose.

Additional appropriations are asked for laundry machinery, for

painting and repairs to present buildings, for coal sheds, for farm stock and utensils, for medical and surgical appliances.

We ask that the same appropriation be made for maintenance as last year, as we feel convinced that that amount will cover all the needs of the institution for the ensuing year.

A resume of the foregoing shows the needs of the asylum for the coming year to be as follows:

An administration building would cost to erect and finish.	\$32,060
Two substantial two-story and basement brick buildings for the accommodation of inmates, each to contain 105 persons, to be of fire-proof construction; \$68,250 each, or a total of.	136,500
A kitchen building with associate dining-rooms for inmates and two dining-rooms for attendants, with dormitories over the same and at opposite end of the kitchen building a bakery, bread-room, pantry, refrigerator, store-rooms, scullery and a dining-room for outside help. This section of the building will be two stories high and afford accommodations for about twenty-five people.	67,223
To complete steam-heating and ventilation.	10,280
For completion of electric light plant.	5,000
For ice-house and cold-storage building, and apparatus.	7,500
For changing highway and constructing new roads through property.	7,500
For moving stable and constructing foundation for it. .	5,000
For painting and repairing the former county house. .	2,000
For additional laundry machinery.	2,500
For painting, repairing and betterments to present buildings.	6,000
For coal sheds.	2,500
For farm stock and utensils.	1,000
For medical and surgical appliances.	300
For furniture.	3,000

For fire apparatus.	\$ 1,000
For fire escapes.	500
	<hr/>
Total.	\$289,863
	<hr/>
Maintenance.	\$75,000
	<hr/>

The foregoing items are essential for the proper equipment of the asylum, and knowing, as we do, that the entire State is in sympathy with the institution and its purpose, we feel confident that the sums asked for, will be granted.

We desire to thank the Legislature and his excellency, the Governor, for the generous treatment received by the asylum at their hands, and trust there is no reason why it should not continue to receive their fostering care.

In concluding this, the first annual report of the present board of managers, it is only proper that we should take this occasion to commend the faithfulness, zeal and great interest shown by our superintendent, Dr. John F. Fitz Gerald, in his efforts to properly organize and care for the unfortunates committed to this institution. His duties have been more exacting because of the condition of the buildings, the necessity of preparing for, and recommending the construction of new, as well as repairing the old, all in the face of circumstances that might well have discouraged a man who had less at heart the welfare of those entrusted to him.

To the assistant physician, the steward and other officers, recognition is due for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

Respectfully submitted.

E. STUART WILLIAMS.
JIM STEVENS.
W. H. CLOHER.
F. T. GORTON.
E. S. BATCHELLER.
E. H. CONANT.
W. C. WHEELER.
HOMER T. FOWLER.
J. MILLARD BRAINERD.
F. W. SPICER.
J. I. SAYLES.

December 10, 1895.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—The Treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the last nine months of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

GENERAL FUND.

1895.

Jan.	Receipts from Comptroller	\$3,179 76
	Receipts from superintendent.....	267 22
		\$3,446 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 3 to 87, inclusive.....	3,343 98
Balance	\$103 00

Feb.	Balance on hand from last month	\$103 00
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	1,100 97
		\$1,203 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 3 to 37, inclusive.....	1,142 87
Balance	\$61 10

March	Balance on hand from last month	\$61 10
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	1,923 63
		\$1,984 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

March	On vouchers Nos. 3 to 65, inclusive.....	\$1,950 43
	Balance.....	<u>\$34 30</u>
April	Balance on hand from last month.....	\$34 30
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	<u>\$3,840 18</u>
		\$3,874 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 62, inclusive.....	3,277 92
	Balance.....	<u>\$596 56</u>
May	Balance on hand from last month.....	\$596 56
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	4,274 22
	Receipts from sale of old materials.....	20 79
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden produce.....	<u>9 37</u>
		\$4,900 94

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 83, inclusive.....	3,750 56
	Balance.....	<u>\$1,150 38</u>
June	Balance on hand from last month.....	\$1,150 38
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	3,654 00
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden produce.....	<u>32 62</u>
		\$4,837 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 76, 84 to 86, inclusive,	3,916 93
	Balance.....	<u>\$920 07</u>

July	Balance on hand from last month	\$920 07	
	Receipts from Comptroller	3,077 53	
	Receipts from sale of old materials	14 35	
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden produce	109 57	
	Receipts from reimbursing patients	130 00	
		<hr/>	\$4,251 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 58, inclusive	3,594 66
Balance	<hr/> \$656 86 <hr/>

1895.

Aug.	Balance on hand from last month	\$656 86	
	Receipts from Comptroller	3,900 00	
	Receipts from sale of old materials	13 26	
	Receipts from reimbursing patients	217 86	
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden produce	151 28	
		<hr/>	\$4,939 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 66, inclusive	3,683 63
Balance	<hr/> \$1,255 63 <hr/>

Sept.	Balance on hand from last month	\$1,255 63	
	Receipts from Comptroller	3,215 50	
	Receipts from sale of old materials	3 00	

Sept.	Receipts from sale of farm and garden produce	\$210 92	
		<hr/>	\$4,685 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 62, inclusive.....	4,436 07
Balance on hand.....	<hr/> \$248 98 <hr/>

SUMMARY GENERAL FUND.

Received from the Comptroller for the nine months of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1895.....	\$28,165 79
Received from superintendent.....	\$267 22
Received from sale of old materials.....	51 40
Received from sale of farm and garden produce.....	513 76
Received from reimbursing patients....	347 86
	<hr/> 1,180 24 <hr/>
Total.....	\$29,346 03
Paid vouchers from January to September, inclusive.	29,097 05
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	<hr/> \$248 98 <hr/>

SPECIAL FUNDS.

FURNITURE FOR WARDS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS.

(Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$12,604 59
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 26 to 44, 46 to 48, 50 to 65, 68 to 70, 73 to 77, 80 to 92, 94 to 97, 99 to 111.....	10,794 82
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	<hr/> \$1,809 77 <hr/>

FARM STOCK AND UTENSILS.

(Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$2,499 90
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 5 to 19, 25, 46, 49, 66, 67, 71, 72, 78, 79, 93, 98.....	1,791 42
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	<u>\$708 48</u>

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$98 75
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	<u>\$98 75</u>

PLUMBING.

(Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,254 80
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 14, 16, 19, 21, 28, 30 and 31.	1,211 48
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	<u>\$43 32</u>

INTERIOR REPAIRS AND PAINTING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$774 75
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 27 to 30, 32 and 40.....	722 77
Balance on hand October, 1895.....	<u>\$51 98</u>

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$725 70
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 1 to 3, 5 to 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 23, 24, 26, 33, 34, 36, 39.....	720 47
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	<u>\$5 23</u>

FURNISHING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$56 10
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 4 and 38.....	56 10

FENCING.

Received from Comptroller.....	\$350 50
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 25 and 27.....	74 97
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	\$275 53

BOILER HOUSE, CHIMNEY, CONDUITS, ETC.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$30 66
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 14 and 18.....	30 66

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FUND.

Received from Comptroller.....	\$18,395 75
Disbursements.	15,402 69
Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	\$2,993 06

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES.

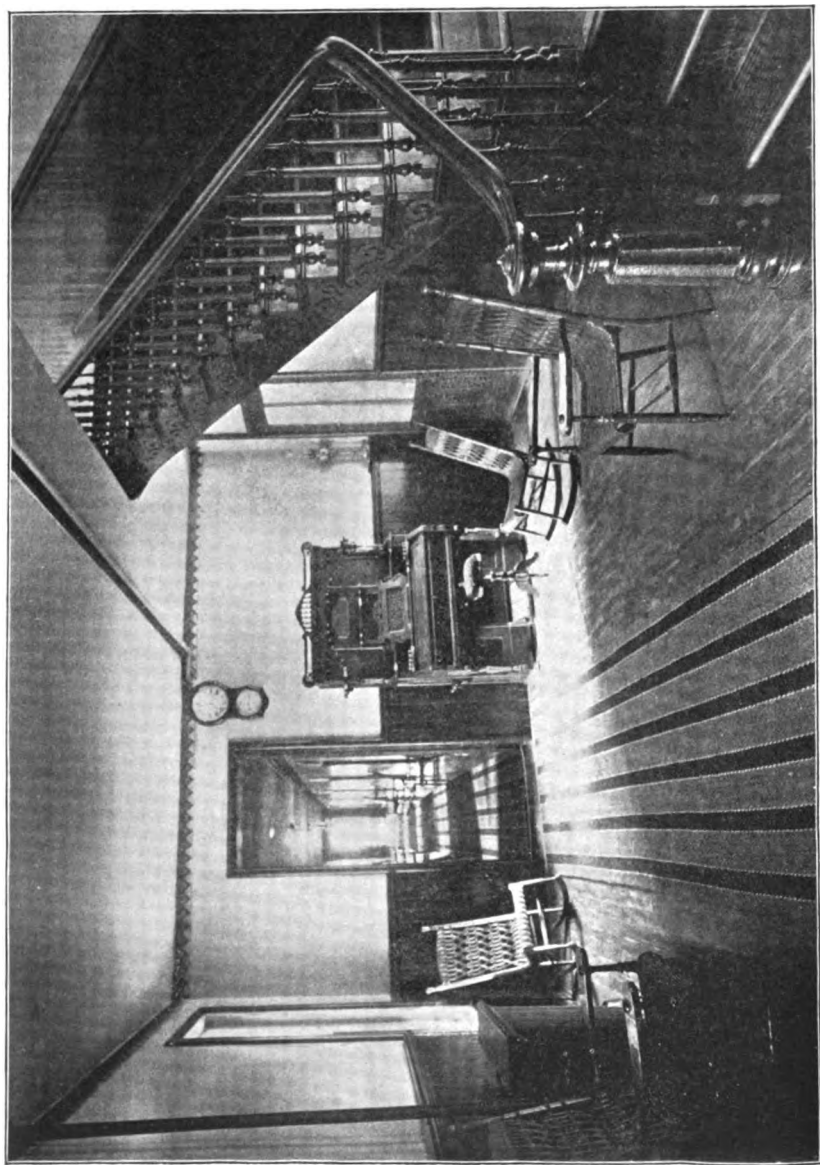
General fund.	\$248 98
Furniture for wards and administration building..	1,809 77
Farm stock and utensils (1894).....	708 48
Electric lighting.	98 75
Plumbing.	43 32
Interior repairs and painting.....	51 98
Farm stock, implements, etc. (1895).....	5 23
Fencing.	275 53
Total cash on hand October 1, 1895.....	\$3,242 04

(Signed.)

WILLIAM G. CORNWELL,

Treasurer.





Report of the Superintendent.

To the Board of Managers:

Gentlemen.—In conformity with the by-laws of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, I submit to you this, the first annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

The movement of population during the fiscal year has been as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1894.....	109	90	199
Admitted during year.....	9	3	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number in custody during year....	118	93	211
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Daily average population: Men, 110.6; women, 88.1; total, 198.7.

	Men.	Women,	Total
Discharged during year as unim- proved.....	1	....	1
Died.	12	9	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole number discharged during year....	13	9	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining October 1, 1895.....	105	84	189
Capacity of present building when com- pleted.	180	170	350
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the 199 remaining in custody at the beginning of the present fiscal year, 102 men and eighty-nine women — a total of 191 — were admitted from Oneida county insane asylum and from the State hospitals for the insane, to this asylum, by order of the State Commission in Lunacy. Six men and one woman were admitted

from their homes, and one man was admitted from a county house.

Of the twelve persons admitted during the present year, six men and one woman were admitted from home, two men and one woman were admitted from county houses and one man and one woman were admitted from State hospitals for the insane on an order from the State Commission in Lunacy.

The death rate is accounted for by the fact that sixteen, or more than seventy-eight per cent. of those who died were in a very feeble condition at time of admission. Seven, or thirty-three and one-third per cent. of total death, were from phthisis; three died in the condition of status epilepticus; four as a result of exhaustion; two died from organic disease of the heart; one each died from organic brain disease, pneumonia, general paresis, tubercular enteritis and cerebral hemorrhage. Sixteen of those who died were admitted from State hospitals for the insane. The mental condition of those who died shows that more than seventy-five per cent. were insane at time of death.

Applications.

We have received one hundred and twenty-two applications for admission since December, 1894. Much to our regret, we have been compelled to refuse these applications, owing to the insanitary condition of the plumbing of the asylum, and the meagre facilities we possess for caring for even the number we now have. An examination and report was made of the plumbing and sewage by Henri D. Dickinson, B. Sc., on the recommendation of the State Commission in Lunacy, and Hon. Isaac G. Perry, State architect. (The report, which speaks for itself, will be found in the appendix.)

Among the applications were many for children from 7 to 16 years of age, for whom there are no accommodations in the asylum. Considering that the State has assumed the responsibility for caring for all this most pitiable class of its dependents, and that no provision has been made by it for children of this class, unless they are teachable, it would seem advisable to request of

the Legislature, during its next session, a sufficient amount to care for at least one hundred children. They could be cared for very comfortably in one building adapted for the purpose.

Table six in the appendix, shows that 27,931 days' labor have been done during the year, and that an average of seventy-six of the inmates have been employed daily on the wards, in the dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, bakery, sewing-room and farm.

It is a matter of regret that we have no apparatus for making brooms, mats, brushes, mattresses, boots, shoes, slippers and clothing, and I would respectfully suggest that you ask the Legislature for an appropriation for that purpose. In an institution of this character, it is absolutely essential to the welfare of its inmates, that they be suitably employed, otherwise, there is no class so apt to become mischievous, troublesome, restless, and so prone to fall into bad habits. Much may be done in this line to inculcate habits of industry and cleanliness by conveying to them, by means of what they accomplish, their importance to themselves, the institution, and the public.

I refer in this connection particularly to the higher grades of imbeciles. The old laundry could easily be fitted up for that purpose at but little expense.

It is desirable that classes be formed in physical culture both for men and women. There is no suitable apartment for this purpose here at the present time, and I would recommend that one of the large day rooms in the west building be fitted up for that purpose. It could, at the same time, be temporarily used for an entertainment hall.

It would require at least \$500 to equip such a room for such purposes.

Religious services have been held every Sunday when the weather permitted during the summer and fall. During cold weather we have been obliged to discontinue services, owing to the fact that the contract work in progress in the west building has necessitated the shutting off of the steam supply; and the holding of services, under the circumstances, would have endangered the health of our inmates and employees.

During the past summer and fall we have taken advantage of every opportunity to entertain and amuse our people. They have taken long walks into the country when the weather permitted, have enjoyed games of ball after the harvest time, have attended Ringling Brothers' circus and the Oneida County fair, and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation of the kindness of the Ringling Brothers and the officers of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, in permitting free access, to the circus and fair respectively, to our people.

Should provision be made by the Legislature for equipping an entertainment hall in the west building, our inmates could have the benefit of dramatic and musical entertainments and dances. We have been fortunate several times in securing local and other talent in entertainments of this character, and afforded the inmates considerable pleasure.

Decoration Day and Fourth of July were spent in an appropriate manner, and I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy extended by the Rome Cyclers to our people, on that day, in allowing them free access to their exercises. The Comptroller was generous in allowing the amount estimated for celebrating the national holiday, and, as a result, one of the most enjoyable evenings in the year was passed.

Our employes are so few in number that, up to the present time, we have been unable to organize an orchestra or band, though we have succeeded in forming a good choir who assist during religious services, and at other times sing on the wards to the evident enjoyment of the patients.

It is necessary that there be a telephone system between the different buildings and from the various wards to the office, so that in an emergency any part of the institution could be reached at once. It would also save considerable unnecessary walking through the wards, and from building to building.

There was not sufficient money appropriated for the steam heating and ventilation. All efforts to ventilate the present wards had to be abandoned for lack of funds. They are foul from the use of years, and should, from every standpoint of

modern hygiene, be ventilated. I am satisfied they can be thoroughly ventilated for a sum of \$2,500.

Only one boiler could be purchased after putting the heating surface in all the ward buildings. In order that a proper degree of heat be maintained throughout the buildings, and to furnish high pressure for the laundry and kitchens, at least two more boilers would be required.

It is quite essential that another appropriation be asked to complete the electric lighting, and I would suggest that the plant in the dynamo-room be in duplicate, so that in case an accident should occur to one dynamo, the other would be in reserve.

We have been obliged, during the past year, to house our ice in an old shed, which is in a dilapidated condition.

We have no place whatever in which to keep butter, eggs, meat, fruit and other perishable articles, beyond the daily amount used, with a result that more or less material is wasted, besides being compelled to purchase in small quantities at a higher price. It is requisite that the institution should have a modern ice-house, in which there would be compartments for caring for larger quantities of perishable goods.

Anyone familiar with the topography of the asylum property, will realize the disadvantages we are laboring under when they consider the location of the present highways. In order that the institution should carry out its object (that is, the care and custody of its inmates) in an enlightened manner, it is obligatory that they be given the highest measure of personal liberty consistent with their condition. They are not committed as prisoners guilty of a felony or as especially dangerous to the community.

As we are situated now, our people are confined a greater part of the time, owing to the fact that the buildings are located directly on the highways, and if at large, they are subject to insults from the evil-disposed. Not only that, but it is dangerous for them to be at large, owing to the frequent passage of vehicles. If the highways could be moved from 800 to 1,000 feet away, our people could be allowed much more liberty, and the institution

would not be subject to unnecessary intrusion. I consider it of the utmost importance to the welfare of the asylum that the proposed change be brought about, and urgently recommend that you use your best endeavors to that end.

The west building, or former county house, will have to be occupied temporarily for the care of the inmates. It will require new flooring throughout, as well as new ceilings. The walls will have to be refinished. I would suggest that the least possible money be expended for these purposes. The building has been inspected by the Hon. Isaac G. Perry, the State Architect, and in a report made by him to the chairman of the ways and means committee he expresses himself as follows:

“The building shown and marked on the plans as the old almshouse building, is ill-adapted for hospital purposes, and is in a dilapidated condition, and it would be a waste of money to rebuild it. It should be torn down and a new structure two stories high built instead.”

Notwithstanding the above report, it is necessary for us to occupy the building temporarily, and until other provision is made, and some repairs should be made to it.

The farm stable should be moved to the southeast of the present buildings. It occupies the most slightly position about the institution, directly to the west of the west building.

Immediately in connection with the stable are the cow yard, the piggeries, slaughter-house, etc., from which offensive odors are constantly emanating. The prevailing winds are from the west, and as a result the wards are contaminated and far from inviting, the atmosphere being saturated with impure odors.

By moving this building as suggested, the stable would not be so easy of access to the public, and yet could be easily reached from all parts of the farm.

The placing of the new heating surface in buildings A and B practically renders their basement unfit for use, though that was hardly necessary to the accomplishment of that condition.

The ceilings are low, the flooring is laid on the earth, there is no method of proper ventilation, and for months each year the

walls are reeking with moisture, rendering the basements detrimental to the health of our employes and inmates.

By the construction of the building recommended by Mr. Perry for kitchen and associate dining-rooms, we could abandon the basements for every purpose except their legitimate one, that of containing the heating surface, the water and sewer pipes and the electric wiring.

Such a building is needed also to provide suitable quarters for the employes other than those in care of the inmates.

It provides in addition, a new bakery, thus doing away with the old one in the west building, which is in danger of falling in at any time, as well as a suitable store-room for groceries and provisions, dry goods and the large number of articles necessary in an institution of this character.

The new laundry will probably be ready for occupancy by next May; and it is essential that additional machinery be provided to do the work required. The estimate submitted to the Legislature last winter was obtained from the experience of other institutions of the State, and it is to be regretted that the whole amount was not appropriated. We will need at least \$2,500 to complete the plant.

The buildings A and B, which are substantial in structure, have been neglected for some years past, and although comparatively modern in construction, they have the appearance in the interior of being old buildings. The ceilings are decayed in many places. In others, the lathing is loose and the plaster has fallen down in a number of places.

The flooring needs renewing on all the wards.

Every part of these two buildings needs to be repainted.

Mr. Perry has estimated that it will require \$6,000 to accomplish these results.

The fund appropriated last year to construct the boiler house, chimney stack, coal sheds and conduits, was sufficient to complete only the boiler house, conduits and chimney stack, so that the asylum has no provision for housing coal. The location of the asylum makes it necessary that we keep a good supply of coal on

hand, as often for days in winter, the roads are impassible, and the institution would be in a critical condition should there not be a sufficient amount of coal stored to meet such emergencies.. Sheds should be provided to hold at least a thousand tons of coal.

I have mentioned the necessity for constructing a building to provide accommodations for 100 children.

We are receiving almost daily, letters from different parts of the State, asking and beseeching that we receive more inmates.

The constantly growing demands upon our accommodations require that a suitable building be constructed to care for 100 adults.

These two buildings could be erected for an amount not to exceed a per capita cost of \$550 for each inmate, as well as equipping them in a satisfactory manner. There are several hundred of this class now in the different county houses.

The superintendents of the poor of the majority of the counties are applying for relief, admitting that they have not the proper facilities for giving these unfortunates suitable care.

The Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded Children is overcrowded by the large number of the unteachable class which they have accumulated, rather than throw them back upon the county houses.

The board of trustees of that institution expressed themselves as follows, in their last report to the Legislature on this subject:

“ At the last session of the Legislature, both of these objects were accomplished, acts having been passed establishing an asylum for unteachables at Rome, N. Y., and a colony for epileptics at Sonyea, N. Y. While the appropriations made for these institutions were inadequate to extend such immediate relief as would emphasize the distinctive purposes of this institution, they were sufficient to create the existence of such institutions, which, in time, will doubtless afford some measure of the relief desired here. And better still, they will render care and accommodation for those two classes of the feeble-minded, which have long been most deplorably neglected by the State.

"We sincerely hope that the incoming Legislature will extend a liberal hand to these newly-created institutions and establish them in such a position that the large degree of usefulness for which they are designed, may be accomplished speedily and with certainty."

It seems needless to say that every State and county charitable organization in the State is watching anxiously for the enlargement of this institution. There is no class of the State's wards who so need its fostering care.

As the institution develops, its needs grow with it. Within the present year, we will have a population of nearly three hundred and fifty, or almost double our present numbers.

We will require a large number of cows to provide milk for such a number. In addition, we will require more horses and vehicles for the transportation of coal, groceries and other commodities. I believe the sum of \$1,000 will cover these items.

No institution of this character should be without proper appliances for any emergency that may arise among its inmates. We have but a meagre number of medical and surgical instruments, and I would recommend that an appropriation be asked of \$300 to purchase such instruments, and some standard medical works bearing on the class for which the asylum was organized.

The reports of the steward and supervisor which follow, show what has been accomplished in their respective departments.

The asylum is without sufficient fire protection. We possess one hose cart, with about 500 feet of two and one-half inch fire hose. Being in a great measure dependent on our resources in case of fire, it becomes our duty to see that every precaution be taken to prevent any disastrous conflagration, and I would suggest that a chemical engine be purchased and that 2,000 feet of additional hose be purchased.

The sum of \$1,000 will cover these items.

Two fire escapes should also be erected, one for the present east building, and one for the south extension. The sum of \$500 will cover this expense.

We are to be congratulated that during the past year we have had no accident of serious character, and no epidemic of disease. The latter is a remarkable fact, when we consider the condition of the plumbing throughout the institution.

The asylum has been frequently visited by people from different parts of the state. Members of the State Board of Charities have been particularly attentive to the asylum, and among those who have visited it in an official capacity, are Dr. Stoddard and Hon. Peter Walrath of the committee on feeble-minded institutions, Dr. Stephen Smith, Hon. Robert McCarthy, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster and Dr. Charles S. Hoyt.

It has also been visited by a number of physicians who are interested in the study of types of degeneracy.

Members of your honorable board have been more than interested in the welfare of the institution and its inmates, and have manifested it, by your many visits to its wards.

We have been very fortunate in the character of our employes. They have been faithful to their duties, often of a most trying nature. It is to be regretted that the State does not make provision either to lessen the length of the daily service of the attendants, by employing more of them, or to give them an adequate compensation for the services rendered.

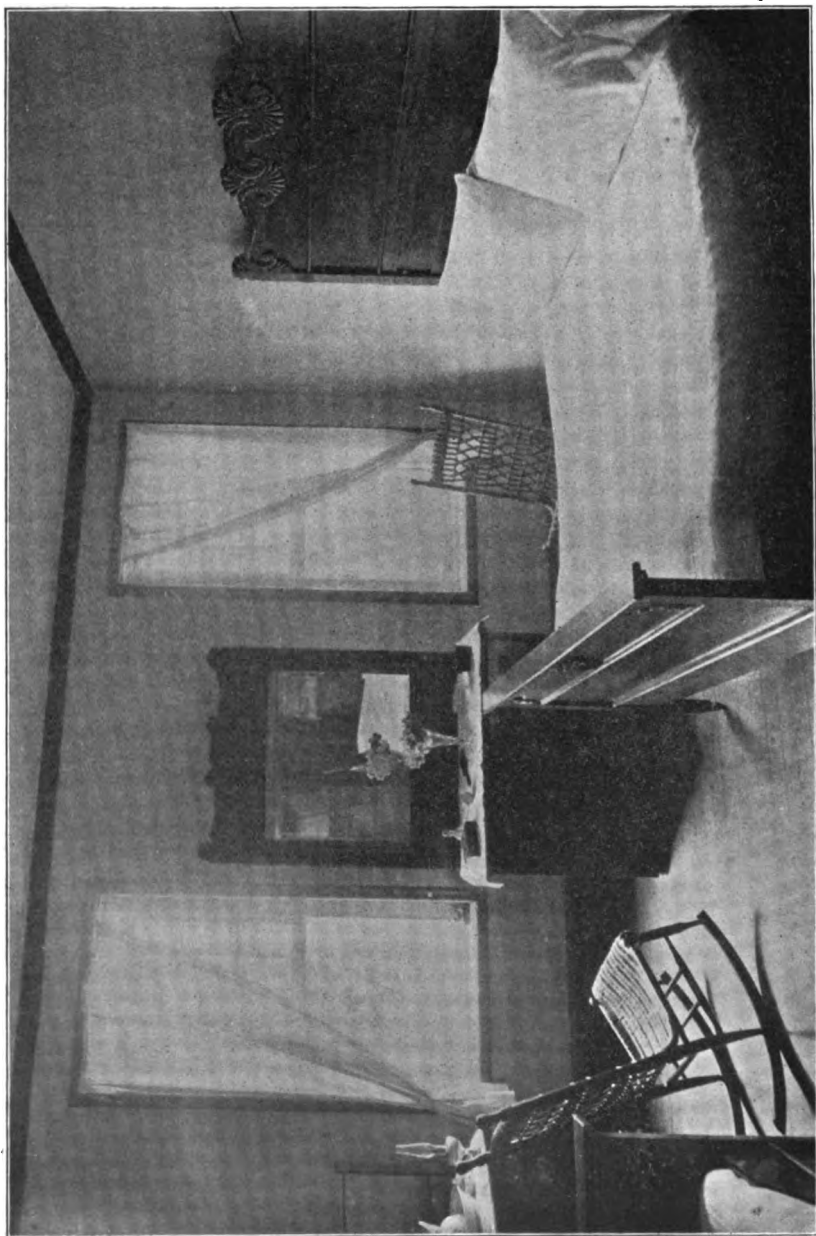
I desire to express to the officers my appreciation of the manner in which they have performed their arduous duties.

In closing this report I wish to convey to the managers, my deep sense of obligation for their advice and assistance, and to thank them for the cordial support and encouragement given me in the performance of my duties, as the executive officer of this asylum.

Very respectfully yours.

(Signed.) JOHN F. FITZ GERALD.

Superintendent.



Report of the Steward.

Products of Farm and Garden.

Potatoes, 3,649 bushels, twenty cents.....	\$737 80
Dried peas, 6½ bushels, one dollar.....	6 50
Oats, 877 bushels, twenty-five cents.....	219 25
Straw, 28 tons, eight dollars.....	224 00
Winter squash, 1,200 pounds, one cent.....	12 00
Beets, 1,000 bushels, twenty cents.....	200 00
Turnips, 258 bushels, fifteen cents.....	38 70
Ears field corn, 655 bushels, twenty-five cents.....	163 75
Ears sweet corn, 275 bushels, twenty-five cents.....	68 75
Cabbage, 4,500 heads, two cents.....	90 00
Hay, 165 tons, eleven dollars.....	1,815 00
Pumpkins, 30 loads, one dollar.....	30 00
Onions, 110 bushels, forty cents.....	44 00
Onions, 541 bunches, one cent.....	5 41
Cauliflower, 300 heads, five cents.....	15 00
Celery, 1,950 heads, one and a half cents.....	29 25
Dried beans, 138 bushels, one dollar and fifty cents.....	207 00
String beans, 25½ bushels, one dollar.....	25 50
Peppers, 44, one cent.....	44
Grapes, 210 pounds, two cents.....	4 20
Melons, 575, four cents.....	23 00
Cucumbers, 10,501, one-half cent.....	52 50
Pears, 15½ bushels, sixty cents.....	9 30
Tomatoes, 61 bushels, forty cents.....	24 40
Apples, 16 bushels, forty cents.....	6 40
Radishes, 320 bunches, one cent.....	3 20
Green peas, 46½ bushels, one dollar.....	46 50
Summer squash, 524, two cents.....	10 48
Asparagus, 196 bunches, four cents.....	7 84
Pie plant, 607 pounds, one cent.....	6 07

Spinach, 10½ bushels, thirty-five cents.....	\$3 68
Currants, 257 quarts, four cents.....	10 28
Lettuce, 1,880 heads, one cent.....	18 80
Raspberries, 140 quarts, five cents.....	7 00
Summer savory, 24 bunches, five cents.....	1 20
Sage, 40 bunches, five cents.....	2 00
Corn stalks, 55 tons, two dollars and fifty cents.....	137 50
Ears sweet corn, 508½ dozen, six cents.....	30 51
Salsify, 5 bushels, one dollar	5 00
Milk, 67 gallons, twelve cents.....	8 04
	<hr/>
	\$4,350 25
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Value of Stock on Hand.

Horses, 6.....	\$800 00
Cows, 2.....	60 00
Pigs, 12.....	42 00
	<hr/>
	\$902 00
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(Signed),

JAMES T. STONE,
Steward.

Report of the Supervisor.

JANUARY 1, 1895, TO OCTOBER 1, 1895.

Articles Made.—New.

Sheets	1,157
Dresses	100
Aprons.....	211
Pillow cases.....	660
Drawers	177
Chemise	164
Towels	522
Skirts	38
Burial robes.....	12
Men's pants.....	26
Men's waists.....	26
Bed pads.....	6
Caps	8
Stockings.....	12
Curtains.....	4
Furniture covers.....	14
Suspenders.....	27
Coffee bags.....	2
Planting bags.....	7
Base ball bags.....	4
Laundry bags.....	2
Bibs.....	23
Blankets	660
Bed spreads.....	278
Napkins	120
Table cloths.....	53

Articles Repaired.

Pants	387
Shirts	330
Drawers	118
Undershirts.	196
Vests.....	105
Coats.....	120
Stockings.....	117
Blankets	5
Sheets	1
Pillow cases.....	1
Aprons.....	4
Men's waists.....	8

(Signed.)

ELIZABETH ESENWINE,
Supervisor.

STATISTICAL TABLE

[Assembly, No. 43.]

5

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population during the Year Ending September 30, 1895.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1894.....	109	90	199
Admitted during year.....	9	3	12
Total number in custody during year.	118	93	211
Daily average population.....	110.6	88.1	198.7
Discharged during year as improved....	1	.....	1
Died	12	9	21
Whole number discharged during year.....	13	9	22
Remaining October 1, 1895.....	105	84	189
Capacity of present buildings when completed	180	170	350

TABLE No. 2.

Date of opening, May 1, 1894.

Total acreage of grounds and building.....	350½
Actual cost of real estate, including buildings.....	\$209,744 18
Value of personal property.....	20,419 13
Acreage under cultivation.....	261
Capacity of institution October 1, 1895.....	350
Daily average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1895.....	198.7

Receipts during the year:

From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12, inclusive.....	\$32,274 28
From private patients.....	377 48
From all other sources.....	535 54
Total receipts during year for maintenance.....	\$33,187 30

Total receipts during year for extraordinary improvements under special appropriations, including balance remaining on hand October 1, 1894.....	\$19,816 47
Surplus of maintenance fund on hand October 1, 1895...	248 98

Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements under legislative appropriations.....	\$16,823 41
Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1895.....	2,993 06

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants :

Men	\$30 00
Women.....	20 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	\$20 00
Women	14 00

Proportion of attendants to average daily population..	1-10
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year .,.....	\$4,350 25
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by inmates during the year.....	*

* No appreciable value.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of mental defect in cases admitted during the year ending September 30, 1895, and since May 1, 1894.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Epilepsy.....	1	....	1	12	6	18
Intemperance .....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Masturbation .....	....	....	....	6	....	6
Congenital	1	2	3	19	19	38
Overwork .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Heredity .....	....	....	....	5	5	10
Hernia .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Organic brain disease.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Apoplexy .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Traumatism.....	....	....	....	4	....	4
Measles.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Consanguinity of parents..	....	....	....	1	....	1
Scarlet fever	1	....	1	6	4	10
Asphyxia .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Severe fright .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Meningitis .....	....	....	....	1	3	4
Hydrophalous	1	....	1	1	....	1
Rickets.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Menstrual disorder.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Unascertained	5	1	6	108	85	193
Ill health .....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Menopause.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Eclampsia .....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Arrested development....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Sexual excess .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total.....	9	3	12	175	134	309

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing forms of mental impairment of those admitted, discharged and died during year ending September 30, 1896, and since May 1, 1894.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.						
	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.		DIED.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Idiocy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idio-imbecility	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
Imbecility, low grade	2	1	3	...	...	...	7
Imbecility, medium grade	2	1	3	...	...	...	1
Imbecility, high grade .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insane .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Epileptic	3	1	4	...	...	...	6
Total	9	3	12	1	...	...	21

TABLE NO. 4 — (Concluded).

SINCE MAY 1, 1904.									
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy	3	2	5	....	....	....	1	....	1
Idio-imbecility	13	9	22	....	....	....	1	....	1
Imbecility, low grade	33	30	63	....	....	....	3	3	6
Imbecility, medium grade	25	15	40	....	....	....	....	2	2
Imbecility, high grade	7	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insane	85	68	153	56	36	92	4	3	7
Epileptic	9	9	18	....	....	....	6	2	8
Total	175	184	309	56	86	92	15	10	25

TABLE No. 4.
Showing forms of mental impairment of those admitted, discharged and died during year ending September 30, 1895, and since May 1, 1894.

DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.								
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Idiocy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idio-imbecility	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Imbecility, low grade	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	4
Imbecility, medium grade	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1
Imbecility, high grade .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insane .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3
Epileptic	3	1	4	...	...	...	5	1
Total	9	3	12	1	...	1	12	9
								21

TABLE No. 4 — (Concluded).

SINCE MAY 1, 1894.									
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy	3	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
Idio-imbecility	13	9	22	...	...	...	1	...	1
Imbecility, low grade	33	30	63	...	...	...	8	3	6
Imbecility, medium grade	25	15	40	...	...	...	...	2	2
Imbecility, high grade	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insane	85	68	153	56	36	92	4	8	7
Epileptic	9	9	18	...	...	...	6	3	8
Total	175	184	309	56	36	92	15	10	25

TABLE No. 5.

Showing cause of death of all who have died during the year ending September 30, 1895, and since May 1, 1894.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Epilepsy	1	....	1	1	....	1
Exhaustion	2	....	2	2	1	3
General paresis.....	1	....	1	1	1	2
Heart disease .....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Inanition.....	3	....	3	3	1	4
Meningitis.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Organic brain disease	1	....	1	1	....	1
Paralysis .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Status epilepticus.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Pneumonia .....	....	1	1	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Tuberculosis	2	7	9	2	7	9
Total	12	9	21	14	14	28

TABLE No. 6.

Showing hereditary tendency to mental enfeeblement in those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1895, and since May 1, 1894.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch .....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Maternal branch.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Paternal and maternal branches.....	....	....	....	3	2	5
Collateral branches .....	....	1	1	3	7	10
No heredity tendency ....	....	....	....	1	3	4
Unascertained.....	9	2	11	166	120	286
Total	9	3	12	175	134	309

TABLE No. 7.

Showing age at which mental defect first appeared in those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1895, and since May 1, 1894.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 15 to 20 years	1	1	2	12	13	25
From 20 to 25 years	4	.....	4	30	11	41
From 25 to 30 years	1	.....	1	18	15	33
From 30 to 40 years	2	1	3	38	16	54
From 40 to 50 years	1	.....	1	32	38	70
From 50 to 60 years .....	.....	.....	.....	25	22	47
From 60 to 70 years .....	.....	1	1	13	15	28
From 70 to 80 years .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Total	9	3	12	175	134	309

TABLE No. 8.

Showing form of employment and number days' work done by inmates, during the year ending September 30, 1895.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	7,456	5,856	13,312
Laundry	1,401	3,396	4,797
Dining-rooms	496	2,617	3,113
Kitchen	407	1,016	1,423
Farm	3,744	.....	3,744
Shops	488	.....	488
Store	259	.....	259
Bakery	317	.....	317
Sewing-room .....	.....	478	478
Total days' work	14,568	13,863	27,931

TABLE No. 9.

Showing nativity of those admitted during year ending September 30, 1895, and since May 1, 1894.

NATIVITY.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Canada.....	1	....	1	3	3	6
Denmark.....	2	....	2
England.....	5	5	10
Finland.....	1	1	2
France.....	2	....	2
Germany.....	12	9	21
Holland.....	1	1
Hungary.....	1	....	1
Ireland.....	19	13	32
Italy.....	2	....	2
Poland.....	1	1	2
Scotland.....	2	2
Sweden.....	1	....	1
United States.....	8	2	10	111	83	194
Wales.....	4	4
Unascertained.....	1	1	15	12	27
Total.....	9	3	12	175	134	309

TABLE No. 10.

Showing residence by counties of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1895, and since May 1, 1894.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1895.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....	1	....	1	11	2	13
Alleghany.....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Broome.....	1	....	1	1	1	2
Cattaraugus.....	....	....	....	1	2	3
Cayuga.....	....	2	2	1	2	3
Chautauqua.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Chenango.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Chemung.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Clinton.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Columbia.....	1	....	1	2	5	7
Cortland.....	....	....	....	3	....	3

TABLE No. 10 — (Concluded).

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1895.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Delaware	1	2	3
Dutchess	4	1	5
Erie	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Essex	3	3
Franklin	1	2	3
Jefferson	3	6	9
Kings	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Livingston	1	1
Madison	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Monroe	10	5	15
Montgomery	3	.....	3
Niagara	7	5	12
New York	1	1
Oneida	24	42	66
Onondaga	1	.....	1	2	5	7
Ontario	1	1
Orange	1	1
Orleans	1	1
Oswego	2	3	5
Otsego	1	1
Queens	6	5	11
Rensselaer	13	12	25
Richmond	1	1	2
Rockland	1	.....	1
St. Lawrence	2	2	4
Saratoga	2	1	3
Schenectady	1	.....	1
Schuyler	1	1	2
Seneca	2	1	3
State	13	1	14
Steuben	7	2	9
Suffolk	3	3
Ulster	2	.....	2
Washington	2	.....	2
Warren	1	1
Wayne	3	1	4
Westchester	22	4	26
Wyoming	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Yates	1	.....	1
Total	9	3	12	175	134	309

Form of Request for Admission to the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect October 28, 1895, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

To the Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

I hereby request that, who is idiotic or mentally deficient and resides in the town of, in the county of, in the State of New York, may be admitted as an inmate of said asylum.

Dated the day of, 189...

To be signed by the applicant.

.....
Superintendent of Poor, County.

STATEMENT.

The family physician, parents, friends or superintendent of poor are requested to state the facts called for below to the best of their knowledge and belief. If any particular is unknown the fact should be stated.

1. Age, years; sex,; civil condition,; color,; occupation,; religion,; nativity,, of father,; nativity,, of mother,; education,, none; education,, reads.

2. When was mental peculiarity first noticed?

3. What is the bodily condition of patient? (If there is any deformity of body or limbs so state.)

4. Is there any defect of the special senses? (If so describe it.)

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy? (If so state frequency of attacks.)

- 6.** Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, irritable or passionate? (If so give instances.)
- 7.** Was the patient ever an inmate of an asylum or hospital for the insane? (If so was discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved and when did such discharge take place.)
- 8.** Is the patient cleanly or otherwise in dress and personal habits?
- 9.** Has the patient any unfortunate habit? (If so describe it.)
- 10.** Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs of any kind? (If so state to what extent.)
- 11.** What is supposed cause of present mental condition?
- 12.** Is there any history of insanity, epilepsy, chorea, or defects of vision, hearing or speech or any nervous affection in the family of father or mother? (If so describe.)
- 13.** How many brothers and sisters has the patient had?
- 14.** Was there any bodily deformity or mental deficiency in the other children? (If so describe.)
- 15.** Other facts indicating idiocy or mental deficiency? (State if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition, that is, if the defect has existed from infancy, or, if not, at what period of life mental development was arrested.)
- 16.** Name of parents or nearest relative?
- 17.** Residence and post-office address.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

Form of Commitment of Patient.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895,

I hereby commit, who is a legal resident of this county and in indigent circumstances, to the Rome Custodial Asylum for care and treatment.

It is understood by the superintendent of poor making this commitment that if the person named in this commitment should, after a fair trial, prove to be an improper subject for care and treatment at the asylum by reason of insanity, epilepsy or other disqualifying circumstances or conditions, the said shall be promptly removed at the request of the officers of the asylum without cost to the managers thereof.

Dated the day of, 189..

.....
Superintendent of Poor, County.

**Report of Henri D. Dickinson, B. Sc., on the Condition of the
Plumbing and Sewage of the Rome State Custodial Asylum.**

NEW YORK, *October 15, 1894.*

*To the Superintendent and Board of Trustees of the Rome State
Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y.:*

Gentlemen.—Pursuant to your instructions I have the honor to state that I made an examination of the plumbing works of the above asylum, and the following is my report:

DRAINS.

The drainage system, by which is meant the lateral drains laid under the basement floor and which receive the discharges from the various plumbing fixtures and also the rain water conductors, consists of earthenware pipes of various diameters as branch drains and three trunk drains, two of which are earthenware ten and twelve inches in diameter, respectively, and one brick conduit also twelve inches in diameter. These, I understand, were laid during the erection of the building. I am not in a position to state positively their present condition because they are not exposed to view, nor did I deem it safe or expedient to require this to be done, for the following reasons: First, on account of the expense of taking up and relaying the stone flagging with which the basement floor is covered, and, second, because of the danger incident to the disturbance of old drains and saturated earth inside a building of this character. I believe I am justified, however, in venturing the opinion that they are defective and unfit for further use and should be abandoned. Their diameters are excessive and do not admit of effective flushing. The joints of

earthenware pipes are seldom if ever proof against liquids or gases unless laid under most favorable conditions, and a brick conduit is particularly objectionable in this respect. These trunk drains are nothing more or less than elongated cesspools in which sewage water remains and decomposes, and from which the gases are drawn into the building through the various defects in the soil and waste pipes and plumbing fixtures.

SOIL AND WASTE-PIPES.

The soil and waste pipes throughout the building are in a very bad condition. Their arrangement is faulty in every particular; some are trapped at their base and their connections to the main drains are made by cement joints. A number of their joints are leaky and defective both as to liquids and gases and they are inefficiently flushed. From basement to attic, wherever a plumbing fixture connects, these defects also exist in workmanship, or plan. The materials used in the work vary in character and all are the worse for wear, accident or ignorance in their use.

FIXTURES — WATER-CLOSETS.

The water-closets are of an antiquated and unsanitary type, totally unfit for use anywhere and not at all adapted for hospital use. They are particularly objectionable in this instance, because they are corroded, foul and inefficiently flushed. The wood seats are saturated with urine. The apparatus can not be kept clean and in good condition, however often and thoroughly cleaned.

SINKS.

The sinks, especially those used for disposal of slops are in an extremely offensive condition. They are faultily arranged and

insufficiently flushed. Nowhere throughout the building should they be permitted to remain one moment longer than absolutely necessary.

BATHS.

The baths, like the water-closets, are antiquated, worn out and unfit for use. They neither add to the comfort nor cleanliness of the patients. Apparatus of this kind and condition repel rather than invite its use.

TRAPS.

The house sewers are untrapped, as also are a majority of the plumbing fixtures, such as water-closets, baths and slop sinks, while other fixtures such as patients' wash sinks and basins for the attendants' use are inefficiently trapped; that is, their traps are placed at too great a distance to be of service. Faulty and unsanitary fixtures are indeed a misfortune anywhere, but what can be said of trapless fixtures in an institution where persons feeble in mind and body are housed? Every such fixture is simply an open tap, four, two or one and a half inches in diameter, etc., through which volumes of foul and offensive gases are issuing into the corridors, day and sleeping rooms at all hours, day and night. As a result the toilet rooms and their vicinity reek with the noisome odors of the sewer, the foul fixtures and the offensive odors incident to the use of such rooms. Unfortunately the toilet rooms, day rooms and lavatories adjoin; add to this the emanations from the bodies and lungs of fifty or more inmates and the conditions are more easily imagined than described.

There are other features in this system which tend to aggravate matters, such as the connections of floor drains of the water-closet

compartments and the urine saturated wood-work and safes. These may be considered as part of the foregoing observations.

VENTILATION.

In the matter of ventilation of the toilet-rooms and water-closet compartments, I may frankly state that there is none except through windows. It is true that the architect and builder provided a few flues to relieve these places of any offensiveness that might arise, but to offset this liberality they carried them as far as the attic only, and there abandoned them. Even here they have not been permitted to discharge their functions, for it was discovered that they either carried off too much heat or that during atmospheric changes there were down draughts, and so, to overcome these alleged defects, a board, with a cleat one and one-half or two inches thick has been placed over each stack, thus reducing the total area of the exits to a square foot or thereabouts. I need hardly state that this method of checking loss of heat, also ventilation, is very economical and almost perfect. During the warm weather the additional and unnecessary burden is somewhat relieved by open windows, but during the winter and even at this season of the year, when this advantage must be abandoned, the atmosphere in these rooms is positively wretched, and appeals to those charged with the custody and welfare of the inmates for immediate remedy. To my mind there is not a room or corridor but could be improved by a simple and economical system of ventilation; which, in conjunction with new and improved plumbing apparatus and the displacement of the present soil, waste and drainage pipes by new ones, perfect in workmanship and arrangement, would inure greatly to the health and happiness of the afflicted inmates. These remarks apply with

equal force in regard to the attendants and officials, whose health is being undermined by their unsanitary surroundings and whose constant desire must be to breathe an air free from poisonous gases and foul odors.

In the basement, where there are a number of sinks and other fixtures in use for the kitchen, wash-rooms, etc., the same defective conditions are everywhere apparent. But I can not refrain from calling special attention to the room under the toilet and lavatory of ward No. 4. This place is extremely offensive, charged as it is with the odors of the sewer and a floor saturated with urine. In this room a hot-air furnace is located, and the cold-air box which connects with it obtains part of its supply from the atmosphere here and the dining-room adjoining. It is then distributed in the upper parts of the building. By the above arrangement, the foul conditions are somewhat modified as to this and the adjoining room, but, unfortunately, at the expense of the wards and rooms above. Other portions of the basement are more or less free from foul odors. This is due to the many ways in which they are dissipated and not to any forethought or care on the part of architect, builder or plumber.

LAUNDRY.

The special features of this building are a gutter for carrying off the waste water from the wash-tubs, an untrapped cesspool which collects this water, a water-closet and a sink. The first and second are broken and leaky throughout. This gives rise to soil saturation, dampness and a general offensiveness. The water-closet is of the character heretofore described, and the sink, although untrapped, is comparatively harmless, because it is not sewer-connected. The water-closet above-mentioned is located

in a compartment under the stairway and has neither light nor ventilation and is used by both sexes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The arrangement of water supply pipes is faulty and they are much worn. It affords a scanty supply where needed most and permits of waste where it is required least. For this there is no remedy except the introduction of a new system calculated to meet the wants of an institution of this character.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Briefly referring to the plumbing and drainage of the adjoining buildings known as the alms-house, I would state that the same general defective conditions as those above described exist here. The arrangement and material of the drains, soil pipes and type of fixtures are practically duplicated except in number. The water-closet compartments in these buildings though partitioned off to the ceiling are practically located in the day rooms and wards with no ventilation except through windows which the inmates keep closed to avoid draughts. Ward 15 is without doubt the worst of these. In it are confined the aged and infirm. The toilet-room, which is divided from the ward by a dwarfed partition, contains a water-closet, which is foul and offensive, a bath inefficiently trapped and a urine-saturated floor. Like the others above described, this has no ventilation except through the window, which is also kept closed by the aged occupants. As a result of continuous occupancy and the defective plumbing and fixtures, the air in this ward is disgusting and nauseating.

In all the foregoing it will be seen that I have refrained as far as possible from giving a detailed description of all the defects noted. My reason for this omission is that in stating cause and

effect in general terms, I avoid the technology incident to a detailed description which at best is at times uninteresting and perhaps perplexing, and for the further reason that I believe you desire to ascertain whether an urgent necessity exists for immediate action, and if so, to what extent you must go in order to raise the sanitary condition up to the required standard regardless of all minor details. Should you desire them, however, I will be pleased to submit them in a supplemental report whenever called upon to do so.

I regret that I can not advise you to retain any portion of the work examined by me. I marvel that it has remained in use so long since it must have been apparent to the most casual observer that from the moment it was completed there was something radically wrong either in the construction or design. That, in its deteriorated state it is unfit for further service one can see at a glance, but to my mind, no judgment upon it can be too severe. It matters not how scrupulously clean your subordinates may endeavor to keep the plumbing fixtures or toilet-rooms; fetid odors and a vitiated air will ever be present, they can not be suppressed; not, at least, under present conditions. Personally, I can not imagine how it is that the inmates have escaped an epidemic of zymotic disease such as usually results from such exposure. It would seem, however, that in this instance the hand of Providence has been stretched forth to shield these helpless creatures from the ignorance of their fellow men and the ravages of time. But notwithstanding this immunity, who shall say that in the light of the above statement the condition of some may not have been aggravated or the convalescence of others retarded? The State may spend millions in the improvement of this asylum but until the plumbing and drainage are corrected and the sanitary sur-

roundings improved you can not hope to effect any permanently good results. What is absolutely needed at this moment is perfect drainage and ventilation, sufficient heat to assist in the work of the latter, good plumbing fixtures placed in rooms whose floors and walls are germ-proof, generous provision for washing and bathing and an abundance of water for all these purposes. These secured, I believe that you will ever regard with satisfaction the efforts made in this direction. I sincerely believe that you are keenly alive to these necessities and will take prompt action in the premises.

Very respectfully.

HENRI D. DICKINSON.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1896.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 29, 1897.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,

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ALBANY AND NEW YORK.

1897.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 15.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 29, 1897.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Legislature of the State of New York :

GENTLEMEN. — We respectfully submit for your consideration this, the second annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

Very respectfully yours,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

President.

JIM STEVENS,

Vice-President.

W. H. CLOHER, JR.

F. T. GORTON.

E. S. BATCHELLER.

E. H. CONANT.

L. M. MARTIN.

HOMER T. FOWLER.

J. MILLARD BRAINERD

F. W. SPICER.

J. I. SAYLES.

Officers of the Asylum.

Managers.

HON. E. STUART WILLIAMS, <i>President</i>	<i>Rome.</i>
HON. JIM STEVENS, <i>Vice-President</i>	<i>Rome.</i>
J. MILLARD BRAINERD, <i>Secretary</i>	<i>Rome.</i>
HON. J. I. SAYLES	<i>Rome.</i>
LOUIS M. MARTIN	<i>Clinton.</i>
FREMONT W. SPICER	<i>Dexter.</i>
F. T. GORTON, M. D.	<i>Waterville.</i>
EUGENE H. CONANT	<i>Camden.</i>
E. S. BATCHELLER	<i>Gloversville.</i>
HOMER T. FOWLER	<i>Rome.</i>
W. H. CLOHER, JR.	<i>Utica.</i>

Treasurer.

WILLIAM G. CORNWELL	<i>Rome.</i>
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Resident Officers.

JOHN F. FITZ GERALD, M. D.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JAMES T. STONE	<i>Steward.</i>

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Report of the Managers.

To the Legislature of the State of New York :

GENTLEMEN. — The Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, as well as the needs of the institution for the present year, as directed by section 92, article 6, of chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896. The reports of the treasurer and of the superintendent are submitted herewith.

The treasurer's report shows that the receipts for the

past year for maintenance, together with the balance

from the previous year, aggregate the sum of..... \$50,593 88

And from that amount has been expended..... 48,856 54

Leaving a balance on hand October 1, 1896, of..... \$1,737 34

Which is to be credited to the account of the present year.

The total receipts on account of special funds were..... \$79,869 97

Which added to the balance on hand October 1, 1895... 2,993 06

Make a total of..... \$82,863 03

There has been disbursed from the special funds the

sum of..... 78,631,70

Leaving a balance on hand October 1, 1896, of..... \$4,231 33

The sums received and disbursed monthly by the treasurer which are chargeable to the accounts of maintenance and special funds are given in detail in his report, and vouchers for the disbursements have been filed in the office of the Comptroller of the State.

We feel justified in stating that the funds of the asylum have been judicially and economically expended.

The report of the superintendent gives in detail the movement of population and operations of the asylum for the past year. There were one hundred and five (105) men and eighty-four (84) women, a total of one hundred and eighty-nine (189) inmates in custody October 1, 1895. During the year ninety-nine (99) new cases were admitted, of whom seventy (70) were men and twenty-nine (29) were women, leaving in the custody of the institution October 1, 1896, one hundred and fifty-one (151) men and ninety-three (93) women, a total of two hundred and forty-four (244).

It is but proper to state in this connection that the number of inmates has increased since October 1, 1896, to one hundred and ninety-eight (198) men and one hundred and sixteen (116) women, a total of three hundred and fourteen (314) in custody December 8, 1896. This increase has been accomplished by the opening of wards in the west building and south extension, which were in the hands of the contractors until about the first of October.

We expect to increase our population to three hundred and fifty (350) inmates by the 15th of December, when the institution will be filled to its utmost capacity.

Many improvements have been made in the condition of the asylum since our last annual report. Among the most important improvements are the completion of the entire plumbing and sewerage systems. These have been accomplished with much difficulty, as the buildings were occupied while the work was in progress. The old sewer lines in the buildings have been either removed or have been thoroughly disinfected and closed, no connections having been made between them and the new plumbing and fixtures.

The work on the boiler-house, chimney stack, conduits, dynamo room and laundry is nearly finished. The boiler-house, dynamo room and laundry are in use, and will without doubt be completed soon.

The sum of \$2,000, which was appropriated by chapter 479 of the Laws of 1896, for painting and repairs has been made to accomplish more than was intended. New floors have been laid in all the ward bath rooms and toilet rooms. Some of the wards have been painted, as well as exterior woodwork and roofs, and the basements and west building have been kalsomined.

The appropriation for steam heating and ventilation was insufficient to complete the work that was necessary. We have now three boilers in the boiler-house and an additional one is needed for an emergency and to enable the engineer to clean out the others in turn. We were unable to complete the ventilation of the buildings, only to construct the heating and vent flues to the attic.

Contracts have been let for completing the electric lighting plant, which will be in use within a month or six weeks.

The farm barn has been moved to its foundation, and accommodations are provided in it for the care of eleven horses and sixty cows as well as sufficient room for housing all the products of the farm, with the exception of vegetables, which are now kept in the cellar, which was built during the past summer under the old carpenter shop, the latter being used for a storage building for farm tools.

The laundry is equipped with modern machines and drying apparatus, now giving us one of the most complete laundry plants in the State.

The work on the new highway is now nearly finished, but it probably will not be completed before spring as the road bed is now frozen solidly, and it would be detrimental to the road to use it before it was properly drained and settled.

The grounds have been much improved by the grading done, and a number of the inmates have been employed in this work.

A number of other improvements have been finished, for details of which we respectfully refer you to the superintendent's report.

The patients have been well cared for when you consider the condi-

tion of the buildings during the past year. Much more needs to be done to put the buildings in condition to properly care for our inmates and employees. No rooms occupied by patients or employees are without heat at the present time. We desire to call your attention to the fact that none of those rooms are ventilated. This is a condition that should not be permitted to exist longer than it is necessary to make an appropriation to properly ventilate the building.

We asked last year for an appropriation for two new buildings to accommodate 210 patients. Arrangements have been made to fill the institution to its utmost capacity within the next three weeks, when we will be compelled to refuse all further applicants until provision is made for the custody of more patients by the erection of additional buildings. Even if the Legislature makes an appropriation for that purpose, it will be at least a year before the buildings are fit for occupancy.

The demands made upon us for the reception of more cases are far in excess of the present capacity of the institution, and we feel it incumbent upon us in compliance with the statute under which the institution was organized as well as by the dictates of humanity to ask you to provide means of relieving the county houses of the State of these unfortunates by the erection of more buildings for their care.

We have the necessary administration all well organized, a fertile farm, and a beautiful and healthful location, all we require being additional buildings and equipment.

We again ask you for an administration building. The building occupied for administrative purposes was constructed for the care of patients. It will accommodate nearly 50 patients and attendants, and by the erection of an administration building proper, we could increase our population by that number as well as provide suitable offices for the transaction of the business of the institution and comfortable apartments for the officers.

A kitchen building is one of the pressing needs of the asylum. The

basements now occupied for kitchen and dining rooms should not be occupied a moment longer. We have already had our attention called to several cases of inflammatory rheumatism, which occurred among our employes while working in the basement, and several of our faithful help have been compelled to leave our service because of the ill effects produced on their health by such employment. To compel people to work under such insanitary conditions is not at all to our liking and we disclaim any responsibility for it, having last year asked for this building.

The kitchen building should contain associate dining rooms for patients and employes, a store room, bakery, scullery and refrigerator room, also sleeping apartments for outside employes.

We feel that we would be justly subject to criticism did we not call your attention to the necessity for having this building, and trust you will see fit to grant it.

We need another boiler to make the steam generator plant complete; also asbestos covering for the main steam receiving tank, hot-water generator, return tank, Toby heaters and covering for the hot water and circulation pipes in the buildings, one hot water heater, a four-inch pipe for the circulation of hot water through the buildings, a hot water generator, and a separate return line from the laundry to the boiler-house are needed as well as a heater for utilizing the exhaust steam from the laundry engine. Each of these items is needed to run the steam plant as economically as possible, and a pulsometer should be purchased to remove the waste water from the tank room.

The work of completing the ventilation of the buildings should be finished. Flues have been built for the purpose of ventilation in the east building and south extension. All that is needed in these two buildings to complete the work are ducts in the attic with fans and motors to run them. The west building should have ducts provided to carry fresh air from the outside. Exit flues are already provided from the different wards and rooms in this building to the attic, and it

will be a simple matter, if means are furnished, to thoroughly ventilate it.

One of the essentials in establishing a charitable institution is that there be an abundant supply of pure water. The institution is now supplied with water from the city of Rome at an annual rental of \$600 per year, which rental may be increased in the near future. The city does not at present supply sufficient water for our use, excepting at the additional constant expense of doing our own pumping. Besides at times the water supply is cut off entirely when breaks are being repaired in the city mains, which furnish the institution with water. We think it advisable, under these circumstances, that we have our own water supply for all purposes. This can be accomplished by a system of wells, which can be driven at little expense as there is an abundance of water at but little depth; these wells to be connected together, the water to be forced into a tower which could be erected sufficiently high to furnish fire pressure. We believe it to be to the best interests of the State and institution to establish this system of water supply.

An ice house and cold storage building should be provided. A building of this character is classed among the economic measures employed in similar institutions. We feel that such a building will in time more than pay for itself, both for providing facilities for caring for what is purchased, as well as by enabling us to purchase supplies in larger quantities at reduced prices.

We asked last year for an appropriation for painting, repairs and betterments. In an institution of this extent the need of repairs and betterments is a constant factor; many of the wards in our buildings are sadly in need of paint. There is considerable new flooring needed; new sills should be placed under our farm cottages. All the basements of the west building, center building, south extension and east building need concreting as the condition of these basements is simply disgraceful. Nearly all of the door casings in the basement need replacing. The old laundry building should be put in condition

to use. All of these items require quite a sum to finish them, and we again call on you to appropriate means.

It is our duty to again call your attention to the necessity for providing sheds in which to house our coal supply; it is expensive in labor, if not in material wasted, to be compelled to handle our coal supply twice over. We have no means for caring for more than a few days' supply at a time.

A small appropriation is needed to increase the amount of our farm stock and to purchase additional tools and appliances.

We again call your attention to the necessity of equipping the asylum with modern scientific books and instruments for the treatment of patients; the institution should not be without them any longer. Only a small appropriation is needed for that purpose.

The increasing number of our population calls for another appropriation for the purchase of furniture. An appropriation was asked for this purpose last year, but was not allowed.

The present pig-stys, hen-house and slaughter-house should be razed during the coming summer and new ones erected near the site of the farm stable. At present these structures are so near the ward buildings as to saturate the atmosphere in the wards with impure odors; they are not worth moving, as they are in a very dilapidated condition and unfit to be used even for their present purposes.

The money appropriated by chapter 982 of the Laws of 1895, for disposal of sewage, excavating and grading, was partly used for disposal of sewage by contributing an amount to the plumbing fund, which fund was insufficient for the purpose, and partly in the construction of the new sewer and vault, so that there were no funds available for grading and improving the grounds. By making an appropriation for this purpose, not only will the value of the property be increased, the building sites be extended, the approaches to the buildings be improved, but it will enable us to employ to advantage the services of many of our male inmates, who now have nothing to do which they are capable of doing.

A small appropriation is required for musical instruments and music.

We reiterate our request of last year for means to protect the lives of our inmates and employes and property of asylum from fire. Fire escapes and apparatus are among our important necessities.

Criticism was made last year in the report of the State Board of Charities that no industries were provided for the employment of inmates other than the ordinary household work and work on the farm and in the garden. In order to comply with their recommendation and also to furnish a diversity of means for employment, we respectfully request that an appropriation be made to purchase the apparatus and machinery necessary for this purpose; also sufficient to equip our carpenter shop, machine and blacksmith shops.

It is necessary that an appropriation be made to install a telephone exchange so as to bring all parts of the institution in connection with each other and the offices.

The fact that our population has increased to 314 inmates at the present time from an average of 193 last year, and that it will soon be 350, compels us to ask that the amount of the appropriation for maintenance be increased to \$75,000, which was the amount appropriated by the Legislature of 1895.

In recapitulating the necessities of the institution, we recommend that the sum set opposite the following items be appropriated:

An administration building	\$32,060
Two substantial two-story and basement, fire-proof, brick buildings, each building to contain 105 inmates, at a cost not to exceed \$62,250 each	136,500
A kitchen building, to be fire-proof, and to contain in addition to the kitchen two associate dining-rooms for patients, two dining-rooms for attendants, a bakery, scullery, bread-rooms, store-rooms, pantry, refrigerator room and sleeping-rooms for 25 people	67,223

Ice-house and cold-storage building	\$7,500
Furniture	3,000
Coal sheds.....	2,500
Fire apparatus.....	1,000
Fire escapes.....	500
Medical and surgical appliances.....	300

The above-mentioned items were asked for last year, but not allowed.

For steam heating and ventilation and covering.....	17,200
For painting, repairs and betterments	8,000
For farm stock and utensils.....	1,500
For piggeries, slaughter-house and hen-house	6,000
For grading and improving grounds.....	5,000
For musical instruments and music	500
Addition water supply for general use and for fire protection.....	16,850
Machinery and tools for carpenter shop, machine and blacksmith shops, including electric motor to furnish power..	4,000
Telephone exchange	500
Total	\$310,138
Maintenance.....	\$75,000

In the death of William C. Wheeler, who departed this life April 6, 1896, the asylum has lost one of its best friends. Having passed all the years of his life within a short distance of the institution, no one on the Board had a more intimate knowledge of the farm and property. His experience and counsel will be sadly missed by the Board.

The vacancy created by his death has been filled by Governor Morton by the appointment of Louis M. Martin, Esq.

In closing our second annual report, we desire to thus publicly commend our superintendent, Dr. John F. Fitz Gerald, for the earnest

untiring manner in which he has labored in the face of many disadvantages to place this asylum, so far as it was in his power, among the first of the charitable institutions of the State, and in this work we feel that he has had at all times the faithful support of the assistant physician.

Our report of expenditures will show the economical way in which our steward has performed his duties.

We are not unmindful of the demands made upon the Legislature from different quarters for appropriations, but, nevertheless, we feel that there is no charitable institution more needy than the Rome State Custodial Asylum. We respectfully invite you to inquire into and investigate the merits of our requests.

Respectfully submitted,

E. STUART WILLIAMS.

EARL S. BATCHELLER.

J. I. SAYLES.

J. MILLARD BRAINERD.

W. H. CLOHER, JR.

L. M. MARTIN.

EUGENE H. CONANT.

JIM STEVENS.

F. T. GORTON.

H. T. FOWLER.

F. W. SPIGER.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum :

GENTLEMEN. — The treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896 :

GENERAL FUND.

1895.

Oct.	1.	Balance on hand	\$248 98	
		Receipts from Comptroller.....	4,100 00	
		Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	352 00	
		Receipts from sale of home pro- ducts	174 82	
				<u>\$4,875 80</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 61, inclusive	4,433 99
	Balance	<u>\$441 81</u>

Nov.	1.	Balance on hand	\$441 81	
		Receipts from Comptroller.....	3,400 00	
		Receipts from sale of farm and garden products.....	253 00	
		Receipts from sale of home pro- ducts	272 65	
				<u>\$4,367 46</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 45, inclusive	3,811 36
	Balance	<u>\$556 10</u>

Dec.	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$556 10	
		Receipts from Comptroller.....	9,040 60	
		Receipts from sale of home products	367 08	
			<hr/>	\$9,963 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 58, inclusive	4,841 20
Balance.....	<hr/>
	\$5,122 58

1896.

Jan.	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$5,122 58	
		Receipts from Comptroller.....	4,000 00	
		Receipts from sale old materials.	47 29	
		Receipts from sale of farm and garden products.....	99 51	
		Receipts from sale of home products	408 03	
		Receipts from maintenance of private patients	149 14	
			<hr/>	\$9,926 55

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 60, inclusive	5,196 40
Balance.	<hr/>
	\$4,730 15

Feb.	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$4,730 15	
		Receipts from Comptroller.....	4,000 00	
		Receipts from sale of old materials	7 50	
		Receipts from sale of farm and garden products.....	75 88	
		Receipts from sale of home products	377 95	
			<hr/>	\$9,191 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 51, inclusive	4,412 18
Balance.....	<hr/>
	\$4,779 30

March	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$4,779 30	
		Receipts from sale of home products.....	397 62	
			<hr/>	\$5,176 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

		On vouchers Nos. 1 to 52, inclusive		4,676 01
			<hr/>	
		Balance.		\$500 91
			<hr/> <hr/>	

April	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$500 91	
		Receipts from Comptroller.....	4,500 00	
		Receipts from sale of old materials	6 75	
		Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	30 42	
		Receipts from sale of home products	374 34	
			<hr/>	\$5,412 42

DISBURSEMENTS.

		On vouchers Nos. 1 to 57, inclusive		3,977 76
			<hr/>	
		Balance.....		\$1,434 66
			<hr/> <hr/>	

May	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$1,434 66	
		Receipts from Comptroller.....	3,500 00	
		Receipts from sale of old materials	6 50	
		Receipts from sale of farm and garden products.....	385 05	
		Receipts from sale of home products	285 14	
		Receipts from maintenance of private patients	104 29	
			<hr/>	\$5,715 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

		On vouchers Nos. 1 to 59, inclusive		3,574 83
			<hr/>	
		Balance		\$2,140 81
			<hr/> <hr/>	

June 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$2,140 81	
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	3,500 00	
	Receipts from sale of home products	269 90	
		<u> </u>	\$5,910 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 43, inclusive	<u>3,238 15</u>
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Balance	<u><u>\$2,672 56</u></u>
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July 1.	Balance on hand	\$2,672 56	
	Receipts from Comptroller	1,500 00	
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	68 74	
	Receipts from sale of home products,	289 33	
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients	52 00	
		<u> </u>	\$4,582 63

DISBURSMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 48, inclusive.	<u>3,443 22</u>
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Balance.....	<u><u>\$1,139 41</u></u>
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Aug. 1.	Balance on hand	\$1,139 41	
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	3,500 00	
	Receipts from sale of home products,	337 34	
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients	104 00	
		<u> </u>	\$5,080 75

DISBURSMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 40, inclusive.	<u>3,915 71</u>
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Balance.....	<u><u>\$1,165 04</u></u>
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Sept 1.	Balance on hand	\$1,165 04	
	Receipts from Comptroller	3,500 00	
	Receipts from sale of old materials.	9 00	
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products.....	67 03	

Sept. 1. Receipts from sale of home products,	\$254 00	
Receipts from maintenance of private patients	78 00	
		<u>\$5,073 07</u>

DISBURSMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 46, inclusive	3,335 73	
Balance.....		<u>\$1,737 34</u>

SUMMARY GENERAL FUND.

1895.

Oct. 1. Balance on hand	\$248 98	
Received from the Comptroller for the year ending September 30, 1896.....	44,640 60	
Received from superintendent.....	3,808 20	
Received from sale of old materials.	77 04	
Received from the sale of farm and garden products.....	1,331 63	
Received from reimbursing patients.	487 43	
		<u>\$50,593 88</u>

DISBURSMENTS.

Paid vouchers from October 1, 1895, to September 30, 1896.....	48,856 54	
Balance on hand October 1, 1896.		<u>\$1,737 34</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS.

FURNITURE FOR WARDS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS.

(Chap. 353, Laws 1894.)

1895.

Oct 1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,809 77	
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 50, 64 to 67, 87, 109, 110, 115, 131, 138, 169, 172.....	1,809 77	
		<u><u></u></u>

FARM STOCK AND UTENSILS.

(Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$708 48
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 46, 68 to 75, 84, 95, 102, 104, 105, 117, 151, 165, 168....	708 48

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand	\$98 75
	Received from Comptroller.....	7,425 57
		<u>\$7,524 32</u>
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 49, 89 to 93, 296, 121, 125, 129, 150, 186, 212, 275, 330...	4,701 51
	Balance on hand October 1, 1896.....	<u>\$2,822.81</u>

PLUMBING.

(Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$43 32
	Received from Comptroller.....	2,756 41
		<u>\$2,799 73</u>
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 97, 123, 133, 122, 196.....	2,799 73

INTERIOR REPAIRS AND PAINTING.

(CHAP. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$51 98
	Received from Comptroller.....	1,225 25
		<u>\$1,277 23</u>
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 52, 59, 60, 77, 83, 86, 106, 107, 116, 130, 136, 137, 146, 149, 163, 184, 190, 199, 200.....	1,200 29
		<u>\$76 94</u>
	Transferred to painting and repairs, chap. 479, Laws 1896.....	76 94

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$5 23
Received from Comptroller.....	2,223 10
	<hr/>
	\$2,228 33
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 43 to 45, 47, 56, 57, 58, 61, 75, 74, 88, 118 to 120, 132, 139, 152, 157, 162, 164, 170, 193, 201, 203, 238, 331, 332	1,622 79
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1896.....	\$605 54
	<hr/> <hr/>

FURNISHING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$3,943 90
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 156, 171 to 174, 182, 183, 185, 191, 192, 195, 204 to 207, 210, 213½, 214½, 215, 216½, 217½, 218 to 220, 241 to 243, 247, 248, 252, 253, 257, 268, 273, 274, 277, 292 to 296, 312, 313, 319	3,426 41
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1896.....	\$517 49
	<hr/> <hr/>

FENCING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct. 1. Balance on hand	\$275 53
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 76, 85, 108, 221, 222, 288, 314	127 12
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1896.....	\$148 41
	<hr/> <hr/>

BOILER-HOUSE, CHIMNEY, CONDUITS, ETC.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$12,739 01
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 51, 62, 79, 101, 111, 112, 113, 126, 140, 145, 153, 160, 176, 178, 189, 208, 239.....	12,739 01
	<hr/> <hr/>

LAUNDRY BUILDING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$5,484 33
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 53, 54, 63, 78, 99, 103, 128, 143, 158, 159, 177, 188, 202, 211, 302, 322, 323, 324.....	5,484 33

STEAM HEATING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$12,569 80
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 48, 80, 101, 114, 127, 134, 154, 166, 167, 179, 181, 187, 209, 238, 298.....	12,569 80

EXTERNAL DRAINS AND GRADING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$10,086 88
Transferred from plumbing, chap. 932, Laws 1895	48 62
	\$10,135 50
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 55, 81, 82, 94, 98, 124, 135, 141, 161, 198, 240, 254, 269, 271, 303, 325	10,112 15
Balance on hand October 1, 1896.....	\$23 35

PLUMBING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$4,035 45
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 142, 155, 194, 197	3,986 83
	\$48 62
Transferred to external drains and grading, chap. 932, Laws 1895.....	48 62

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,536 68
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 144, 175, 180, 278, 279, 280, 283, 284.....	1,536 68

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1896. (Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

April 11. Received from Comptroller.....	\$365 00
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 249, 267....	355 47
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1896.....	\$9 53
	<hr/>

PAINTING AND REPAIRS.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

June 14. Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,836 55
Transferred from painting and repairs, chap. 932, Laws 1895.....	76 94
Sept. 19. Received from Comptroller.....	59 71
	<hr/>
	\$1,973 18
Disbursements on vouchers, Nos. 213 to 217, 223 to 237, 244, 245, 246, 250, 251, 255, 256, 258 to 266, 276, 286, 287, 289, 299 to 301, 304 to 311, 315 to 318, 320, 333.....	1,868 98
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1896	\$104 20
	<hr/>

BETTERMENTS.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

July 18. Received from Comptroller.....	\$690 00
Disbursement on voucher 285	690 00
	<hr/>

MOVING OUT BUILDINGS.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Aug. 7. Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,530 00
Sept. 25. Received from Comptroller.....	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,570 00
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 270, 321, 326 to 329	1,570 00
	<hr/>

ADDITIONAL LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Aug. 11. Received from Comptroller.....	\$2,500 00
Disbursement on voucher No. 272	2,500 00
	<hr/>

CONSTRUCTING NEW HIGHWAYS.

(Chap. 478, Laws 1896.)

Aug. 11. Received from Comptroller.....	\$2,164 30
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 281, 282, 290, 291, 334, 335.....	2,164 30
	<hr/> <hr/>

TO COMPLETE STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION.

(Chap. 478, Laws 1896.)

Sept. 18. Received from Comptroller.....	\$6,658 05
Disbursement on voucher No. 297.....	6,658 05
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FUNDS.

1895.

Oct. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$2,993 06
Received from Comptroller.....	79,869 97
	<hr/>
	\$82,863 03
Disbursements.....	78,631 70
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1896.	\$4,231 33
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES.

General fund.....	\$1,737 34
Electric lighting.....	2,822 81
Farm stock and implements	605 54
Furnishing	148 41
External drains and grading	23 35
Musical instruments.....	9 53
Painting and repairs	104 20
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand, October 1, 1896.....	\$5,968 67
	<hr/> <hr/>

(Signed)

WILLIAM G. CORNWELL,*Treasurer.*

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum :

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the by-laws of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, and in conformity with usage, I respectfully make this, the second annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1895.....	105	84	189
Admitted during year	70	29	99
Total number in custody.....	175	113	288
Average daily population	112	80	193
Discharged by transfer	12	17	29
Discharged to friends	1	....	1
Discharged by death.....	11	3	14
Whole number discharged	24	20	44
Total in custody October 1, 1896	151	93	244
Capacity of present building	225	125	350

ADMISSIONS.

Of the 99 cases admitted during the present year 1—a woman—was insane, 4 men were epileptics, 5—2 men and 3 women—were idiots, and the remaining 64 men and 25 women represented various grades of imbecility.

It is impossible to diagnose the mental condition of the applicants for admission without a personal examination in each case, unless the facts are correctly set forth in the history of the case requested in the application for admission. It is, therefore, possible for cases to be committed temporarily in violation of law where the facts are suppressed or withheld by those making out the applications for admis-

sion. The 99 cases admitted represented 42 of the 60 counties in the State, and the 244 cases remaining in custody October 1, 1896, represent 56 of the 60 counties.

Among the physical defects and deformities noted in the 99 cases admitted were 2 with complete amaurosis, 2 who were blind in one eye each, 5 afflicted with curvature of the spine, 3 mutes, 23 suffering from different forms of motor paralysis, 2 suffering from traumatic deformities of wrist and ankles, 1 with marked facial asymmetry, 3 microcephalics, and 1 with hernia, so that nearly 50 per cent. of those admitted were found with marked physical defects.

DISCHARGES.

Of those discharged 12 men and 17 women were transferred to State hospitals for the insane, and 1 man was discharged to the custody of his friends.

MORTALITY.

During the year 11 men and 3 women died. The causes of death were as follows: One died of cerebral abscess, 1 of hæmoptysis, 3 of inanition, 1 of pericarditis, 1 of septic peritonitis, 1 of septic pleurisy, 1 of pneumonia, 1 of rheumatism, 1 of status catilepticus, and 3 of tuberculosis.

At no time in the history of the asylum has the health of its inmates and employes been so good. This is a singular fact when we consider that the entire sewerage system of the institution has been changed during the past year. We can only account for it by the fact that the most of the time the inmates practically lived in the open air while the work was in progress.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

We have 183 applications for admission on file in the office in excess of our accommodations. There are in addition at least 50 candidates for admission in the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

The walls of the west building have been denuded of several coats of whitewash, kalsomine and paint—a collection of 36 years—and have been freshly kalsomined and woodwork repainted. New floors have been laid in the toilet-rooms and bath-rooms. This building has been supplied with direct steam radiation and has been replumbed, so that if it were properly ventilated the building would be in a good sanitary condition.

Floors have been laid in the toilet and bath-rooms on wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the center building, east wing and south extension. Ventilation and heating flues have been constructed from the basement to the attics on wards 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9. Each of the wards in these buildings has been replumbed with modern apparatus, and the institution would be in a perfect sanitary condition if the basement and attic were equipped with some adequate system of ventilation, in addition to laying a concrete floor throughout the basement. We believe these changes to be absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the present wooden floor in the basement rooms is subject to dry rot, and the flagging, which lies on the earth, is saturated with grease and water which has been used for years in scrubbing. It is more necessary than ever this year that these changes be made, as a small conduit has been constructed throughout the basement for the return steam system into which the water runs and remains stagnant, thus rendering the atmosphere impure with noxious odors emanating from decomposed animal matter.

The day rooms on wards 3, 4 and 8 have been painted, also the staircase off wards 4 and 8.

The buildings have been wired for electricity and, at an early date, we hope to be able to discontinue the use of kerosene as a means of lighting the premises, thus removing one of the chief sources of danger from fire.

The new laundry building has been completed and equipped with the most approved machinery and is now in use. The smoke-stack and conduit have been completed, and the boiler-house and dynamo building are completed with the exception of a few minor parts. In the boiler-house are three 125-horse-power Fitzgibbons' boilers, which furnish steam for cooking and heating, and power for the laundry and electric lighting plant. In a room off the boiler-room is located an improved heavy duplex Knowles steam pump, which maintains a steady and uniform pressure on hot and cold water systems throughout the buildings, and is capable of maintaining a fire pressure at a moment's notice. In the tank-room, under the pump-room, is located the hot-water generator, which has a capacity to furnish all the hot water used in the institution. In this room is also located a tank for receiving the water of condensation, from the steam system, which returns to the tank by gravity from the most remote points of the buildings. Connected with this tank is a Davidson's No. 6 steam pump, which forces this hot water into boilers at a high degree of temperature. Both the Knowles' and Davidson's pumps are automatic in action and considered very reliable.

A wooden conduit has been constructed from the boiler-house to the stable, which contains hot and cold water lines, also a steam line for motor power. The office in the stable will be heated by steam, thus rendering unnecessary the use of a stove.

The dynamo-room has been completed with the exception of laying the floors. The Watertown engine, purchased nearly a year ago, is in position, and the foundations constructed for an additional engine and two dynamos.

The stable was moved to its present position during the latter part of the summer, too late, I regret to say, to receive our hay and grain crops when harvested, but it is now occupied both by cattle and horses.

The old carpenter shop was moved to the vicinity of the stable, a new cellar constructed under it, and it is now used as a vegetable cellar and receptacle for farm utensils. About 80 rods of ditching has been finished about the stable and vegetable cellar, also about 125 rods of farm fence, as well as an eight-foot board fence about the barnyard to protect the cattle from the strong westerly winds.

The construction of the new highway, provided for by the last Legislature, is in progress and will probably be completed this fall; this change will make a very marked improvement in the grounds and general appearances of the institution, and will enable us to give our inmates a proper degree of liberty. The location for the new buildings will be very much extended by the opening of the new highway and the closing of the old.

Considerable grading has been done about the buildings, the sidewalk has been moved some distance from the west building and the intervening space has been graded and made into a lawn. A number of climbing plants have been placed at intervals about the buildings, and in the course of a few years will add very much to their appearance.

The roofs of the main buildings have been repainted during the past summer, also the cornices, window frames and sashes, with good effect as they needed it very much.

A corridor has been constructed connecting the second story of the west building with the center building, which permits of a passage from one building to the other, other than going through the basement or going out doors, and in addition could be used as a fire escape.

A new sewer has been completed which is connected with the house drains and the plumbing in the buildings, and which conveys the sewage into a vault 1,700 feet away, where the solid matter is removed to be used as fertilizer, and from whence the fluid is con-

veyed in an open ditch until it eventually goes into Wood creek. The old sewer is being used as a surface drain.

Notwithstanding the great increase of labor placed upon our employes and inmates by the many improvements in progress during the past year, nevertheless some time and labor has been expended on the farm and gardens, so that they have produced everything in the shape of garden vegetables and farm products that was necessary for our maintenance, except what could not be raised to advantage. This result is all the more pleasing when we consider that it was done by the aid of our permanent population, as the insane, who contributed their labor so materially last year, have been moved. I refer you to the report of the steward and supervisor, which are appended hereto, for the results obtained in their respective departments.

The following table will give an approximate idea of the various kinds of employment and number of days our inmates were employed during the year :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	4,811	3,769	8,580
Laundry.....	1,937	3,020	4,957
Dining rooms	222	3,748	3,970
Kitchen	1,148	936	2,084
Farm.....	3,839	.....	3,839
Shops	901	.....	901
Store	366	.....	366
Bakery	628	.....	628
Sewing room .....	.....	347	347
Total.....	13,852	11,820	25,672

It should be borne in mind that few of our inmates are capable of doing a full day's labor, nevertheless, a little done by each one employed will produce surprising results in the aggregate. Under the head of farm work is included the work done in garden and on lawns, as well as farm work proper. Many of our most capable inmates, among those admitted during the past year, never had any manual training whatsoever. Many times it has seemed a discouraging task, for our employes, to teach them to labor, but a more hopeful feeling prevails at present.

Our means for providing recreation and amusements for our inmates are of the most meagre kind. Even so, they have had the advantage of every opportunity afforded us for giving them healthful pleasure.

They have had many enjoyable sleighrides the past winter; they attended the bicycle races Decoration Day, also the Fourth of July celebration and county fair in large numbers. The asylum celebrated the glorious Fourth by fireworks display and band concert, which were on a larger scale than the year previous and more enjoyable, if judged by the applause of the spectators. Christmas was a merry season among our inmates; each of them was kindly remembered by their relatives and friends and each patient had several presents presented by a live Santa Claus. During the coming winter, our newly organized band and orchestra will contribute very materially to the enjoyment not only of the patients, but also to the pleasure of all who constitute a part of the asylum population.

Religious services have been held weekly and have been a source of comfort and edification to many of our inmates.

NEEDS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE COMING YEAR.

In conformity with the requirements of your by-laws, I respectfully present the following facts for your consideration :

Before this report is finished, provision will have been made to fill the asylum to its utmost capacity, there being but sufficient accommodations for caring for 350 inmates. When we consider the increasing number of applicants for admission, already fully two-thirds of our present number, and that the State has made no provision whatever at other institutions for the care of this class of defectives, it becomes an imperative duty for it to make an appropriation to relieve, in a measure at least, the cries of those who are importuning it for assistance.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Accommodations should be furnished for at least 250 more people. This could be done by erecting the two buildings recommended in the report of the last fiscal year, which would hold 105 persons each, and by erecting a building for administrative purposes, which would provide offices for the medical staff, steward, clerks, and also living apartments for these, and would thus enable us to use the buildings now occupied for these purposes for the care of 44 patients for which it was originally constructed.

Any one conversant with the demands made on us from all parts of the State will concede that we are not making an unreasonable request in asking for an appropriation sufficient to cover the construction and equipment of those buildings.

The basements, or rather cellars, of the present buildings are unfit for human occupancy, nevertheless we are compelled during all seasons

to occupy them for culinary, dining and other purposes. Occupied as they have been for thirty odd years for these purposes they have become unhealthy in the extreme. The stone flagging with which they are covered, resting as it does, upon the earth, is saturated with refuse water, grease, etc., and the earth beneath is in the same condition.

During the winter months when the basement is heated, the animal matter decomposes and as a result the entire ward buildings as well as the basements are filled with noisome and deleterious odors.

KITCHEN BUILDING.

A new kitchen building should be erected which would contain dining-rooms for employes and patients as well as a new bakery, which is sadly needed as there is considerable danger of the present one falling in any day. In addition it should contain store-rooms, scullery and sleeping apartments for our outside employes who now occupy rooms which could be utilized for the care of patients. By having such a building with associate dining-rooms in close proximity to the kitchen, meals could be served more economically as well as in a more palatable condition as they now have to be taken a long distance to different dining-rooms, and are as a rule served much colder than they should be. There is nothing so needed at the present time to make our present population comfortable as this building.

As I stated before and now report with emphasis, no human being should be compelled to work or live in the present basements. In the summer months the dampness from the earth percolates through the flooring and side walls and moisture forms on the pipes, with which the ceilings are nearly covered, in such quantities that water constantly drips on the patients and employes while eating and on the tables on which food is served. All the wood work is subject to dry rot and needs replacing at once. The whole condition is one which calls for relief at the earliest possible moment.

STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION, ALSO ADDITIONAL WATER FACILITIES FOR FIRE PROTECTION AND FOR GENERAL USE.

Another 125 horse-power boiler is needed to complete our battery of boilers. During the winter months the present boilers will be run to their full capacity, so that if for any reason, such as cleaning flues, or in case of an accident, the use of one of the boilers has to be discontinued, the result would be that there would not be steam pressure

enough furnished to heat the buildings satisfactorily or to furnish sufficient power to run dynamos and laundry machinery.

One feed water heater is required to furnish hot water for the boilers. This heater is needed as a means of economizing fuel, as the water could be placed in the boilers at a much higher temperature than at present.

A four-inch circulation pipe is required for the hot water system to extend from the hot water generator to the connections with the hot water pipes at the old pump room.

A separate high pressure return line should be placed between the laundry and the boiler-house; also a heater for utilizing the exhaust steam which is now wasted. A pulsometer is needed to remove the water from the tank room, which being located so deeply in the ground, no connections were made with the sewer, as there is no other means provided for that purpose.

Asbestos covering is needed for the hot water generator, main steam receiving tank, return tank, two Toby heaters and for covering all hot water and circulating pipes throughout the buildings.

Galvanized iron conduits should be placed in the attics of all the buildings to connect with the present ventilation flues which only extend from the wards to the attics. The condition at present is that there is no method for removing foul air from the wards and attics, and as a result the air is used over and over again, as frequently instead of an upward current in the flues we find a downward current from the attic when the temperature is low. These conduits should be connected with a central stack in each building, which should contain fans run by electric motors. I believe that efficient ventilation could be accomplished throughout the buildings at a cost not to exceed \$8,400.

ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY.

The asylum is at present supplied water by the city of Rome from its reservoirs, situated about three miles from the asylum, through a six-inch water main. During the day time we rarely have over seven pounds pressure which is not sufficient to carry water above the second story. At night the pressure is seldom over 15 pounds. Frequently there is not sufficient water in the main to supply our pump in the boiler-house, the result being that the pump draws all the sediment from the water main as well as air and forces them into our water pipes, frequently rendering the water unfit for household purposes, and especially unfit for laundry use. Often when fire pressure is placed on the mains in Rome, the pipes are burst and conse-

quently the institution is without any water supply whatever, excepting what is stored in two small cisterns on the premises. If the institution should be unfortunate enough at the times mentioned to be visited by fire, it would be impossible with our present means to make any headway against it.

To correct the above condition, I would respectfully suggest that a number of wells be driven on the premises near our present boiler-house. These wells should be connected to a storage tower, steel preferred, with our pump. The tower should be high enough to furnish water to all parts of the premises by gravity, thus insuring a sufficient amount of water at a proper pressure for fire and domestic purposes.

Within a few years the present lease with the city of Rome for a water supply expires, and in all probability the rental will be increased for the future. The question of attaching water meters to all supply pipes is being agitated by the city officials and should they determine to furnish them, the probability is that the expense of supplying water to the institution would be materially increased. The present rent would more than maintain our own plant, if established, as well as pay a handsome interest on the amount needed for that purpose.

ICE HOUSE AND COLD STORAGE BUILDING.

The institution is without sufficient or suitable buildings for the storage of ice and practically without any facilities for cold storage. As a result we are at present buying ice, although the amount harvested last winter was more than ample for our needs if we had a properly constructed building to house it in. We are obliged to haul it nearly three miles at considerable expense and inconvenience. We are compelled to purchase our perishable supplies in small quantities at an advance in price, and even then there is a great deal of waste. We should have a cold storage building which would be large enough to contain at least a month's supply of butter, cheese, eggs, meat and vegetables and I would recommend that an appropriation be asked for that purpose.

PAINTING, REPAIRING AND BETTERMENTS.

Nearly all the interiors of the present center, east and south extension buildings need painting, as well as new floors and general repairs. The buildings have been occupied for years by the county, and I am credibly informed that for a number of years past only a minimum of expense has been incurred by the county for painting and repairs.

Certainly those buildings occupied by patients should be put in a wholesome and proper condition.

A number of alterations are necessary in the old laundry building to put it in proper condition to be used for shops for mechanical purposes. The farm stable needs at least two coats of paint to protect it from the weather. These items, as well as grouting the basement, which is absolutely necessary to protect the health of all who are living in the buildings, make it obligatory to ask for at least \$8,000 for the purposes mentioned.

In addition repairs will have to be made to our fresh water pond, from which the institution procures ice and from which the farm cottages are furnished water, as well as extensions during the coming summer

Both farm cottages need papering and painting outside and in. The one occupied by the fireman and his family needs new sills and extensive repairs.

COAL SHEDS.

Coal sheds should be provided sufficient to hold at least six months' supply of coal. At present the coal has to be piled up in the open and during the winter months is covered with snow and ice making it difficult to handle. Most of our year's supply is hauled in the winter so that we have the benefit of our teams and men on the farm during the spring, summer and autumn.

FARM STOCK AND UTENSILS.

Having a capacity for 350 patients, which will be filled within three months, it becomes necessary to increase the size of our dairy; 25 cows more should be purchased. There is no product of the farm that can be handled cheaper than milk, and no one article of diet that is so beneficial to health. We have an abundant pasturage and plenty of food for all the milch cows we need.

Another team is very much needed for farm work and to convey everything we need from town. Another farm sleigh and wagon with harnesses should be purchased. We have only three farm teams to do all our farm work on 350 acres, besides drawing all our coal, groceries and household stores from the city. We have been obliged the past spring and summer to pay from our maintenance fund for extra farm work more than enough to purchase such a team as we need.

More tiling is needed to drain the farm and garden. Additional fencing is needed, as the present fences are of practically no use,

cattle and horses from adjoining farms frequently coming through them or over them.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

Every institution of this character, situated as this asylum is, should be thoroughly equipped for any emergency in addition to having what is required in the daily treatment of its inmates. We need a new microscope, with all its attachments, electrical batteries, both galvanic and faradic, for the diagnosis and treatment of paralysis and other diseases of the nervous system, ophthalmoscope and accessories, instruments for transfusion, speculæ and forceps for different purposes, a set of aural instruments and a set of dental forceps. We should also have a number of medical works in our library for reference.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The institution is in need of efficient modern fire apparatus, including a chemical engine, 2,100 feet of two-inch hose, another hose cart with 500 feet of two and one-half-inch hose, also more fire extinguishers.

We need two external fire escapes, one at the southeast corner of the east building, another at the west end of the west building. The necessity for having the above apparatus cannot be questioned by any fair-minded persons. If we should be so unfortunate as to have a serious fire we would, situated as we are, be obliged to rely on our own resources, which we must confess are very limited.

It is an absolute necessity that we should establish some industries that will furnish physical, mental and moral training to our inmates. Classes should be formed in cabinet work, carpentry work, brush broom and matmaking, shoemaking and tailoring, as well as classes in calisthenics, gymnastics and kindergarden work. Many of our inmates are not capable of doing the hard work on the farm who, nevertheless, might be employed to advantage to themselves and the institution. To neglect to furnish means for such employment, with competent instructors for our inmates, is to permit them to become more depraved than they are. It is true this is a custodial institution, but the object of that custody should be to benefit, elevate and improve, as well as to care for, not demoralize, degrade and render hopeless by inaction and lack of training. To establish such industries money is required to purchase machinery and necessary apparatus.

In addition we need machinery such as a combination saw and dado machine, band saw, planer, wood lathe, sash and door mortice for

carpenter shop, an iron lathe, drill press, drills, bench vise, miter box with the necessary pulley hangings, etc. To furnish power for those shops we need an electric motor of at least 20-horse power.

FURNITURE.

An appropriation to purchase more furniture should be asked for. The wards at present are not furnished as they should be. Considerable of the furniture purchased three years ago was destroyed by the insane who were here, and more is needed to equip the new buildings asked for.

The present pig-stys and slaughter-house are in a dilapidated condition and in danger of falling down. They are not worth what it would cost to move them even if we had the funds necessary to do so. They occupy one of the best parts of the grounds where we expect to erect new buildings, and the same reasons exist for locating them at some other point that rendered the removal of the stable necessary, only to a greater extent for the odors that emanate from them is offensive in the extreme. We should have facilities for caring for 200 hogs in a building erected for that purpose as well as a new slaughter-house.

GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

To carry on the good work commenced the past summer of improving the grounds by the change in the highway and the moving of the stable, we need an appropriation for grading the lawns, making new roads and walks, for the planting of shrubs and trees.

An appropriation for that purpose will render available the services of many of our able-bodied male inmates who would be able to wheel earth and shovel. The approach to the institution is in a bad condition and new walks and drives are necessary. Living as we do in the country there are days and weeks in the year when it is almost impossible to walk outside without getting in the mud up to the ankles. New walks are needed to connect the west building with the laundry and boiler-house. The construction of such walks would enable us to take our patients out for exercise almost daily.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A small appropriation should be asked for to purchase another piano and some instruments needed in our band. Every encouragement should be given to those who are willing to contribute their talent toward the enjoyment of the patients and such instruments as are needed for that purpose should be purchased.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

A telephone exchange is among the pressing needs of the institution at the present time to connect the stables, dynamo building, boiler-house, laundry and the different wards with the office and with each other. It could be used for the present for fire purposes, to regulate the heating and lighting of the building and would save a great deal of walking. In an emergency a physician or officer could at once be called to any of the wards or buildings thus saving valuable time.

MAINTENANCE.

Our population will have nearly doubled by the time the present appropriation for maintenance has expired. It will be necessary to ask for an increased amount for that purpose. We did not expend within \$31,000 of what was appropriated last year for maintenance. The amount saved has been credited to the fund for the present year. It can be said to our credit that the per capita cost was less this year than last notwithstanding the fact that our daily average population was less. I am confident that we can maintain the institution for about the amount of the appropriation for the year 1895.

The asylum has had the usual number of official visitors. Hon. William R. Stewart, the president of the State Board of Charities, has devoted considerable of his valuable time and knowledge to the interest of the asylum, and I feel deeply grateful to him for many valuable suggestions and encouragement, also to Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, Dr. Stephen Smith, Hon. Peter Walrath and Dr. Stoddard, of the State Board of Charities, who have thoroughly inspected the institution and its workings during the past year. Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent of the State Poor, has been among the official visitors.

Hon. James A. Roberts, Comptroller of the State, visited the asylum during the year. This visit has been of marked benefit to the asylum as the Comptroller now has a personal knowledge of the class of patients we are caring for and of the difficulties we are laboring under.

I desire to call your attention to the onerous duties of our attendants. Compelled to rise at 5 o'clock in the summer and 5.30 in the winter, they frequently are on duty until 8 o'clock at night and occasionally until 10 o'clock; they have little time for recreation and rest. True, they have the usual "time off" to themselves allowed in other institutions and their annual vacation, but the continual daily attendance on this class of patients, with their extremely long hours of service, have a depressing effect on their mental and

physical powers. In educational institutions, the hours are much shorter and the teachers relieve the attendants of the care of inmates during the school hours; in the hospitals for the insane there is more diversity in the character of the service and the work is more interesting to the attendants and nurses, but with our class of inmates there is no diversity, no change. To bed at 10 o'clock, up again at five or half past to undertake the exacting duties of the day. To improve this condition, I would respectfully recommend that your honorable board present the facts to the Comptroller of the State with a view of producing a better condition of service of our attendants by increasing the force so that one-third of the attendants should be off duty every second afternoon, and still have sufficient help to properly care for the patients. I appreciate it will cost more money, but the service will be much improved. Our employes are, as a rule, well paid, but the hours of service are too long.

I appreciate the excellent work done by our employes during the past year. They have performed their arduous duties faithfully and well. Now and then some are employed with excellent recommendations, who, after a short trial, prove themselves unsuited for or incapable of performing the services required. As soon as these facts are ascertained, we permit them to resign.

Our relations with the Bureau of Charitable Institutions has been harmonious and of benefit to the institution. We frequently receive from the department valuable information which is of considerable assistance to us.

The officers of the institution have my sincere thanks and appreciation for their hearty co-operation and assistance during the past year.

In concluding this report, I desire to express my deep sense of obligation to you, gentlemen of the board of managers, and to the executive committee for valuable counsel and support.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

JOHN F. FITZ GERALD,

Superintendent.

Report of the Steward.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Apples, 35 bushels, 40 cents	\$14 00
Asparagus, 190 bunches, 4 cents	7 60
Beans, dried, 2 bushels, \$1	2 00
Beans, string, 15 bushels, \$1	15 00
Beets, 1,015 bushels, 20 cents	203 00
Brussels sprouts, 48 quarts, 5 cents	2 40
Cabbage, 7,000 heads, 2 cents	140 00
Cauliflower, 425 heads, 5 cents	21 25
Carrots, 130 bushels, 20 cents	26 00
Celery, 5,500 heads, 1½ cents	82 50
Corn, green, 508½ dozen ears, 6 cents	31 51
Corn, sweet, ears, 150 bushels, 25 cents	37 50
Cucumbers, 12,260, ¼ cent	30 65
Currants, 117 quarts, 4 cents	4 68
Eggs, 257½ dozen, 16 cents	41 20
Grapes, 25 pounds, 2 cents	50
Lettuce, 1,785 heads, 1 cent	17 85
Melons, 625, 4 cents	25 00
Milk, 11,330½ gallons, 9 cents	1,019 75
Onions, 268 bushels, 37½ cents	100 50
Onions, 676 bunches, 1 cent	6 76
Parsley, 25 bunches, 2 cents	50
Parsnips, 75 bushels, 40 cents	70 00
Peas, green, 39 bushels, \$1	39 00
Peas, dried, 10 bushels, \$1	10 00
Peppers, 325, 1 cent	3 25
Pie plant, 806 pounds, 1 cent	8 06
Potatoes, 1,200 bushels, 25 cents	300 00
Pumpkins, 5 loads, \$5	25 00
Radishes, 375 bunches, 1 cent	3 75
Raspberries, 169 quarts, 5 cents	8 45
Sage, 38 bunches, 5 cents	1 90

Salsify, 8 bushels, \$1.....	\$8 00
Squash, winter, 850 pounds, 1 cent.....	8 50
Squash, summer, 95, 2 cents.....	1 90
Spinach, 15 bushels, 35 cents.....	5 25
Summer savory, 25 bunches, 5 cents.....	1 25
Tomatoes, 75 bushels, 40 cents.....	30 00
Turnips, 1,000 bushels, 15 cents.....	150 00
Corn, field, 500 bushels, 25 cents.....	125 00
Corn stalks, 88 tons, \$2.50.....	220 00
Hay, 100 tons, \$10.....	1,000 00
Oats, 900 bushels, 28 cents.....	252 00
Rye, 146 bushels, 40 cents.....	58 40
Straw, oat, 22 tons, \$8.....	176 00
Straw, rye, 8 tons, \$9.....	72 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,406 86
	<hr/>

VALUE OF STOCK ON HAND.

Bull, 1..	\$30 00
Bull calf, 1.....	15 60
Cows, 16.....	368 00
Heifer calf, 1.....	5 00
Hens, 80.....	24 00
Hogs, 39.....	533 75
Horses, 9.....	1,000 00
Pigs, 25.....	31 50
Sows and pigs, 5.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,107 25
	<hr/>

(Signed)

JAMES T. STONE,
Steward.

Report of the Supervisor.

ARTICLES MADE—NEW.

Aprons	38
Bags	14
Bedpads	4
Bibs.....	88
Burial robes.....	11
Chemise	44
Comfortables	11
Combination suits	10
Covers for furniture.....	14
Coats.....	31
Curtains	7
Dresses	160
Drawers.....	12
Mittens	5
Napkins.....	48
Night dresses.....	48
Pantaloon.....	37
Pillow cases.....	117
Pillows	5
Sheets	375
Shirts	176
Skirts	25
Socks, pairs.....	9
Sewed marks on articles.....	68
Table cloths, hemmed.....	12
Towels	220
Waists, boys'.....	32

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons	74
Bedsread	1
Blankets.....	22
Coats.....	210

Combination suits.....	4
Drawers	424
Dresses	11
Pantaloons	580
Pillow cases.....	20
Shirts	399
Sheets	127
Socks.....	145
Undershirts	285
Vests.....	95
Waists, boys'.....	32

(Signed)

ELIZABETH ESENWINE,

Supervisor.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population during the year ending September 30, 1896.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1895.....	105	84	189
Admitted during year.....	70	29	99
Total number in custody during year	175	113	288
Daily average population.....	112.27	80.79	193.06
Discharged during year, transferred.....	13	17	30
Died	11	3	14
Whole number discharged during year.....	24	20	44
Remaining October 1, 1896.....	151	93	244
Capacity of present buildings when completed	225	125	350

TABLE No. 2.

Date of Opening May 1, 1894.

Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	350½
Actual cost of real estate, including buildings.....	\$271,733 89
Value of personal property.....	24,935 64
Acreage under cultivation.....	261
Capacity of institution October 1, 1896.....	350
Daily average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1896.....	193.06

Receipts during the year:

From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$44,640 60
From private patients.....	487 43
From all other sources.....	5,216 87
Total receipts during year for maintenance.....	\$50,344 90
Balance of maintenance fund on hand October 1, 1896..	1,737 34

Total receipts during the year for extraordinary improvements under special appropriations, including balance remaining on hand October 1, 1895.....	\$82,863 03
Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements under legislative appropriations.....	78,631 70
Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1896.....	\$4,231 33

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men.....	\$30 00
Women.....	20 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men.....	\$20 00
Women.....	14 00

Proportion of attendants to average daily population..	1-11.3
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year.....	\$4,406 86

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of mental defect in cases admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asphyxia.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Apoplexy .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Arrested development....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Congenital	3	2	5	22	21	43
Consanguinity	4	....	4	5	....	5
Convulsions	2	1	3	2	1	3
Eclampsia .....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Epilepsy .....	....	....	....	12	6	18
Heredity	7	1	8	12	6	18
Hernia .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Hydrocephalus .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ill health .....	....	1	1	....	3	3
Ill health, maternal.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Intemperance .....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Masturbation .....	....	....	....	6	....	6
Measles .....	....	1	1	1	1	2
Meningitis.....	2	....	2	3	3	6
Menopause .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Menstrual disorder .....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Organic brain disease .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Overwork .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Rickets .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	3	2	5	9	6	15
Severe fright.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Sexual excess.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Traumatism	1	2	3	5	2	7
Unascertained	47	18	65	155	103	258
Total	70	29	99	245	168	408

TABLE No. 4.
Showing forms of mental impairment of those admitted, discharged and died.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.								
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	...
Idio-imbecility	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imbecility, low grade	30	15	45	...	...	...	6	1	7
Imbecility, medium grade	18	7	25	1	...	1	...	1	1
Imbecility, high grade	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insane	2	1	3	12	17	29	2	1	3
Epileptic	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	70	29	99	13	17	30	11	3	14

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded).

SINCE MAY 1, 1894.						
	ADMITTED.			DECHARGED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy	5	5	10	....	....	....
Idio-imbecility	23	12	35	....	....	....
Imbecility, low grade	63	45	108	....	....	....
Imbecility, medium grade	48	22	65	1	....	1
Imbecility, high grade	11	1	12	....	....	....
Insane	87	69	156	68	53	121
Epileptic	13	9	22	....	....	....
Total	245	163	408	69	53	122
				25	17	42

TABLE No. 5.

Showing cause of death of those who have died.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess, cerebral.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Apoplexy .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Epilepsy.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Exhaustion .....	....	....	....	2	1	3
General paresis.....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Haemoptysis.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Heart disease .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Inanition	3	....	3	6	1	7
Meningitis .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Organic brain disease....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Paralysis .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Pericarditis .....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Peritonitis septic.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Pleurisy septic.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Pneumonia .....	....	1	1	1	2	3
Rheumatism	1	....	1	1	....	1
Status catilepticus.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Status epilepticus.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Tuberculosis	2	1	3	4	8	12
Total.....	11	3	14	25	17	42

TABLE No. 6.

Showing hereditary tendency to mental enfeeblement in those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches.....	7	3	10	10	10	20
Maternal branch.....	3	....	3	3	1	4
No hereditary tendency...	17	8	25	18	11	29
Paternal branch.....	2	1	3	4	2	6
Paternal and maternal branches	5	1	6	8	3	11
Unascertained	36	16	52	202	136	338
Total	70	29	99	245	163	408

TABLE No. 7.

Showing age at time of admission of those admitted.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	1	3	3	1	4
From 15 to 20 years.....	24	5	29	36	18	54
From 20 to 25 years.....	18	8	26	48	19	67
From 25 to 30 years.....	10	6	16	28	21	49
From 30 to 40 years.....	9	2	11	47	18	65
From 40 to 50 years.....	2	5	7	34	43	77
From 50 to 60 years.....	3	1	4	28	28	51
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	....	2	15	15	30
From 70 to 80 years.....	....	....	....	6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years.....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Total.....	70	29	99	245	163	408

TABLE No. 8.

Showing age at time of death of those who have died.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
From 20 to 25 years.....	2	1	3	4	3	7
From 25 to 30 years.....	3	....	3	1	4	5
From 30 to 40 years.....	2	....	2	4	3	7
From 40 to 50 years.....	2	....	2	2	1	3
From 50 to 60 years.....	....	1	1	1	1	2
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Total.....	11	3	14	14	14	28

TABLE No. 9.

Showing nativity of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Canada .....	....	1	1	3	4	7
Denmark .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
England .....	....	....	....	5	5	10
Finland.....	....	....	....	1	1	2
France	2	1	3	4	1	5
Germany	1	1	2	13	10	23
Holland .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Hungary.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Ireland.....	....	1	1	19	14	33
Italy.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Poland .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Scotland.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Sweden .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
United States	62	24	86	173	107	280
Wales.....	....	....	....	....	4	4
Unascertained.....	5	1	6	20	13	33
Total	70	29	99	245	163	408

TABLE No. 10.

Showing residence by counties of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....	2	....	2	13	2	15
Allegany.....	2	1	3	3	3	6
Broome.....	4	1	5	5	2	7
Cattaraugus.....	....	1	1	1	3	4
Cayuga.....	1	....	1	2	2	4
Chautauqua.....	2	....	2	4	....	4
Chenango.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Chemung.....	....	1	1	2	1	3
Clinton.....	2	1	3	4	2	6
Columbia.....	....	....	....	2	5	7
Cortland.....	2	....	2	5	....	5
Delaware.....	1	1	2	2	3	5
Dutchess.....	1	1	2	5	2	7
Erie.....	3	....	3	11	1	12

TABLE No. 10—(Concluded).

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Essex .....	....	1	1	....	4	4
Franklin	2	2	4	3	4	7
Fulton	1	....	1	1	....	1
Genesee	1	....	1	1	....	1
Herkimer	1	....	1	1	....	1
Jefferson .....	....	....	....	3	6	9
Kings	5	2	7	6	2	8
Lewis	3	....	3	3	....	3
Livingston	1	....	1	1	1	2
Madison .....	....	....	....	3	2	5
Monroe	3	3	6	13	8	21
Montgomery	1	....	1	4	....	4
Niagara	2	....	2	9	5	14
New York	1	....	1	1	1	2
Oneida	6	5	11	30	47	77
Onondaga	1	2	3	3	7	10
Ontario	1	....	1	1	1	2
Orange .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Orleans .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Oswego	1	....	1	3	3	6
Otsego	1	....	1	1	1	2
Queens .....	....	....	....	6	5	11
Rensselaer	1	1	2	14	13	27
Richmond .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Rockland .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
St. Lawrence	2	1	3	4	3	7
Saratoga .....	....	1	1	2	2	4
Schenectady	1	....	1	2	....	2
Schuyler .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Seneca	1	....	1	3	1	4
State .....	....	....	....	13	1	14
Steuben	5	1	6	12	3	15
Suffolk .....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Sullivan	2	....	2	2	....	2
Tompkins	4	....	4	4	....	4
Ulster	1	....	1	3	....	3
Washington .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Warren .....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Wayne	1	....	1	4	1	5
Westchester .....	....	2	2	22	6	28
Wyoming .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Yates	1	....	1	2	....	2
Total	70	29	99	245	163	408

TABLE No. 11.

Showing residence by counties of those remaining October 1, 1896.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	9	2	11
Allegany	1	2	3
Broome	4	1	5
Cattaraugus .....	....	2	2
Cayuga	2	2	4
Chautauqua	3	....	3
Chemung	2	1	3
Clinton	3	2	5
Columbia	1	4	5
Cortland	4	....	4
Delaware	2	3	5
Dutchess	4	2	6
Erie	10	1	11
Essex .....	....	3	3
Franklin	2	4	6
Fulton	1	....	1
Genesee	1	....	1
Herkimer	1	....	1
Jefferson	2	3	5
Kings	6	2	8
Lewis	3	....	3
Livingston	1	....	1
Madison	1	2	3
Monroe	12	8	20
Montgomery	4	....	4
Niagara	7	4	11
New York	1	....	1
Oneida	10	8	18
Onondaga	3	3	6
Ontario	1	1	2
Orange .....	....	1	1
Oswego	3	3	6
Otsego	1	1	2
Queens	4	3	7
Rensselaer	4	11	15
Richmond .....	....	1	1
St. Lawrence	3	1	4
Saratoga	1	2	3
Schenectady	2	....	2
Schuyler	1	....	1
Seneca	2	....	2
State	3	....	3
Steuben	8	3	11
Suffolk .....	....	1	1
Sullivan	2	....	2
Tompkins	4	....	4

TABLE No. 11—(Concluded).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ulster	2	....	2
Warren .....	....	1	1
Wayne	3	....	3
Westchester	3	5	8
Wyoming	1	....	1
Yates	2	....	2
Total	151	93	244

TABLE No. 12.

Showing form of employment and number days' work done by inmates, during the year ending September 30, 1896.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	4,811	3,769	8,580
Laundry	1,937	3,020	4,957
Dining-rooms	222	3,748	3,970
Kitchen	1,148	936	2,084
Farm	3,839	....	3,839
Shops	901	....	901
Store	366	....	366
Bakery	628	....	628
Sewing-room .....	....	347	347
Total	13,852	11,820	25,672

FORM OF REQUEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect October 28, 1895, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

To the Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

I hereby request that, who is idiotic or mentally deficient and resides in the town of, in the county of, in the State of New York, may be admitted as an inmate of said asylum.

Dated the day of, 189...

To be signed by the applicant.

.....
Superintendent of Poor, County

STATEMENT.

The family physician, parents, friends or superintendent of poor are requested to state the facts called for below to the best of their knowledge and belief. If any particular is unknown the fact should be stated.

1. Age, years; sex,; civil condition,; color,; occupation,; religion; nativity,, of father,, nativity,; of mother,, education, none; education,, reads.

2. When was mental peculiarity first noticed?

3. What is the bodily condition of patient? (If there is any deformity of body or limbs so state.)

4 Is there any defect of the special senses? (If so describe it.)

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy? (If so state frequency of attacks.)

6 Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, irritable or passionate? (If so give instances.)

7 Was the patient ever an inmate of an asylum or hospital for the insane? (If so was discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved and when did such discharge take place.)

- 8 Is the patient cleanly or otherwise in dress and personal habits?
9. Has the patient any unfortunate habit? (If so describe it.)
10. Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs of any kind? (If so state to what extent.)
11. What is supposed cause of present mental condition?
12. Is there any history of insanity, eplipsy, chorea, or defects of vision, hearing or speech or any nervous affection in the family of father or mother? (If so describe.)
13. How many brothers and sisters has the patient had?
- 14 Was there any bodily deformity or mental deficiency in the other children? (If so describe)
15. Other facts indicating idiocy or mental deficiency? (State if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition, that is, if the defect has existed from infancy, or, if not, at what period of life mental development was arrested.)
16. Name of parents or nearest relative?
17. Residence and post-office address.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

FORM OF COMMITMENT OF PATIENT.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

I hereby commit who is a legal resident of this county and in indigent circumstances, to the Rome Custodial Asylum for care and treatment.

It is understood by the superintendent of poor making this commitment that if the person named in this commitment should, after a fair trial, prove to be an improper subject for care and treatment at the asylum by reason of insanity, epilepsy or other disqualifying circumstances or conditions, the said shall be promptly removed at the request of the officers of the asylum without cost to the managers thereof.

Dated the day of, 189..

.....

Superintendent of Poor, County.

78
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE UNIV. OF MICH.
APR 13 1908

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.,

For the Year Ending September 30, 1897.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 20, 1898

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,
STATE PRINTERS,
NEW YORK AND ALBANY.
1898.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 16.

IN SENATE

JANUARY 20, 1898.

Report of the Board of Managers.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectfully submit for your consideration this, the third annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897.

Very respectfully yours,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

President.

JIM STEVENS,

Vice-President.

W. H. CLOHER, JR.,

F. T. GORTON,

E. S. BATCHELLER,

E. H. CONANT,

L. M. MARTIN,

HOMER T. FOWLER,

J. I. SAYLES,

HENRY L. GATES.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

Hon. E. STUART WILLIAMS, President.....	Rome.
Hon. JIM STEVENS, Vice-President.....	Rome.
HOMER T. FOWLER, Secretary.....	Rome.
Hon. J. I. SAYLES.....	Rome.
LOUIS M. MARTIN.....	Clinton.
FREMONT W. SPICER.....	Dexter.
F. T. GORTON, M. D.....	Waterville.
EUGENE H. CONANT.....	Camden.
E. S. BATCHELLER.....	Gloversville.
W. H. CLOHER, JR.....	Utica.
HENRY L. GATES.....	Utica.

TREASURER.

J. MILLARD BRAINERD.....	Rome.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN F. FITZ GERALD, M. D.....	Superintendent.
CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
JAMES T. STONE.....	Steward.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for
Unteachable Idiots.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, we respectfully submit this report.

The treasurer's report shows a balance on hand October 1, 1896, to the credit of maintenance fund of \$1,737.34; received from all sources, \$68,366.40, making a total of \$70,103.74. There has been expended from this amount the sum of \$65,960.44, leaving a balance on hand October 1, 1897, of \$4,143.30.

The account of special funds as reported by the treasurer shows a balance on hand October 1, 1896, of \$4,231.33; received from Comptroller, \$35,616.62, a total of \$39,847.95. There has been disbursed from this amount \$38,069.87, leaving a balance on hand October 1, 1897, of \$1,778.08.

The treasurer's report gives an account in detail of the receipts and expenditures during the past fiscal year, together with balances remaining to the credit of the various funds in his hands October 1, 1897.

The population of the asylum has increased from 151 men and 93 women, total 244, to 240 men, 132 women, total 372. From this number 4 men and 2 women were discharged, 19 men and 6 women died, leaving in the asylum October 1, 1897, 217 men, 124

women, total 341. The daily average population was 325.3, as compared with 193.06 the previous year, a gratifying condition which shows that the institution is being prepared for the reception of inmates as rapidly as possible.

In a number of previous reports made by the officers of the asylum, the unsanitary condition of the asylum buildings, especially the basements, have been called to your attention and to that of the general public. During the past year the asylum has been visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever, which resulted in six deaths, 24 of the inmates having been attacked. We are endeavoring to remedy this unfortunate condition as rapidly as the funds placed at our disposal will permit.

The year passed has been an exceedingly busy one. The rapid increase in population made necessary a great deal of extra work in the preparation of wards, the procuring of furniture, the securing of an increased force of employes, and in many other ways added to the duties of the officers.

The new boiler plant has been put in operation as well as the electric light plant. The wards have been equipped with stand-pipes and fire hose, which are connected by fire lines with the high pressure pump in the boiler-house which supplies the asylum with water from the city mains.

The new laundry is now being used and the old one is being utilized for carpenter and other workshops.

A new piggery has been constructed, also a carriage house, farm sheds and a new slaughter-house, the old piggeries and slaughter-house having been torn down as they were unfit for use.

Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of the steam heating and ventilation of the old buildings occupied by patients, employes and officers.

The new highway has been completed and is now in use. The old one has been abandoned as a highway and has been added to our farm lands.

The superintendent's report describes at considerable length other improvements, to which we respectfully refer you.

The work of constructing the new kitchen building is being rapidly executed.

It must be evident to any one interested in the subject that in the organization of an asylum for the reception of as large a number of dependents as are waiting the enlargement of this asylum that considerable amounts of money for different purposes are requisite in order to carry out its purpose.

We appreciate the fact that in a State of the magnitude of the "Empire State" that the demands upon its resources are enormous and constantly augmenting. We believe also that it is the duty of all charitable institutions to reduce their expenses and the cost of new buildings to the minimum permitted for the proper care of those committed to their charge. With this purpose in view, we submit the following items for appropriations for the ensuing year:

Last year, among other items, \$136,500 was asked for to prepare for the reception of 210 inmates, the buildings to be of brick, fire proof, of two stories and basement. We renew this request for the reason that, notwithstanding the increase in our population from 244 a year ago, to 341, we have now on file 156 applications for admission which cannot be considered until accommodations are provided for them. In addition, there are many cases in the county houses of the State whom we are urged by the State Board of Charities and the State Charities Aid Association to take. Besides these, there are many at present in the

Syracuse State Institution awaiting the time when we can receive them.

In order to complete the kitchen building for which \$67,223 was asked for last year and for which an appropriation of \$55,000 was granted, the sum of at least \$7,500 will be necessary. The contract for construction of this building was awarded for the sum of \$45,665. The contract for heating and ventilating was let for \$6,650, and for drainage \$795, a total of \$53,100, leaving \$1,900 for advertising, inspection and for expert services in lighting and plumbing this building. The \$7,500 are needed to complete the electric lighting and plumbing.

At least \$15,000 will be necessary to complete the administration building for which an appropriation of \$25,000 was made last year. It is intended in this building not only to install all the officers, but also to furnish apartments for the superintendent and his family. By the completion of the administration building, we will be enabled to receive at least 25 additional patients, who may be placed in the apartments now utilized for office purposes. In the construction of this building, it becomes necessary to appreciate the fact that it is to provide for official quarters for all time in the future.

It would be more economical to complete this building for its ultimate purposes than to construct it so that in the course of a few years it would have to be altered or have additions built on. And we would call your attention to the fact that the total of \$40,000 asked for to complete this administration building falls many thousands below the cost of any similar building ever erected in this State.

We believe we would be censurable should we not again ask for an independent water supply for the asylum. This is espec-

ially so in view of the experience of the city of Rome during the past year, when it was a question at one time whether sufficient water could be obtained for household purposes, not to mention the question of an adequate supply against fire. Situated as the asylum is some four miles from the source of supply, at the end of a small water main, even under the most favorable circumstances, as regards the condition of the pumping station at Rome, it is a subject of great doubt if we could get sufficient water from the main to supply our pump at fire pressure. At a comparatively small expense, an abundant supply of water may be obtained upon the premises of the institution.

We renew our request of last year for an appropriation to furnish a number of driven wells and storage tank. The amount asked for is sufficient to construct a storage tank of 100,000 gallons capacity, to drive the wells and to furnish the institution with fire mains and hydrants to be laid exteriorly to the various buildings.

An appropriation for painting, repairs and betterments is asked for and sadly needed. The amount requested is intended for the purpose of placing tile flooring in the different bath rooms, replacing the present decayed ceilings with steel ones, for renovating and painting the piazzas and summer houses, for concreting the basement of the present buildings, for moving and renovating farm house and constructing a cellar under it, and for painting the different wards occupied by patients.

Three thousand dollars is needed to equip kitchen building with furnishings, for the purchase of additional furniture for the wards necessitated by the increase in population and for furniture for the administration building.

Coal sheds should be constructed of sufficient capacity to carry several months' supply of coal for the institution. Compelled as we are to draw coal for all purposes at least two miles and a half, it seems unnecessary and expensive to then throw it upon the open ground to be covered with snow all through the winter months and to compel our people to deliver it to the boiler house daily during all conditions of weather.

In connection with our coal supply, we ask your earnest co-operation to enable us to have laid from either the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. or the N. Y., O. & W. R. R. a switch to our institution grounds so that our coal, flour and other supplies may be delivered in carload lots instead of being hauled, as now, over a rough country road two and a half miles. Either road is easy of access and we think ready to meet us in a liberal spirit, should you see fit to grant us the amount that may be necessary to do our share of the work which will give us this relief and which will mean, in time to come, a large saving to the State.

There was a deficiency due the contractor a year ago on the contract for boiler house, chimney and conduit, of \$2,983.60, on which the interest amounts to \$179.01, making a total of \$3,162.61, for which an appropriation should be made this winter. The deficiency was caused by a number of extra difficulties which were met during the progress of the work and which could not have been foreseen or avoided. The managers have a certificate of the State architect to that effect.

An institution of this character should be thoroughly equipped with fire apparatus. It seems hardly necessary to emphasize this fact when we consider the experience of a number of the State institutions within the past few years with fire. By having an adequate fire system and apparatus, it may be possible to save

valuable property for the State and the lives of the occupants of the buildings. Without such equipment, it would be well nigh impossible to subdue a fire at this asylum at the present time. At least two fire escapes should be constructed in connection with the buildings occupied by the patients.

More stock and utensils, including tile, are requisite for our farm. We have at present 25 milk cows. The number should be increased to at least 35. The tile is necessary for draining the low lands near the railroad, in order to place them under cultivation. This part of the farm can be rendered very valuable with the expenditure of a very small amount of money.

An appropriation is necessary for grading and improving the grounds; for setting out shade trees and different kinds of fruit trees, as the farm is practically denuded of all fruit and shade trees. By the use of a small amount of money, the appearance of the grounds and lawns may be vastly improved, owing to the fact that we can employ the inmates in this work, if suitable supervision is furnished and if means for taking the soil from one part of the farm to another were at hand.

Your attention is also called to the need of furnishing suitable sidewalks about the buildings and grounds so that the inmates and employes are not compelled to walk in the mud every time they go out of doors. For months in the winter it is impossible to take our patients out for exercise, as there is no suitable place for them to walk.

About two miles of fencing is necessary along the new highway, and a great deal of additional fencing is needed to replace the broken down fences on the farm lines.

An appropriation of \$1,000 is necessary to equip our carpenter and machine shops with suitable machinery.

A telephone exchange should be installed, connecting the wards and outbuildings with the office, in order to expedite the transaction of the business of the institution.

There has been a marked increase in the population of the institution during the past year, and a prospective increase to 400 for the next year calls for an increase in the amount to be appropriated for maintenance, which for the present year is \$55,000, with a balance from last year's appropriation of some \$22,458.60, makes a total of \$77,458.60 for maintenance of the present year. We anticipate a balance remaining from this \$77,458.60, which may be applicable for maintenance for next year, should there be no adverse legislation or adverse action on the part of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions. In either event it would be perhaps desirable to increase the amount for this purpose to \$80,000, otherwise \$75,000 will be sufficient for maintenance.

The following is a resume of the appropriations asked for:

Two buildings for 105 patients each, at a cost of

\$62,500 each	\$136,500 00
Completing administration building.....	15,000 00
Plumbing and lighting of kitchen building.....	7,500 00
Furniture	3,000 00
Fire apparatus.....	1,500 00
Fire escapes.....	500 00
Coal sheds.....	1,000 00
Completing boiler-house, chimney and conduit....	3,162 61
Painting, repairs and betterments.....	5,000 00
Farm stock and utensils.....	1,500 00
Grading and improving grounds.....	2,500 00

Fencing	\$2,000 00
Additional water supply.....	16,850 00
Machinery	1,000 00
Telephone exchange.....	500 00
Railroad switch	10,000 00
Maintenance	75,000 00

It is but proper that attention should be called to the departure from this life of our treasurer, William G. Cornwell. The vacancy created by his death was filled by the appointment of J. Millard Brainerd, who resigned his position as manager in order to accept the position. The vacancy created in the board by Mr. Brainerd's resignation was filled by the Executive, who appointed Henry L. Gates, Esq., of Utica, to fill the unexpired portion of Mr. Brainerd's term.

On December 4, 1897, we received a visit from his Excellency, Frank S. Black, who, in the short time he was able to spend with us, in company with Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, made a careful inspection of the asylum, new buildings and old, and we think you will find him very conversant with the needs of the institution as well as the results already attained with former appropriations. He was pleased to express his approval of what was being done, and we can in no way express our approbation of the work of our superintendent, Dr. John F. Fitz Gerald, than to quote from Governor Black, who said: "It is very evident you are fortunate, as managers, in having in charge a superintendent who is not only interested in his work but careful and watchful of the interests of the State as well as the unfortunates under his charge."

We further desire to record our approval of the work of the assistant physician, and all other officers connected with the asylum.

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

President.

HOMER T. FOWLER,

EUGENE H. CONANT,

E. S. BATCHELLER,

F. T. GORTON,

JIM STEVENS,

J. I. SAYLES,

HENRY L. GATES,

L. M. MARTIN,

W. H. CLOHER, JR.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—The treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897:

1896.

GENERAL FUND.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,737 34	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	4,000 00	
	Receipts from sale of home products.....	296 64	
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients.....	38 00	
		<hr/>	\$6,071 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 55, inclusive.....	5,151 79
Balance	<hr/> \$920 19 <hr/>

Nov.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$920 19	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	6,000 00	
	Receipts from sale of home products.....	418 45	
		<hr/>	\$7,338 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 62, inclusive.....	5,872 25
Balance	<hr/> \$1,466 39 <hr/>

1896.

Dec.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,466 39	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	5,000 00	
	Receipts from sale old ma-		
	terials.....	14 05	
	Receipts from sale of home		
	products.....	466 02	
	Receipts from maintenance		
	of private patients.....	52 20	
		<hr/>	\$6,998 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 57, inclusive.....	5,532 13
Balance.....	<hr/> \$1,466 53 <hr/>

1897.

Jan.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,466 53	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	5,000 00	
	Receipts from sale of home		
	products.....	483 28	
	Receipts from sale old ma-		
	terials.....	24 00	
	Receipts from sale of farm		
	and garden products.....	75	
	Receipts from maintenance		
	of private patients.....	26 00	
		<hr/>	\$7,000 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 45, inclusive.....	\$5,461 00
Balance.....	<hr/> \$1,539 56 <hr/>

1897.

Feb.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,539 56	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	4,500 00	
	Receipts from sale of home		
	products	499 74	
		<hr/>	\$6,539 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 64, inclusive.....	5,924 73
Balance	<hr/> \$614 57 <hr/>

March	1. Balance on hand.....	\$614 57	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	10,000 00	
	Receipts from sale of home		
	products	599 23	
	Receipts from sale old ma-		
	terials.	3 10	
	Receipts from sale of farm		
	and garden products....	19 45	
	Receipts from maintenance		
	of private patients.....	78 00	
	Receipts from exchange		
	post-office keys.....	60	
		<hr/>	\$11,314 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 59, inclusive.....	6,218 95
Balance	<hr/> \$5,096 00 <hr/>

April	1. Balance on hand.....	\$5,096 00	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	4,000 00	
	Receipts from sale of home		
	products	528 02	
		<hr/>	\$9,624 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

1897.

April	1. On vouchers Nos. 1 to 71, inclusive.....	\$5,949 03
	Balance	<u>\$3,674 99</u>

May	1. Balance on hand.....	\$3,674 99
	Receipts from Comptroller.	9,543 90
	Receipts from sale of home products	301 53
	Receipts from sale old materials	14 28
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products....	26 40
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients.....	52 00
		<u>\$13,613 10</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 77, inclusive.....	4,862 69
	Balance	<u>\$8,750 41</u>

June	1. Balance on hand.....	\$8,750 41
	Receipts from sale of home products	269 95
		<u>\$9,020 36</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 74, inclusive.....	5,436 12
	Balance	<u>\$3,584 24</u>

1897.

July	1. Balance on hand.....	\$3,584 24	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	6,000 00	
	Receipts from sale of home products.....	304 92	
	Receipts from sale old ma- terials.....	15 00	
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products....	2 90	
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients.....	78 00	
		<hr/>	\$9,985 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 61, inclusive.....	4,970 54
Balance.....	<hr/> \$5,014 52 <hr/>

Aug.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$5,014 52	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	3,500 00	
	Receipts from sale of home products.....	355 88	
		<hr/>	\$8,870 40

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 61, inclusive.....	5,923 13
Balance.....	<hr/> \$2,947 27 <hr/>

Sept.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$2,947 27	
	Receipts from Comptroller.	4,500 00	
	Receipts from sale of home products.....	348 26	
	Receipts from sale old ma- terials.....	35 28	

1897.

Sept.	1. Receipts from sale of farm and garden products.....	\$51 50	
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients.....	919 07	
		<hr/>	\$8,801 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 62, inclusive.....	4,658 08
Balance.....	<hr/> \$4,143 30 <hr/>

SUMMARY GENERAL FUND.

1896.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,737 34	
	Received from the Comptroller for the year ending September 30, 1897..	62,043 90	
	Received from superintendent.....	4,871 92	
	Received from sale of old materials.....	105 71	
	Received from sale of farm and garden products....	101 00	
	Received from reimbursing patients.....	1,243 27	
	Received from exchange of post-office keys.....	60	
		<hr/>	\$70,103 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid vouchers from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897.....	65,960 44
Balance on hand October 1, 1897....	<hr/> \$4,143 30 <hr/>

SPECIAL FUNDS.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

1896.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$2,822 81
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 389, 417, 438, 496	2,779 81
	Balance on hand October 1, 1897....	<u>\$43 00</u>

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$605 54
	Received from Comptroller	51 30
		<u>\$656 84</u>
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 339, 343, 345, 352, 353, 354, 377, 400 to 405, 434 to 437, 440, 441, 446, 451.....	644 53
	Balance on hand October 1, 1897....	<u>\$12 31</u>

FURNISHING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand	\$517 49
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 340, 341, 342, 359, 360, 390, 391, 392, 411, 412, 413	517 49
		<u><u></u></u>

FENCING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand	\$148 41
	Received from Comptroller	149 50
		<u>\$297 91</u>

1897.

Oct.	1. Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 338, 344, 351, 365, 366, 367, 419, 420, 429, 447....	255 51
	Balance on hand October 1, 1897....	<u>\$42 40</u>

BOILER-HOUSE, CHIMNEY, CONDUITS, ETC.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller	\$5,230 33
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 336, 372, 431	5,230 33

LAUNDRY BUILDING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller	\$2,015 67
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 373, 374.	<u>2,015 67</u>

STEAM HEATING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$2,430 20
Disbursements on voucher No. 418.....	<u>2,430 20</u>

EXTERNAL DRAINS AND GRADING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand	\$23 35
	Received from Comptroller	841 15
		<u>\$864 50</u>
	Disbursement on voucher No. 350.....	700 00
	Balance on hand October 1, 1897....	<u>\$164 50</u>

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

1897.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand	\$9 53
	Received from Comptroller	97 50
		<hr/>
		\$107 08
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 368, 409,	
	414, 424, 426, 501.	107 03
		<hr/>

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

	Received from Comptroller.....	\$4,228 03
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 369, 371,	
	380, 388, 396, 397, 398, 399, 406, 407,	
	408, 415, 416, 421, 422, 425, 427, 430,	
	432, 433, 442 to 445, 448, 457, 495, 502..	3,899 66
		<hr/>
	Balance on hand October 1, 1897....	\$328 37
		<hr/>

PAINTING AND REPAIRS.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$104 20
	Received from Comptroller.....	103 76
		<hr/>
		\$207 96
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 364, 466,	
	469, 470 to 473.	207 96
		<hr/>

BETTERMENTS.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

	Received from Comptroller.....	\$230 00
	Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 361 to	
	363, 381 to 384, 387, 393 to 395, 410,	
	428, 455, 465.	230 00
		<hr/>

MOVING BUILDINGS.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$3,430 00
Disbursement on voucher No. 349.....	3,430 00

ADDITIONAL LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$2,000 00
Disbursement on voucher No. 375.....	2,000 00

HIGHWAY BUILDING AND GRADING.

(Chap. 478, Laws 1896.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$5,335 70
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 337, 347, 348, 355 to 358, 370, 376 to 379, 385, 386, 453, 458, 459, 477, 479, 480....	5,335 70

TO COMPLETE STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$5,809 62
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 346, 423,	5,809 62

PAINTING AND REPAIRS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$2,358 93
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 452, 460, 463, 464, 468, 474, 475, 478, 490 to 494, 498, 499, 500, 504, 505, 507 to 510.....	1,553 93
Balance on hand October 1, 1897...	\$805 00

FARM STOCK.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$875 20
Disbursements on vouchers Nos.449, 450, 454, 456, 461. 462, 467, 476, 489, 497, 506, 511	566 70
Balance on hand October 1, 1897...	<u>\$308 50</u>

MACHINERY FOR SHOPS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$98 35
Disbursements on vouchers Nos.492, 503,	85 35
Balance on hand October 1, 1897...	<u>\$13 00</u>

KITCHEN BUILDING.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$100 38
Disbursements on vouchers Nos. 481 to 488	100 38

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$61 00
Balance on hand October 1, 1897...	<u>\$61 00</u>

STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$170 00
Disbursements on voucher No. 512.....	170 00

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FUNDS.

1896.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$4,231 33
	Received from Comptroller.....	35,616 62
		<hr/>
		\$39,847 95
	Disbursements	38,069 87
		<hr/>
	Balance on hand October 1, 1897...	\$1,778 08
		<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES.

General fund	\$4,143 30
Electric lighting, chapter 358, Laws 1894.....	43 00
Farm stock and implements.....	12 31
Fencing	42 40
External drains and grading.....	164 50
Electric lighting, chapter 479, Laws 1896.....	328 37
Painting and repairs.....	805 00
Farm stock, chapter 564, Laws 1897.....	308 50
Machinery for shops.....	13 00
Musical instruments	61 00
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand, October 1, 1897.....	\$5,921 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

J. MILLARD BRAINERD,

Treasurer.

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—I respectfully submit for your consideration the third annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The number of inmates in the asylum October 1, 1896, was 151 men, 93 women; a total of 244. There were admitted during the year 89 men, 39 women; a total of 128. Four men and 2 women were discharged. Nineteen men and 6 women died. The number in custody was 240 men, 132 women; a total of 372. The average daily population was 207 men, 118.3 women, a total of 325.3. The death rate figured on the daily average population was 7 per cent., approximately the same as last year.

ADMISSIONS.

Of the 128 cases admitted during the year, 18 were low grade imbeciles; 22 were idio-imbeciles. The 88 others represented various degrees of imbecility. Among these 88 cases 2 were discovered to be epileptics and 3 were subject to periodical attacks of insanity. The 128 cases were received from 42 counties, and at present 58 counties are represented among our population. Thirty cases, or more than 25 per cent. of those admitted, had marked physical defects or deformities. We find that a better class of patients physically are now being admitted than at any time in the history of the asylum.

DISCHARGES.

There were six discharges during the year. Two men were discharged to their friends, one being on a writ of habeas corpus. Two boys were transferred to the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. One woman was discharged to the care of friends, and another woman, an epileptic, was discharged to the authorities of the county from whence she came.

MORTALITY.

During the months of March, April and May the asylum was visited by epidemics of measles and typhoid fever. There were 40 cases of measles, the first case being one of our employes. They were isolated as rapidly as the disease appeared. One of the cases developed pneumonia and died. Another case of pneumonia passed to a favorable termination.

The first case of typhoid fever appeared April 9th, the last case on the 11th of May. Among the 24 cases of typhoid were 10 cases who had just recovered from measles. There were six deaths from this disease, four of whom previously had measles and were physically very much reduced. None of our employes were attacked by the disease. Two of the cases assumed a typhomalarial character.

The food of the patients was cooked in the basement of the old insane asylum. The atmosphere of the basement, which is nothing but a cellar, at that season was about as bad as could be. It appears that some 20 years ago the asylum was visited by a similar epidemic, a large number of the inmates dying. During the past year, a conduit was constructed throughout the entire length of the basement, for the return steam pipes and the hot water circulation pipe. The soil which was disturbed had become saturated during many years with animal matter and by

the overflow of the old-fashioned traps from the sewer system. It would appear as though the disturbing of this soil, together with the lack of ventilation, was the cause of the present epidemic.

There were cases on every ward of the men's division and two suspicious cases among the women, which, after being isolated for a short time, did not develop into typhoid. All of the patients afflicted were placed on Ward 9, which was turned into a hospital, in charge of a trained nurse, where they were cared for. All of the wards as well as the entire basement were thoroughly disinfected repeatedly. No further cases developed during the year.

Eliminating the deaths from typhoid fever, the death rate was lower than ever before. The total number of deaths during the year were 19 men, 6 women. The causes of death were as follows: Retro-pharyngeal abscess 1, anaemia 1, encephalitis 1, enteritis 2, epilepsy 1, inanition 1, nephritis 1, disseminated neuritis 1, peritonitis 1, pneumonia 4, senility 1, strangulation 1, tuberculosis 3, typhoid fever and typho-malarial fever 6.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

We have 156 applications on file from 44 different counties at the present time, none of whom we can receive until more buildings for patients are constructed.

CASUALTIES.

On the 3d day of June this vicinity was visited by a violent storm, which destroyed much property and in some instances caused death. The asylum and its farm did not escape. Trees, fences and chimneys were blown down; the garden was practically ruined and much of the seeding and planting on the farm

had to be done over; nearly 1,700 lights of glass were broken in the front of the asylum by the hailstones; the roof of the gable of the former county house was blown off and the front wall blown in. We may congratulate ourselves, notwithstanding the severity of the storm, that no injury occurred to any of our inmates or employes. The damage which could be repaired amounted to about \$1,000, but the injury to the farm and garden could not well be estimated. The storm was especially severe in the garden, where on account of the lateness of the season, the destruction of vegetables and fruit could not be remedied.

REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

Among the improvements made during the year may be noted the placing of new stand pipes on every ward occupied by patients as well as in several of the stair landings. Connected with each of these stand pipes are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet of new hose placed on a swinging bracket ready for immediate use in case of fire.

New laundry has been completed and equipped with modern machinery and fills a long felt want.

A new house for carriages and an open shed for farm wagons have been constructed. In addition a new piggery sufficiently large to care for 100 pigs was built at the rear of the farm stable. This was one of the most essential things to be done with the exception of the ventilation of the wards, as the stench from the former pigstys, which have since been torn down, was insufferable during the warm months of summer. The old slaughter-house was taken down, all of the good timber being saved, and a new slaughter-house is being constructed near the new piggery. The corn crib, which formerly occupied a position near the old pigpens, was moved to the rear of the new carriage-house.

During the summer, the fresh-water pond, from which the institution is furnished ice, was cleaned out and deepened and a new dam and outlet constructed of masonry.

The old pesthouse formerly occupied by one of the firemen was sold and has been removed from the premises.

The contract for the construction and installation of the arc lights about the grounds has been completed, and the system is working in a satisfactory manner.

New floors have been laid in the old laundry building in which we now have our paint shop, shoemaker's shop, machine and carpenter shops.

The new kitchen building with associate dining-rooms is in process of construction, and we trust will be ready for occupancy by another fall.

The farm stable, piggeries and carriage-house have been painted, and the stable yard is being paved, a much needed improvement.

Nearly 2,000 feet of farm tile has been placed in the ground to drain the site of the farm buildings and care for the roof water from them.

The contract for ventilating the present buildings, which was let during the month of August, is being rapidly pushed to completion. We trust this work may be finished by the first of January. When this system of ventilation is completed, the buildings will be in a wholesome condition with the exception of the fact that the basement of all the buildings occupied by patients should have new concrete flooring so that it might be kept clean. This can be done another year when the basement will be abandoned for culinary purposes.

The new highway has been completed in a satisfactory manner

and is now being used by the general public. Every day it is used, it improves, and we are confident that in a short time those who most bitterly opposed the change will be more than pleased with it.

Since the report of last year the electric lighting plant has been completed, and the entire institution is at present lighted by electricity, thus removing the necessity for the use of kerosene and eliminating the greatest source of danger from fire.

We have laid about 20 rods of stone walk, using the flagging which was formerly the floor of the old laundry. This has improved the appearance of the lawn in front of the asylum very much.

More work has been done about the farm, on the wards and at the different industries than a year ago. A detailed statement of the occupation of patients may be found in Table No. 12 of the statistics.

The value of the farm products this year is \$5,737.19 as compared with \$4,406.88 last year, and the value of farm stock on hand is \$2,799 as compared with \$2,107.25 a year ago. The results of the operations on the farm have been gratifying when we consider the character of the spring and summer just passed. A statement of the products of farm and garden and of the articles manufactured in the sewing department will be found in the reports of the steward and matron, respectively.

RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the year frequent entertainments have been provided for our patients, and at present in addition to the usual weekly entertainment, classes have been formed in dancing and many of our patients who cannot be employed otherwise at present are

being drilled in marching, the asylum orchestra and musicians furnishing music for both occasions.

Last winter a skating rink was constructed at the rear of the West building, where those who could skate passed many enjoyable hours.

Glancing back during the past year it is gratifying to know that our facilities for giving pleasure to our people are gradually being enlarged, and we hope before another year is passed that our new entertainment hall will be finished, where recreation, exercises and amusement may be furnished at all seasons. During the winter season in addition to the usual Sunday exercises, the patients are gathered together in the evening, where they are entertained and benefited by services of song.

Christmas of a year ago was an unusually happy one among us. It did seem, notwithstanding the hard times, as though the relatives and friends of the inmates could not do too much for them. Their contributions have enabled us to organize an amusement fund, which permits us frequently to furnish materials for entertainments for them.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER VISITORS.

The following were among the official visitors during the year: Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent of State Poor; Hon. Walter L. Brown, of the finance committee; Hons. Edward M. Wells, Thomas M. Costello and Hon. S. Fred. Nixon, of the ways and means committee of the Legislature; Miss Mary Vida Clark, assistant secretary of the local State Charities Aid Association, and the members of the local committee of said association; Dr. Stephen Smith, Hon. Robert McCarthy, Mrs. Annie G. DePeyster, Commissioners of State Board of Charities; Robert O. Hebbard,

secretary, and Hon. William R. Stewart, president of State Board of Charities.

The asylum has also been visited by individual members of your honorable Board at other times than at regular and special meetings.

That there is more than local pride and interest taken in the institution is evident by the number of people who visit it, many of whom come long distances for the purpose.

DONATIONS.

I desire to thus publicly express my thanks to the following persons, who have contributed to the Christmas and amusement funds: Mrs. A. Leland, \$2; Mrs. Mary Weber, \$2; Louisa and Ida Douay, \$2; Miles Burns, \$1; Robert Millard, \$2; E. W. Crocker, \$2; Andrew McCracken, \$2; Jane McDonald, \$1; Sarah Downey, \$1; Mary A. Yager, \$1; Mrs. Dennis Dolly, \$2; Mrs. M. Westcott, \$1; Patrick Boland, 50 cents; Mrs. C. Woodruff, \$1; P. McCarthy, \$3; Kate M. Lyon, \$4; John S. Trumble, \$3; C. E. Powell, \$2; Wm. Featherstone, \$5; Mrs. Margaret Crone, \$2; John F. Dingee, \$1; Mrs. H. Bidwell, \$1; Mrs. Rachael End, \$1; Margaret Field, \$2; Peter Weaver, \$1.10; S. C. Stebbins, \$1; Friend, \$1; Sarah A. Newbold, \$1; S. J. Corcoran, \$2; Wm. Gaines, \$3; Miss Parker, \$5; Mrs. Dowling, \$1; James and Mary Sheehy, 50 cents; T. Johnson, \$1; Mrs. Ann Loomis, \$1; John Leibergarth, \$5; Mrs. Bernard Ganley, \$3; W. J. & E. Smith, \$10; Mrs. Esther A. Andrews, \$1; C. J. Johnson, \$5.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE ASYLUM FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

I again call your attention to the necessity of asking for more accommodations for patients. The fact that we have on file 156 applications for admission shows the necessity for such

accommodations. The recommendation of the State Board of Charities of a year ago that buildings should be constructed for the care of 250 additional patients seemed imperative, nevertheless, the appropriations of last year will increase our facilities for the care of only 50 more patients.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

I would recommend that you again request of the Legislature the funds necessary for the construction of buildings for at least 210 patients. Additional funds will be required to complete the kitchen building, as no funds are available for the lighting and plumbing of it. In addition funds will be required to heat, light, ventilate and plumb the administration building, as the appropriation of last year is found to be insufficient for the purpose.

ADDITIONAL FIRE PROTECTION.

In the last annual report I called your attention in detail to the necessity for increased facilities for protection against fire. There has been no time during the year when, should a fire break out, we would have sufficient water to subdue it unless we should be fortunate enough to reach it in its incipiency. This was not only true of the asylum during the past year, but especially true the past summer, when, on account of a break in the Black River canal, the whole city of Rome was left practically helpless against fire for a time, as there was not sufficient water in the river or reservoir to supply the needs of the citizens.

I would again recommend that an appropriation be asked sufficient to drive wells upon the premises, where, judging by the number of living springs, it is evident there is an abundance of water. There is no doubt that an abundant supply of water

may be obtained by this method, which could be utilized at all times, if it could be conveyed to a storage tank of sufficient height to obtain pressure by gravity.

Fire apparatus in addition to the water supply is requisite. The institution should own a chemical engine and another hose cart. New fire lines should be laid about the premises to be connected to our high pressure pump and with the water tower, should it be obtained. A number of fire hydrants are also essential. It is quite necessary for the safety of our inmates in case of fire that the two external fire-escapes asked for last year be furnished.

COAL SHEDS.

During the past winter our coal was deposited on the open ground without any protection to it. It seems a needless cruelty to compel our patients and employes to handle this coal again, especially during the inclement winter weather so prevalent in this latitude. If an appropriation for the construction of coal sheds should be obtained, they could be built near the present boiler-house and connected therewith by a covered passageway. Sufficient coal could then be deposited in these sheds to carry us for months at a time, where it could be easily handled.

RAILROAD SWITCH.

The question of connecting the asylum with one or the other of the railroads entering the city has been agitated. I would recommend that you urge most strenuously upon the Legislature the necessity for the construction of such a switch. During the past year over 2,500 tons of coal were hauled by our teams from the city, at a cost of at least \$1,200. In addition, many tons of flour and other supplies for the institution were drawn in the same manner. This necessitated our taking our

teams and employes from the farm work and keeping them on the road a great part of the time. If such a switch should be constructed, there would be considerable saving to the institution in its expenses. We would then be enabled to utilize our teams and men upon the farm, where their services are greatly needed. The amount necessary for the construction of such a switch would be saved in a comparatively short time.

FARM STOCK, UTENSILS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It again becomes necessary, in view of our increased population, to ask for funds for the purchase of more cows and stock and for tiling and draining. We have many acres of land, especially toward the railroad, that would be of an enhanced value to the institution should they be properly tiled and drained.

In view of the fact that the present garden is to be done away with next summer, it becomes necessary that a new garden spot be selected and that a new orchard should be set out which in time would furnish the institution with a sufficiency of fruit for its inmates. The varieties of fruit should include apples, pears, cherries, grapes, currants, and the variety of berries usually grown in this climate.

PAINTING, REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

The appropriation of last year for painting, repairs and betterments to the present buildings was manifestly insufficient for the purpose intended. If the present buildings are ever put in proper condition, the sooner it is done the better. All of the bathrooms should be provided with tile flooring, laid upon a concrete foundation, in order to render it impervious to water. At present our bathrooms are a disgrace to the institution and to the State. The ceilings are decayed and have been so for years. They are

sadly in need of painting which it would be improper to do until they are first renovated. Each of the bathrooms should have steel ceilings.

The piazzas and summer-house are rapidly falling to decay, and repairs to them are imperative if they are to be preserved. A number of the wards are still in need of paint. The entire floor of the basements should be covered with concrete to the depth of at least six inches. During the coming summer the basement will be abandoned for its present uses and it should be placed in a wholesome condition at the earliest possible moment.

I would respectfully recommend that the farmhouse be moved to the vicinity of the stable from its present location; that it be placed upon a good foundation with cellar beneath, and that it be renovated and put in condition so that it might be occupied by our farm employees. This would enable them to spend their evenings upon the grounds in the vicinity of the farm buildings, where they might be of great assistance in case of any emergency. A comparatively small sum would be sufficient for the purpose.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

No appropriation was made by the last Legislature for the improvement of our grounds. It seems needless to again call your attention to the necessity for such improvements. The grounds on the approach to the asylum look barren in the extreme. There is considerable filling and grading to be done, and we have a sufficiency of earth upon the premises for the purpose if we had the means to furnish teams to draw it.

SIDEWALKS.

It seems too bad that our employees and patients are compelled in going to and from their work to walk in mud above their shoe

tops during wet weather. Many yards of sidewalk should be laid from the patients' buildings to the kitchen building, laundry, boiler-house and electric light plant. More sidewalks are also necessary in front of the asylum. For weeks during the winter we are unable to take our patients out for exercise owing to the fact that no walks are provided, and that the roadways are dangerous owing to their slippery and uneven condition.

NEW ROADS.

Additional roads are necessary through the grounds of the asylum for asylum purposes. A new road should be constructed on the east side of the asylum, extending around the rear in the vicinity of the new kitchen building, to the east of the laundry and boiler-house and as far south as the new farm buildings. This road should be constructed of stone. I am informed that we can purchase such stone from the prison authorities at a mere nominal amount above the cost of freightage. We could employ many of our inmates upon the construction of the roads and in the improvements of the grounds, should we have funds to pay for the cost of supervision and the purchase of material.

FENCING.

The change in the highway necessitates the construction of about two miles of fencing. Much of this would be, of course, of the ordinary farm fence type, but in the front of the asylum a better grade of fencing would seem proper and desirable. I would suggest that an appropriation for the purpose of constructing such fences be asked.

MACHINERY AND INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS.

The sum appropriated last year for the equipment of machine, carpenter and other shops was insufficient, and I would recommend that an additional appropriation be asked to complete the shops.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

The necessity for a system of telephonic communication in an institution of this character would seem apparent to any one who had given the subject any thought. At present we are compelled to go from ward to ward, building to building, in search of employees at much trouble and inconvenience which would be obviated if we were in possession of a telephone system. I fully believe it would more than pay for itself in a year in the saving of labor and fuel, as more perfect oversight could be kept over our heating and lighting apparatus by the installation of such a system.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.

The increase in our population and the prospective increase compels us to again ask for furniture. It will be necessary for us to equip the new kitchen during the coming summer, before it is put in use. Also furniture will be required in the new dining-rooms.

The increase in our population makes it essential that more furniture be purchased for the wards in order to make them home-like and pleasant. Besides, it will be necessary for us to purchase furniture for the new administration building. The funds for furniture and furnishings in the past have been utilized as economically as possible in making the wards comfortable for our inmates. The rooms of many of our employees are, however, very poorly equipped and it is desirable that their accommodations be made as pleasant as possible, when we consider the character of the work they do. A sum sufficiently large to cover furniture and furnishings for these various purposes should be asked.

MAINTENANCE.

In view of the fact that our population has increased from 244 on the first of October, 1896, to 341 on the 30th of Septem-

ber of the present year, renders it necessary that we should ask for an increased amount for maintenance of the institution. The balance remaining in the State treasury from the appropriation for maintenance for the present year together with the amount appropriated for the next fiscal year will enable us to maintain our population properly. The appropriation for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1898, should be at least \$75,000 in view of the prospective increase in population. There has been a marked increase in the price of most of the commodities for maintenance since last year. Should this increased cost be sustained, it may become necessary to increase the appropriation for maintenance.

In closing this report, I desire to manifest my appreciation of the services rendered by the attendants during the epidemics of typhoid fever and measles. No one was found wanting. All remained at their posts and did their duty faithfully and without murmur. Fewer changes have occurred among our corps of employees than at any previous year, and nearly all of them are showing a proper interest in their duties.

Recognition and thanks are due to the officers of the asylum for the intelligent and proficient manner in which they are performing their arduous duties.

To you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, it is but proper that I should express the gratitude that is due you for timely assistance given and uniform kindness shown me at every opportunity.

JOHN F. FITZ GERALD,
Superintendent.

Report of the Steward.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Asparagus, 225 bunches, 4 cents.....	\$9 00
Beans, dried, 1½ bushels, \$1.25.....	1 88
Beans, string, 23¼ bushels, 40 cents.....	9 50
Beets, 757¼ bushels, 15 cents.....	113 66
Brussels sprouts, 50 quarts, 10 cents.....	5 00
Cabbage, 8,446 heads, 2½ cents.....	211 15
Cauliflower, 324 heads, 5 cents.....	16 20
Carrots, 65½ bushels, 20 cents.....	13 10
Celery, 5,051 heads, 1 cent.....	50 51
Corn, green, 843 dozen ears, 6 cents.....	50 58
Corn, sweet, ears, 25 bushels, 25 cents.....	6 25
Cucumbers, 4,582, ¼ cent.....	11 45
Currants, 212 quarts, 4 cents.....	8 48
Eggs, 250 2-12 dozen, 15 cents.....	37 53
Lettuce, 1, 781 heads, 1 cent.....	17 81
Melons, 399, 4 cents.....	15 96
Onions, 834 bunches, 1 cent.....	8 34
Onions, 286 bushels, 50 cents.....	143 00
Parsley, 100 bunches, 2 cents.....	2 00
Parsnips, 60 bushels, 50 cents.....	30 00
Peas, green, 14 bushels, 80 cents.....	11 20
Pears, 3 bushels, 75 cents.....	2 25
Pie plant, 522 pounds, 1 cent.....	5 22
Potatoes, 800¼ bushels, 50 cents.....	400 13
Pumpkins, 15 loads \$1.....	15 00
Radishes, 602 bunches, 1 cent.....	6 02

Raspberries, 156 quarts, 5 cents.....	\$7 80
Sage, 92 bunches, 5 cents.....	4 60
Salsify, 12 bushels, \$1.....	12 00
Squash, winter, 650 pounds, 1 cent.....	6 50
Squash, summer, 316, 2 cents.....	6 32
Spinach, 9½ bushels, 40 cents.....	3 70
Strawberries, 97 quarts, 6 cents.....	5 82
Summer savory, 12 bunches, 5 cents.....	60
Tomatoes, 19½ bushels, 40 cents.....	7 80
Turnips, 354½ bushels, 15 cents.....	53 17
Buckwheat, 102 bushels, 35 cents.....	35 70
Corn, field, 750 bushels, 20 cents.....	150 00
Corn fodder, sowed, 21 tons, \$5.....	105 00
Corn fodder, 45 tons, \$2.50.....	112 50
Hay, 120 tons, \$8.....	960 00
Oats, 2,090 bushels, 29 cents.....	606 10
Rye, 262 bushels, 45 cents.....	117 90
Straw, oat, 28 tons, \$5.....	140 00
Straw, rye, 12½ tons, \$6.....	75 00
Bacon, 106 pounds, 8 cents.....	8 48
Hams, 1,026 pounds, 10 cents.....	102 60
Head cheese, 40 pounds, 10 cents.....	4 00
Lard, 555 pounds, 5½ cents.....	31 91
Milk, 16,487½ gals., 9 cents.....	1,516 27
Pork, fresh, 2,154 pounds, 5 cents.....	107 70
Pork, salt, 27 9-10 barrels, \$9.50.....	265 05
Sausage, 204 pounds, 8 cents.....	16 32
Veal, 975 pounds, 7½ cents.....	73 13

\$5,737 19

VALUE OF FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Bull, 1	\$20 00
Calves, 7	64 00
Cows, 25	654 00
Heifer, 1	18 00
Hens, 60	15 00
Hogs, 100	778 00
Horses, 11	1,250 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,799 00
	<hr/>

J. T. STONE,

Steward.

Report of the Housekeeper.

ARTICLES MADE—NEW.

Aprons	180
Bags	37
Bedspreads, hemmed	10
Bibs.	66
Blankets, hemmed.	152
Burial robes	20
Candy bags	200
Chemise	188
Coats	39
Combination suits	29
Curtains	15
Drawers	220
Dresses	276
Mittens	6
Names sewed on.	210
Napkins, hemmed	134
Night dresses	39
Pillow slips	496
Quilts	4
Sheets	1,006
Shirts	108
Skirts	2
Stockings, pairs	3
Suspenders	12
Table cloths, hemmed.	84

Towels	856
Trousers	65
Underwaists	11
Waists, boys'	45

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons	79
Blankets	66
Coats	683
Combination suits	104
Drawers	344
Dresses	23
Night dresses	10
Pillow slips	20
Quilts	2
Sheets	170
Shirts	1,220
Skirts	6
Towels	14
Trousers	1,066
Vests	392
Waists, boys'	99
Wrappers	266

(Signed)

ELIZABETH ESENWINE,

Housekeeper.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population during the year ending September 30, 1897.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1896.....	151	93	244
Admitted during year.....	89	39	128
Total number in custody during year...	240	132	372
Daily average population.....	207	118.3	325.3
Discharged during year, transferred.....	4	2	6
Died.....	19	6	25
Whole number discharged during year..	23	8	31
Remaining October 1, 1897.....	217	124	341
Capacity of present buildings.....	225	125	350

TABLE No. 2.

(Date of opening, May 1, 1894.)

Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	350½
Actual cost of real estate, including buildings.....	\$281,224 18
Value of personal property.....	\$30,060 53
Acreage under cultivation.....	261
Capacity of institution October 1, 1897.....	350
Daily average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1897.....	325.3
Receipts during the year:	
From State treasury, for maintenance, on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$62,043 90

From private patients.....	\$1,243 27
From all other sources.....	5,079 23

Total receipts during year for maintenance.... \$68,366 40

Balance of maintenance fund on hand October 1, 1897	4,143 30
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Total receipts during the year for extraordinary im-
provements under special appropriations, includ-
ing balance remaining on hand October 1, 1896.. \$39,847 95

Total disbursements during the year for extraordi-
nary improvements under legislative appropria-
tions 38,069 87

Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1897.... \$1,778 08

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	\$30 00
Women	20 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	\$20 00
Women	14 00

Proportion of attendants to average daily popula-
tion 1-11.37

Estimated value of farm and garden products dur-
ing the year..... \$5,737 19

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of mental defect in cases admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Asphyxia				1		1
Apoplexy				1		1
Arrested development					1	1
Congenital	20	5	25	42	26	68
Consanguinity	3		3	8		8
Convulsions	3		3	5	1	6
Eclampsia					3	3
Epilepsy		1	1	12	7	19
Fall	2	1	3	2	1	3
Heredity	4	5	9	16	11	27
Hernia				1		1
Hydrocephalus				1		1
Ill health	1		1	1	3	4
Ill health, maternal	1	1	2	2	2	4
Intemperance				5		5
Masturbation	1		1	7		7
Measles				1	1	2
Meningitis	1		1	4	3	7
Menopause					1	1
Menstrual disorder					2	2
Organic brain disease				1		1
Overdosing with paragoric	1		1	1		1
Overwork				1	1	2
Rickets					1	1
Scarlet fever	1		1	10	6	16
Scrofula	1		1	1		1
Self abuse	1		1	1		1
Severe fright				1		1
Sexual excess					1	1
Teething	1		1	1		1
Traumatism				5	2	7
Unascertained	48	26	74	203	129	332
Total	89	39	128	334	202	536

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded).

SINCE MAY 1, 1894.									
ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
20	8	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
43	14	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
104	53	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	19
48	38	86	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	6
15	10	25	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
90	69	159	.....	68	54	122	9	6	15
14	10	24	.....	.....	1	1	7	3	10
334	202	536		73	55	128	44	23	67
Total									

TABLE No. 5.

Showing cause of death of those who have died.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess, cerebral				1		1
Abscess, retro-pharyngeal	1		1	1		1
Anaemia	1		1	1		1
Apoplexy				2		2
Encephalitis	1		1	1		1
Enteritis	1	1	2	1	1	2
Epilepsy	1		1	2		2
Exhaustion				2	1	3
General paresis				1	1	2
Haemoptysis				1		1
Heart disease					1	1
Inanition		1	1	6	2	8
Meningitis					1	1
Nephritis		1	1		1	1
Neuritis, disseminated	1		1	1		1
Organic brain disease				1		1
Paralysis					1	1
Pericarditis					1	1
Peritonitis		1	1		1	1
Peritonitis septic				1		1
Pleurisy septic				1		1
Pneumonia	4		4	5	2	7
Rheumatism				1		1
Senility		1	1		1	1
Status catilepticus				1		1
Status epilepticus				1		1
Strangulation	1		1	1		1
Tuberculosis	2	1	3	6	9	15
Typhoid fever	4		4	4		4
Typho-malaria fever	2		2	2		2
Total	19	6	25	44	23	67

TABLE No. 6.

Showing hereditary tendency to mental enfeeblement in those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1897.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches.....	7	5	12	17	15	32
Maternal branch.....	3	.....	3	6	1	7
No hereditary tendency ..	22	8	30	40	19	59
Paternal branch.....	1	1	2	5	3	8
Paternal and maternal branches.....	1	2	3	9	5	14
Unascertained.....	55	23	78	257	159	416
Total	89	39	128	334	202	536

TABLE No. 7.

Showing age at time of admission of those admitted.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	2	1	3	2	1	3
From 10 to 15 years	9	.....	9	12	1	13
From 15 to 20 years	24	2	26	60	20	80
From 20 to 25 years	21	6	27	69	25	94
From 25 to 30 years	10	11	21	38	32	70
From 30 to 40 years	10	8	18	57	26	83
From 40 to 50 years	7	4	11	41	47	88
From 50 to 60 years	6	5	11	34	28	62
From 60 to 70 years .....	.....	2	2	15	17	32
From 70 to 80 years .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	89	39	128	384	202	586

TABLE No. 8.

Showing age at time of death of those who have died.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
From 15 to 20 years	6	1	7	8	1	9
From 20 to 25 years	5	1	6	11	5	16
From 25 to 30 years	1	.....	1	5	4	9
From 30 to 40 years	2	.....	2	8	3	11
From 40 to 50 years	2	1	3	6	2	8
From 50 to 60 years	1	1	2	2	3	5
From 60 to 70 years	1	1	2	3	4	7
From 80 to 85 years .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Total	19	6	25	44	23	67

TABLE No. 9.
Showing nativity of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Canada	3	.....	3	6	4	10
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
England	1	.....	1	6	5	11
Finland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
France .....	.....	2	2	4	3	7
Germany	3	1	4	16	11	27
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hungary .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ireland .....	.....	.....	.....	19	14	33
Italy	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Poland .....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Russia	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Scotland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Sweden	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
United States	71	31	102	244	138	382
Wales	1	.....	1	1	4	5
Unascertained	7	4	11	27	17	44
Total	89	89	128	334	202	536

TABLE No. 10.

Showing residence by counties of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1897.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....	1	2	3	15	4	19
Allegany.....				2	3	5
Broome.....	2		2	7	2	9
Cattaraugus.....	4		4	5	3	8
Cayuga.....				2	2	4
Chautauqua.....	1		1	5		5
Chemung.....	2		2	4	1	5
Chenango.....	3		3	3	1	4
Clinton.....	1	2	3	5	4	9
Columbia.....	3	1	4	5	6	11
Cortland.....	2		2	7		7
Delaware.....				2	3	5
Dutchess.....				5	2	7
Erie.....	7	3	10	18	4	22
Essex.....	3	1	4	3	5	8
Franklin.....	3	2	5	6	6	12
Fulton.....		1	1	1	1	2
Genesee.....	2	1	3	3	1	4
Greene.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Herkimer.....				1		1
Jefferson.....		1	1	3	7	10
Kings.....	8		8	14	2	16
Lewis.....	1		1	4		4
Livingston.....	1		1	2	1	3
Madison.....	1	1	2	4	3	7
Monroe.....				12	8	20
Montgomery.....	3	1	4	7	1	8
New York.....	6	8	14	8	9	17
Niagara.....				9	5	14
Oneida.....	2		2	29	46	75
Onondaga.....	6	1	7	9	8	17
Ontario.....				1	1	2
Orange.....	1		1	1	1	2
Orleans.....		1	1		2	2
Oswego.....				3	3	6
Otsego.....	1		1	2	1	3
Queens.....	1		1	7	5	12
Rensselaer.....	3		3	18	13	31
Richmond.....				1	1	2
Rockland.....	1		1	2		2

TABLE No. 10—(Concluded).

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1897.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
St. Lawrence.....	2	.....	2	6	3	9
Saratoga	1	2	3	3	4	7
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Schuyler	1	4	5	2	5	7
Seneca	1	.....	1	4	1	5
Steuben	1	2	3	13	5	18
Suffolk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Sullivan	3	.....	3	5	.....	5
Tioga	1	2	3	1	2	3
Tompkins	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Ulster	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Washington	1	1	2	3	1	4
Wayne	1	1	2	5	2	7
Westchester	2	.....	2	26	6	32
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
State .....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	14
Total	89	39	128	334	202	536

TABLE No. 11.

Showing residence by counties of those remaining October 1, 1897.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	11	4	15
Allegany	1	2	3
Broome	5	1	6
Cattaraugus	4	2	6
Cayuga	1	2	3
Chautauqua	4	.....	4
Chemung	4	1	5
Chenango	3	.....	3
Clinton	4	4	8
Columbia	4	5	9
Cortland	5	.....	5
Delaware	2	2	4
Dutchess	4	2	6
Erie	12	4	16
Essex	3	3	6
Franklin	5	4	9
Fulton	1	1	2
Genesee	2	1	3
Greene	3	1	4
Herkimer	1	.....	1
Jefferson	1	4	5
Kings	11	2	13
Lewis	4	.....	4
Livingston	2	.....	2
Madison	2	3	5
Monroe	11	8	19
Montgomery	6	1	7
New York	7	8	15
Niagara	7	3	10
Oneida	11	7	18
Onondaga	9	3	12
Ontario	1	1	2
Orange	1	1	2
Orleans .....	.....	1	1
Oswego	2	3	5
Otsego	2	1	3
Queens	5	3	8
Rensselaer	6	11	17
Richmond .....	.....	1	1
Rockland	1	.....	1
St. Lawrence	4	1	5
Saratoga	1	4	5
Schenectady	2	.....	2
Schuyler	2	4	6

TABLE No. 11—(Concluded).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Seneca.....	3	.....	3
Steuben	9	3	12
Suffolk .....	.....	1	1
Sullivan	3	.....	3
Tioga	1	2	3
Tompkins.....	5	.....	5
Ulster.....	4	.....	4
Warren.....	.....	2	2
Washington	1	1	2
Wayne	3	1	4
Westchester.....	5	5	10
Wyoming	1	.....	1
Yates	2	.....	2
State	3	.....	3
Total.....	217	124	341

TABLE No. 12.

Showing form of employment and number days' work done by inmates during the year ending September 30, 1897.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	5,858	4,428	10,286
Laundry	1,154	1,455	2,609
Dining-rooms	3,340	2,605	5,945
Kitchen	1,150	1,728	2,878
Farm	4,079	.....	4,079
Shops	941	.....	941
Store	174	.....	174
Bakery	555	.....	555
Sewing-room .....	.....	1,870	1,870
Tailoring	144	.....	144
Total	17,395	12,086	29,481

FORM OF REQUEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect October 28, 1895, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

To the Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

I hereby request that, who is idiotic or mentally deficient and resides in the town of, in the county of, in the State of New York, may be admitted as an inmate of said asylum.

Dated the day of, 189..

To be signed by the applicant.

.....

Superintendent of Poor, County.

STATEMENT.

The family physician, parents, friends or superintendent of poor are requested to state the facts called for below to the best of their knowledge and belief. If any particular is unknown the fact should be stated.

1. Age, years; sex,; civil condition,; color,; occupation,; religion,; nativity,, of father,; of mother,; education, none; education,, reads.

2. When was mental peculiarity first noticed?

3. What is the bodily condition of patient? (If there is any deformity of body or limbs so state.)

4. Is there any defect of the special senses? (If so describe it.)

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy? (If so state frequency of attacks.)

6. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, irritable or passionate? (If so give instances.)

7. Was the patient ever an inmate of an asylum or hospital for the insane? (If so was discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved and when did such discharge take place.)

8. Is the patient cleanly or otherwise in dress and personal habits?

9. Has the patient any unfortunate habit? (If so describe it.)

10. Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs of any kind? (If so state to what extent.)

11. What is supposed cause of present mental condition?

12. Is there any history of insanity, epilepsy, chorea, or defects of vision, hearing or speech or any nervous affection in the family of father or mother (If so describe.)

13. How many brothers and sisters has the patient had?

14. Was there any bodily deformity or mental deficiency in the other children? (If so describe.)

15. Other facts indicating idiocy or mental deficiency? (State if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition, that is, if the defect has existed from infancy, or, if not, at what period of life mental development was arrested.)

16. Name of parents or nearest relative?

17. Residence and post-office address.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

FORM OF COMMITMENT OF PATIENT.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

I hereby commit, who is a legal resident of this county and in indigent circumstances, to the Rome Custodial Asylum for care and treatment.

It is understood by the superintendent of poor making this commitment that if the person named in this commitment should, after a fair trial, prove to be an improper subject for care and treatment at the asylum by reason of insanity, epilepsy or other disqualifying circumstances or conditions, the said..... shall be promptly removed at the request of the officers of the asylum without cost to the managers thereof.

Dated the day of, 189..

.....

Superintendent of Poor, County.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.,

For the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 18, 1899.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,

STATE PRINTERS,

NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

1899.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 18, 1899.

Report of the Board of Managers.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectfully submit for your consideration **this the fourth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898.**

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH I. SAYLES,

President.

WM. H. CLOHER, JR.,

Vice-President.

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

JIM STEVENS,

EUGENE H. CONANT,

F. T. GORTON,

E. S. BATCHELLER,

F. W. SPICER,

HOMER T. FOWLER,

HENRY L. GATES,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

Hon. JOSEPH I. SAYLES, President.....	ROME.
WILLIAM H. CLOHER, Jr., Vice-President.....	Utica.
HOMER T. FOWLER, Secretary.....	Rome.
Hon. E. STUART WILLIAMS.....	Rome.
Hon. JIM STEVENS.....	Rome.
FREMONT W. SPICER.....	Dexter.
F. T. GORTON, M. D.,.....	Waterville.
EUGENE H. CONANT.....	Camden.
E. S. BATCHELLER.....	Gloversville.
HENRY L. GATES.....	Utica.
Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....	Oriskany Falls.

TREASURER.

J. MILLARD BRAINERD.....	Rome.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, M. D.....	Superintendent.
CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
JAMES T. STONE.....	Steward.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for
Unteachable Idiots.**

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

We respectfully submit for your consideration this report which includes the report of the treasurer, which shows in detail the financial operations of the asylum, and the report of the superintendent on the operations of the asylum for the past year and the needs of the asylum for the ensuing year.

The report of the treasurer shows that the receipts of the asylum from all sources, including a balance from the account of the preceding year on account of maintenance, was \$65,000.69, and that the disbursements were \$63,469.65, leaving a balance on hand October 1, 1898, of \$1,531.04.

The superintendent's report shows that the average daily population has increased from 325.3 to 338.5; that the present population is 215 men, 127 women, a total of 342.

The total receipts on account of special funds from the Comptroller are \$88,694.33, which includes \$1,778.08, a balance carried over from the preceding year. The total disbursements were \$88,380.64, leaving on hand a balance of \$313.69 October 1, 1898.

The treasurer's report gives a detailed statement of the various purposes for which these sums of money were expended, and it is to the credit of the officers of the asylum that such large sums of money should be disbursed without any criticism from the Comp-

troller, under whose supervision and under whose approval these amounts are expended. That the receipts and disbursements for maintenance are actually less, as shown by the treasurer's reports, this year than last is explained by the fact that the Bureau of Charitable Institutions under the direction of the Comptroller, has abandoned the policy of paying by check for the products of the farm and garden, which was continued for four months of the present year. The system entailed needless work and annoyance to the officers of the asylum and the auditing committee of this board.

Aside from the apparent reduction produced by the above change, there has been an actual reduction in the net weekly per capita cost from \$3.59 to \$3.50, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of provisions and supplies has been higher than last year. This has been brought about in a great measure by our increased average population. We emphasize this fact to illustrate the propriety of further increasing our population. We have nearly all the appurtenances that are necessary for the organization of a large institution excepting the buildings needed to house more inmates. By further increasing our population to the extent demanded by the applications received, we could decrease the cost of maintenance per capita very materially.

There has been marked progress along all lines of development in the institution. The buildings now occupied are thoroughly ventilated, heated and lighted and are comfortable. Many of the wards need painting and more furniture is necessary. The completion of the kitchen building with the accessory accommodations and facilities supplied by the bakery, dining and serving rooms, sleeping and toilet rooms and the entertainment hall, fills a sadly needed want. The work of grading about the new

kitchen building is progressing as rapidly as our limited funds for the purpose will permit. Contracts were awarded for constructing the ward building and administration building to Andrew Douglass, of Binghamton, who was the lowest responsible bidder, and the work is being done in a satisfactory manner.

The statistical tables will show that a larger per centage of our inmates are being employed at useful occupations.

One of the duties imposed by statute on the board of managers, among others, is that of reporting to the Legislature a full and detailed estimate of the next appropriation required for maintenance and ordinary uses and repairs.

After a careful examination of the expense of maintenance per capita of last year, which was \$182 per inmate and with the prospective increase to 500 inmates next year, we are satisfied that they can be maintained at an expense not to exceed \$175 per capita or a total of \$87,500. From the superintendent's report, we learn that there will probably be a balance of about \$5,000 from the present maintenance fund available should the Comptroller approve. This \$5,000 would reduce the amount necessary to maintain 500 inmates to \$82,500. It is possible that they may be maintained at less expense, but that depends upon so many contingencies that it is, in our estimation, not advisable to lower the estimate of cost below \$175 per capita.

Estimates have been received from the State Architect for heating, ventilating, lighting, draining and completion of the connecting corridors, ward building and administration building. We are satisfied that the amounts of the estimates are reasonable and submit them for your, we trust, favorable consideration. The amount of the estimate for the connecting corridors is \$900; that for the administration building, \$11,975; and for the ward building, \$14,765.

The increasing demands for more accommodations for patients are called emphatically to our attention by the number of applications on file, by the action of the association of the superintendents of the poor of the State at their recent meeting at Niagara Falls when a Legislative committee was appointed to urge upon the Legislature the necessity for making appropriations for this asylum, among others, so that it might extend its usefulness to others equally deserving with those already provided for.

To supply this demand, it will be necessary to construct two new buildings to accommodate about 105 persons each. The estimate of cost for these buildings is \$450 per capita, making the cost of each building ready for occupancy \$47,250, or a total cost for both buildings of \$94,500.

Another boiler is needed in order to furnish heat and power. The addition of the kitchen building to the buildings to be heated has taxed the present boilers to their utmost capacity so that they are in use all winter, thus making it difficult to clean out the boilers as often as they should be without lowering the temperature of the buildings to a point where it would be hazardous to the health of the inmates, or a disuse of our motive power, which at times would prove awkward to say the least. Three thousand dollars are necessary to install a boiler of the capacity needed with foundation, covering and the necessary valves, fittings, etc.

One thousand five hundred dollars are needed to cover the steam pipes, hot-water pipes, hot-water generators and steam tank. This will be money well invested, as nothing conduces so much to economy in steam, when it is being used, as proper insulation.

The amounts hitherto appropriated for furniture and furnishings have been manifestly inadequate, and we again ask for an appropriation of \$3,000 for these purposes. The ward building,

now being constructed, will be ready for occupancy before another Legislature is convened as well as the administration building, and funds are necessary to equip both of them properly.

The continued increase of our population creates a demand for more stock on the farm as well as more farming utensils, and the farm is very much in need of proper drainage. Besides, there is an imperative demand for an orchard to supply the asylum with the fruit needed in such an institution. Money is also needed for proper shade trees, plants and shrubs. One thousand five hundred dollars will cover the expenses of these items.

The grounds, at present, present a very unattractive appearance and, in addition, maintain an unhealthful condition, owing to the fact that in front and rear of the buildings are swale holes where water lies stagnant, in which millions of mosquitos are generated. These conditions could easily be changed if money were ~~appropriated~~ for the purpose. These improvements could be effected at comparatively little ~~expense~~, when we consider the amount of work to be done owing to the short haul necessary to convey the earth for filling. Two thousand five hundred dollars would go far towards covering the total cost.

We again renew our request for an appropriation for fencing the asylum grounds. Nearly a mile of highway passes through the asylum premises, and it is absolutely without fencing. No private owner of such a farm would leave it in this condition longer than he could help, much less should the State. We should be in a position to show that the interests of the institution were being conserved and that a prudent economy was being exercised in the preservation of the State property.

The contract for the water supply system has been let to Hill & Norton, of Attica, within the appropriation, and the work is near-

ing completion. A large well has been excavated to the depth of twenty feet, with the result that a limited quantity of water has been found at that depth. In order to obtain a sufficient supply of water, wells will have to be driven through the rock which has been found about three feet below the bottom of the present well, or a number of wells driven into the gravel which exists above the rock bed and piped to the well which is now nearing completion. The water taken from the new well has been analyzed by the chemist of the State Board of Health, who has pronounced it potable and suitable for domestic purposes and for use in our boilers. The new system provides a steel water tower, on a rise of ground, on the southern border of the farm which is to be ninety feet high and enclosed in masonry. Water is to be pumped from a large well to this tower where the elevation will insure a constant pressure of water for all purposes. In order to insure a sufficiency of water, we will have to resort to one or the other of the above methods.

A filter is a necessary adjunct to the water system and was contemplated in connection with our plans, but the reduction in the amount of the appropriation compelled us to eliminate it for the present. We, however, urge the necessity for it and for the extension of the water mains with fire hydrants to the new buildings contemplated. Four thousand dollars are needed to accomplish these results.

More washing machines are necessary to perform the work in the laundry satisfactorily, and a pipe cutting and threading machine is needed to thoroughly equip the machine shop. These can be purchased for about \$1,000.

Seven hundred dollars are necessary to complete the telephone system and to install a fire alarm system. It is not necessary to

repeat the arguments why the asylum should possess both these systems, when you consider the isolated situation of the asylum and the helplessness of the majority of its inmates in case of fire.

The asylum has now reached the magnitude where we feel justified in requesting that it be furnished with a greenhouse for the growth and propagation of plants and vegetables. We believe it would be economy for the institution to own one which could be constructed at an expense not to exceed \$10 per foot or \$750 for a 75-foot house.

We again renew our request that the asylum be connected with one or the other of the railroads entering Rome, the distance from the city makes it burdensome and expensive to draw our supplies and materials for building, and it would, in our estimation, be an economic investment for the State to construct such a switch.

The following is a synopsis of the various purposes for which appropriations are asked, with the amounts required for each purpose:

Two new brick buildings for 105 persons each, or a total of 210 persons, at \$450 per capita.....	\$94,500 00
Completing, heating, ventilating, lighting, plumbing and draining administration building.....	11,975 00
Completing, heating, ventilating, lighting, plumbing and draining new ward building.....	14,765 00
Lighting, heating and ventilating connecting corridors.....	900 00
One 150-horse power boiler with foundation and connections.....	3,000 00
Covering steam pipes, hot-water pipes, hot-water generators and steam tank.....	1,500 00

Furniture and furnishings.....	\$3,000 00
Farm, stock and utensils.....	1,500 00
Grading and improving grounds.....	2,500 00
Fencing.....	2,000 00
Filter and extending water system.....	4,000 00
Machinery.....	1,000 00
Fire-alarm system and extending telephone system.....	700 00
One green and propagating house.....	750 00
Railroad switch	10,000 00
Maintenance.....	82,500 00

The election of Louis M. Martin to the Legislature, and his resignation as a manager, created a vacancy in our number which was filled by the appointment of Hon. James A. Douglass.

In closing this report it is our desire to express our approbation and commend the services of our superintendent, Dr. John F. FitzGerald. His foresight and executive ability is the subject of favorable comment by all practical observers.

He came to this institution as its first superintendent, and much is due to his untiring energy, zeal and faithfulness for its rapid growth and successful management. We commend him for the interest he takes in the work, for his watchful supervision over the unfortunates placed in his charge, as well as his constant care for the interest of the State, and especially is he to be commended for the strict enforcement of discipline among the attendants and subordinate employes of the institution and of the rules and regulations adopted by this board.

We also desire to convey to you our approval of the services of Dr. Charles Bernstein, the assistant physician; James T.

Stone, our faithful steward, as well as of J. Millard Brainerd, the treasurer, and in fact all the other officers connected with the institution.

We fully understand that the State has been generous in its appreciation of the needs and wants of this institution and the great benefits that ought to come to the unfortunates who are cared for in this asylum.

We believe that the immense amount of work that has been accomplished with the various appropriations which have been made, as is shown by the extensive buildings, repairs and improvements, as well as the number of inmates and of applications now on file for those who need the benefits and care of this institution, speak more favorably of the economy, competency and the faithfulness of those in immediate charge than any report which we can make.

With a continuance of this generous policy on the part of the State, we feel assured that this institution, for the good it will accomplish and the relief it will furnish for the unfortunates here cared for and provided with homes, will take rank as one of the best benevolent, charitable institutions of the Empire State.

Respectfully submitted,

J. I. SAYLES,

President.

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

F. T. GORTON,

H. T. FOWLER,

J. A. DOUGLASS,

EUGENE H. CONANT,

W. H. CLOHER, JR.,

F. W. SPICER,

HENRY L. GATES,

E. S. BATCHELLER.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—The treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898:

GENERAL FUND.

1897.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand	\$4,143 30
	Receipts from Comptroller	11,000 00
	Receipts from sale of home products....	343 70
		<hr/>
		\$15,487 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 46, inclusive.....	5,457 01
--	----------

Balance.....	\$10,029 99
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Nov.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$10,029 99
	Receipts from sale of home products.....	475 36
		<hr/>
		\$10,505 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 63, inclusive.....	5,296 57
--	----------

Balance.....	\$5,208 78
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Dec.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$5,208 78
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	8,000 00
	Receipts from sale of home products....	448 62
	Receipts from sale of old materials.....	11 00
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	17 65
		<hr/>
		\$13,686 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 73, inclusive.....	5,469 65
		<hr/>
	Balance.....	\$8,216 40
		<hr/>

1898.

Jan.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$8,216 40
	Receipts from sale of home products....	473 12
	Receipts from sale of old materials.....	3 75
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	1 00
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients	128 70
		<hr/>
		\$8,822 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 59, inclusive.....	6,448 89
		<hr/>
	Balance.....	\$2,374 08
		<hr/>

Feb.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$2,374 08
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	3,000 00
	Over draft.....	246 02
		<hr/>
		\$5,620 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 59, inclusive.....	\$5,620 10
<hr/>	
March 1. Receipts from Comptroller.....	\$7,000 00
Receipts from sale of old materials.....	3 25
Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	48 00
<hr/>	
	\$7,051 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 73, in- clusive	\$6,067 85
Overdraft, last month.....	246 02
<hr/>	
	6,313 87
<hr/>	
Balance.....	\$737 38
<hr/>	
April 1. Balance on hand.....	\$737 38
Receipts from Comptroller.....	6,000 00
Receipts from sale of old materials.....	3 45
Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	1 00
Receipts from maintenance of private patients	180 70
<hr/>	
	\$6,922 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 61, inclusive.....	4,627 03
<hr/>	
Balance.....	\$2,295 50
<hr/>	

May	1. Balance on hand.....	\$2,295 50
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	6,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$8,295 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 71, inclusive.....	4,732 35
		<hr/>
	Balance.....	\$3,563 15

June	1. Balance on hand.....	\$3,563 15
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	6,000 00
	Receipts from sale of old materials.....	31 50
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	3 00
		<hr/>
		\$9,597 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 62, inclusive.....	4,636 38
		<hr/>
	Balance.....	\$4,961 27

July	1. Balance on hand.....	\$4,961 27
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	2,000 00
	Receipts from sale of old materials.....	4 88
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	3 10
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients	128 70
		<hr/>
		\$7,097 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 70, inclusive.....	4,279 63
		<hr/>
	Balance.....	\$2,818 32

Aug.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$2,818 '32
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	4,000 00
	Receipts from sale of old materials.....	16 34
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	10 37
		<hr/>
		\$6,845 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 58, inclusive.....	5,577 57
		<hr/>
	Balance.....	\$1,267 46

Sept.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,267 46
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	5,000 00
	Receipts from miscellaneous earnings....	300 00
	Receipts from sale of old materials.....	11 14
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	28 36
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients	180 70
		<hr/>
		\$6,787 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 70, inclusive.....	5,256 62
		<hr/>
	Balance.....	\$1,531 04

SUMMARY GENERAL FUND.

1897.		
Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$4,143 30
	Received from the Comptroller for the year ending September 30, 1898.....	58,000 00
	Received from sale of home products....	1,740 80

Received from miscellaneous earnings...	\$300 00
Received from sale of old materials.....	85 31
Received from sale of farm and garden products	112 48
Received from maintenance of private patients	618 80
	<hr/>
	\$65,000 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid vouchers from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.....	63,469 65
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1898....	\$1,531 04
	<hr/>

SPECIAL FUNDS.**ELECTRIC LIGHTING.**

1897. (Chap. 358, Laws 1894.)

Oct. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$43 00
Disbursed on voucher No. 8.....	43 00
	<hr/>

EXTERNAL DRAINS AND GRADING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$164 50
Disbursed on voucher No. 48.....	164 50
	<hr/>

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$12 31
Disbursed on voucher No. 49.....	12 31
	<hr/>

FENCING.

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

Oct. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$42 40
Balance on hand October 1, 1898.....	42 40
	<hr/>

TO COMPLETE STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Oct.	1. Received from Comptroller.....	\$12 33
	Disbursed on voucher No. 66.....	\$12 33
		<hr/>

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$328 37
	Received from Comptroller.....	1,516 97
		<hr/>
		\$1,845 34
	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 3, 9, 14, 18, 23, 23½, 26, 27, 29, 30, 69, 84, 96.....	1,823 06
		<hr/>
	Balance on hand October 1, 1898....	\$22 28
		<hr/>

PAINTING AND REPAIRS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$805 00
	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 32, 41, 43, 44, 54, 56, 58, 61, 72, 78, 83, 88, 103, 130, 150.....	648 44
		<hr/>
	Balance on hand October 1, 1898....	\$156 56
		<hr/>

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$308 50
	Received from Comptroller.....	624 80
		<hr/>
		\$933 30
	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 4, 13, 20, 31, 40, 42, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 67, 68, 71, 64, 75, 82, 86, 104, 119, 124.....	933 30
		<hr/>

MACHINERY FOR SHOPS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$13 00
	Received from Comptroller.....	901 65
		<hr/>
		\$914 65
	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 19, 143, 163,	
	168.	914 65
		<hr/> <hr/>

KITCHEN BUILDING AND DINING-ROOMS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

	Received from Comptroller.....	\$47,854 87
	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1, 2, 24, 25,	
	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 47, 62, 63, 74,	
	76, 79, 80, 90, 91, 92, 93, 99, 101, 102,	
	113, 114½, 116, 118, 153.....	47,854 87
		<hr/> <hr/>

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$61 00
	Disbursed on voucher No. 89.....	40 00
		<hr/>
	Balance on hand October 1, 1898.....	\$21 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

	Received from Comptroller.....	\$13,478 56
	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 5, 6, 7, 46, 65,	
	70, 100, 117, 159, 175, 176.....	13,478 56
		<hr/> <hr/>

FURNITURE.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,000 00
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 28, 45, 59, 60, 73, 77, 81, 85, 87, 94, 141, 142, 145, 147, 148, 161, 167.....	1,000 00

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$178 50
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 95, 97, 98....	178 50

FIRE APPARATUS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$291 28
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 140, 146, 149.	219 83
Balance on hand October 1, 1898.....	\$71 45

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$6,069 04
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 154, 170....	6,069 04

PLUMBING, LIGHTING, ETC., KITCHEN BUILDING.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$4,097 45
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 115, 126, 127, 128, 152, 160	4,097 45

PAINTING, REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

(Chap. 607, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$697 22
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 129, 144, 151, 166, 169, 181, 182, 183, 187, 188, 189.....	697 22

COMPLETING BOILER HOUSE.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$2,983 60
Disbursed on voucher No. 114.....	2,983 60

BRICK BUILDING.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$6,199 80
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 155, 156, 171, 173.....	6,199 80

**ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PLUMBING, HEATING ADMINIS-
TRATION BUILDING.**

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$129 56
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 136, 137, 138, 139, 157, 172.....	129 56

FURNISHING AND FURNITURE.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$524 49
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 162, 164, 174, 184, 185, 186.....	524 49

GRADING GROUNDS AND LAYING WALKS.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$300 00
Disbursed on voucher No. 165.....	300 00

WATER SUPPLY.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$56 13
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180.....	56 13

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FUNDS.

1897.		
Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,778 08
	Received from Comptroller.....	86,916 25
		<hr/>
		\$88,694 33
	Disbursements.	88,380 64
		<hr/>
	Balance on hand October 1, 1898.....	\$313 69

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES.

General fund	\$1,531 04
Electric lighting, chap. 479, Laws 1896.....	22 28
Fencing, chap. 932, Laws 1895.....	42 40
Painting and repairs, chap. 564, Laws 1897.....	156 56
Musical instruments and music, chap. 564, Laws 1897	21 00
Fire apparatus, chap. 564, Laws 1897.....	71 45
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand October 1, 1898.....	\$1,844 73

J. MILLARD BRAINERD,*Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—In compliance with the by-laws, I submit to you the fourth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1898.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were in the asylum 217 men and 124 women, a total of 341; 25 men and 10 women were admitted, making the number in custody 242 men and 134 women, a total of 376. Of these, 3 were discharged and 31 died, leaving in custody October 1, 1898, 215 men and 127 women, a total of 342. The daily average population was 311.9 men and 126.6 women, a total of 338.5.

ADMISSIONS.

Of those admitted, 2 were idio-imbeciles, 11 were low grade imbeciles, 16 were medium grade imbeciles, 5 were high grade imbeciles, and 1 was an epileptic.

DISCHARGES.

Three men were discharged during the year. One recovered from an attack of insanity following typhoid fever; the second was discharged to the care of his relatives; while the third escaped from custody and was dropped from our records at the expiration of the fiscal year.

MORTALITY.

There were 31 deaths, an increase of five over the preceding year, 24 of the cases being men and 7 women. The following are the causes of death: Apoplexy 1, bronchitis 1, cancer of the stomach 1, enteritis 5, epilepsy 1, exhaustion 3, inanition 8, progressive paralysis 2, pneumonia 3, tuberculosis 6.

It is a subject of congratulation that we have been exempt from any contagious disease in addition to tuberculosis, which is as prevalent as ever. Many deaths are due to diseases of the digestive system, especially to mal-assimilation, resulting in exhaustion and inanition.

There has been a smaller proportion of patients confined in bed because of illness than in any previous year. That the feeble-minded and idiots have less inherent vital force to resist disease than any other class is essentially due to disorders of the central nervous system.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

There are on file 193 applications for admission, which we are obliged to decline at present owing to lack of accommodations. Judging by past experience, it will be some time before the institution will be capable of admitting all suitable applicants. This is a matter of regret and injustice as in receiving one case and rejecting another an invidious distinction is created which should not exist.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The past years has been replete with work. Several contracts have been completed and others are being progressed as rapidly as possible. The contract entered into on the 27th of August, 1897, with R. Richard & Son for the construction of the kitchen

building has been completed and the building is now occupied. This building is 225 feet long and 40 to 86 feet wide. It contains five dining rooms, one each for the men and women patients, one each for the men and women attendants, and one in the rear for all the outside employees. Each of these dining rooms is conveniently located with respect to the kitchen, with the necessary serving rooms between. The dining rooms will comfortably hold 500 patients and at least 100 employees. There is a marked contrast between the facilities we now have for furnishing food for our people and what we possessed a year ago. Then, only the dark basements, with their dripping pipes and the earth exuding disagreeable odors that would affect the appetite of the most robust. Now, bright, cheerful, well ventilated and heated apartments that are a credit to the State. The contracts for heating, ventilating and plumbing this building are completed, with the exception of a few minor details, in a satisfactory manner.

A new roof was placed on the stable, being absolutely necessary to protect its contents.

The carpenter shop has been equipped with new machinery, which enables us to make all necessary repairs and improvements about the buildings with expedition.

The grading is being done as rapidly as the more essential work on the farm and in the garden will permit.

The painting of the outside buildings is being prosecuted as rapidly as possible and they present an agreeable appearance.

Considerable farm fencing has been built, particular efforts being directed towards renewing line fences.

The slaughter house which was commenced last fall has been completed.

The system of heating and ventilation of the former county buildings is completed and would have been accepted by the State Architect several months ago, were it not for three reducing valves which did not act reliably and are to be replaced by another variety of valve. The system is a decided success as regarding the heating and ventilation of the several buildings in which it is installed, the question to be determined being whether the walls of the building will not be damaged by the constant vibration caused by the engines and fans. The engineer who drew the plans was asked if the walls were heavy enough to bear the weight of the fans, heating stacks and the vibrations of the engines, and answered emphatically in the affirmative. It is to be hoped that it will prove as he stated, otherwise, we may be compelled to move at least the engine to the basement.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW WORK.

A contract for constructing an administration building and a ward building with connecting corridors was awarded to Andrew Douglass of Binghamton, on the 7th day of July, 1898, he being the lowest responsible bidder. He has since entered into his contract and the work on both buildings and corridors is progressing satisfactorily.

On the 5th day of September, 1898, the contract for constructing the new water supply plant was awarded to Hill & Norton of Attica. They are making diligent efforts to finish their work in accordance with the time limit in the contract.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

When the administration and ward buildings, now being constructed, are completed, we will have a capacity for 500 inmates or an increase of about 150 over our present number.

We have on file at present 193 applications. We can only meet this increased demand and the prospective increase by the construction of two buildings, each to contain about 100; one for women, the other for men. We have ascertained that the cost of construction for the class of buildings required for our inmates need not exceed \$450 per capita.

Eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars are required for heating, lighting, ventilating, plumbing, draining and completing the administration building.

Fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars are necessary to heat, ventilate, light, plumb, drain and complete the ward building, and \$900 are required for like purposes for the connecting corridors.

It is a matter for regret that sufficient funds were not appropriated last winter for these purposes, and the lack of sufficient funds, when the contracts were awarded, now entails additional expense.

We have increased the demand on our power plant by the occupancy of the new kitchen building and the use of the machinery in our carpenter shop to such an extent that there is not sufficient capacity in our present boilers to answer the requirements. I would respectfully recommend that another boiler with the necessary fittings be asked for of at least 150 horse power capacity.

We have been compelled by lack of funds to leave a great portion of our steam pipes, hot water pipes, hot water generators and our steam tank without any covering, thus permitting great loss of heat by radiation which has to be met by an increased consumption of coal. It is estimated by competent observers that the cost of the most approved and expensive covering would be compensated for in four years, by a lessened consumption of coal.

I would recommend that the sum of \$1,500 estimated for this purpose be requested from the Legislature.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.

The sum of \$3,000 is needed for furniture for the wards now occupied and to equip the new ward building and administration building. No one who has visited the asylum can but have observed the scarcity of suitable furniture. The wards are barren and have the aspect of the almshouse. Nothing has been done to render them home-like and cheerful. The least we can do is to furnish everything in the way of furniture necessary to make them comfortable.

FARM, STOCK AND UTENSILS.

It seems scarcely necessary to urge the importance of an appropriation for the purchase of more cows. The anticipated increase in our population makes such a purchase absolutely necessary.

The farm is bare of fruit trees, and they should be set out at the earliest possible moment, because if set out, even next spring, it will be some time before they will bear fruit.

Funds are also needed for the purchase of tile for draining the farm. The low lands near the railroad would be rendered much more valuable if suitably drained.

Besides the funds necessary for the above items, money is also needed for the purchase of more tools for the farm and garden.

GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

To properly grade about our buildings and grounds, thousands of yards of earth will have to be moved, for which purpose funds are required.

Shade trees should be set along the new highway, both for ornamentation and to act as a wind break on the severe storms to which we are subject, owing to our exposed location.

More sidewalks should be constructed about the buildings in addition to those we already possess. Few things contribute more to the health of our inmates during the long winter months than exercise in the open air. Without sidewalks it is hazardous for many of our people to go out walking, consequently they are frequently confined indoors when, if the grounds were properly supplied with sidewalks, they could be out exercising.

FENCES.

You will recollect that last year I called your attention to the necessity for fencing in the property belonging to the asylum. It is seldom that a farm of the dimensions of this one is so cut up with highways, and for that reason it is all the more necessary to have it fenced in, both to exclude the lawless and to keep within bounds our inmates who are prone to wander away. The fencing of public asylums should be somewhat ornate, so as to be in keeping with the character of the buildings and grounds. Fencing in the rear should be constructed of the ordinary farm type. I again urge that an appropriation be asked for this purpose. About two miles of highway and line fences should be constructed.

FILTER AND EXTENSION OF WATER SYSTEM.

The contract for installing our new water system did not include the furnishing of a filter for the system. It was our intention to construct a filter in connection with the system, but the amount of the appropriation was reduced so that it had to be eliminated from the plans. It is very necessary that a filter

should be put in, as all the sediment from the water main which supplies us with water is deposited in our water pipes, at times rendering the water absolutely unfit for laundry or domestic purposes. In addition to the purchase of a filter, funds are required to extend the water mains to the new buildings to be constructed, and to equip them with fire hydrants.

MACHINERY FOR LAUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Two new metal washing machines and a sterilizer are needed to properly equip the laundry, and a pipe cutting and threading machine is needed in the machine shop. Since the laundry was constructed, we have nearly doubled our population without increasing our facilities, and for this reason we find that more machines should be purchased.

TELEPHONE AND FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

We find the funds available for the telephone system are not sufficient for the purpose. It seems needless to reiterate the necessity for a telephone system which would connect the offices with each ward and out building. Every ward and building on the premises should be furnished with a fire-alarm signal station, so that in case of fire no time would be consumed in conveying the alarm, thus saving valuable time. We have purchased a fire-alarm and the necessary wires and fittings to connect the asylum with the city of Rome, consent having been obtained of the proper city officials, but the system should be extended, as I have stated before, to every ward and building.

GREEN AND PROPAGATING HOUSE.

Two years ago I called your attention to the necessity of having a greenhouse for the growing of plants and vegetables. There is no State asylum or hospital of the magnitude of this

one but has a suitable house for these purposes. We are frequently embarrassed to find a sufficiency of plants for transplanting in the early spring so as to have the use of fresh vegetables at the time when our winter supply is exhausted and when we most need them for a change of diet. The cost of fresh vegetables in our home markets at that season places them beyond our reach, and we do not buy in sufficient quantities to warrant our purchasing elsewhere and paying the freight or express. A greenhouse of moderate dimensions would be sufficient for several years to come.

RAILROAD SWITCH.

A railroad switch connecting the asylum with one or the other of the railroads entering the city would be a source of economy. Three thousand tons of coal were drawn during the year from the yards of the Ontario & Western Railroad at a cost of about \$1,500. This could have been delivered at a cost of about 16 cents per ton by the construction of a switch, thus saving about \$1,000 for our maintenance account.

It has been estimated that during the fiscal year just ended it has cost the State about \$4,500 to draw material for the new buildings and for the regular supplies of the institution. If this work could be done for one-third that amount, it would effect a saving of about \$3,000, and thus in at least four years the cost of constructing a switch would be saved, to say nothing of the increased ease with which building construction could be effected. Once the price of the switch were saved by this method, it is apparent that it would continue to be a source of great economy in the future.

MAINTENANCE.

There are about \$77,000 available for maintenance the present year. If our population increases to 400 inmates, as we anticipate, and the present cost of maintenance is not lowered, the expenses of maintaining the asylum will be \$72,800 for the year. This will leave a balance of about \$5,000, which may be credited to the maintenance account of the ensuing year if the Comptroller does not rule to the contrary. If our population is increased to 500 inmates during the next year, and they can be maintained at \$175 per capita per year, their maintenance will amount to \$87,500. Deducting the above balance of \$5,000 from the \$87,500, will leave \$82,500, which will be necessary for the Legislature to appropriate.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The inmates have enjoyed more than the usual number of pleasurable events during the year. The winter months were rendered enjoyable by frequent skating parties on the rink constructed in the rear of the buildings. They have on several occasions enjoyed the pleasure of attending theatrical entertainments at the Rome Opera House through the courtesy and kindness of its managers Messrs. Roth and Graves. Signor Sautelle extended a hearty invitation to them to attend his circus, which was accepted with pleasure and the performance was thoroughly enjoyed. The Oneida County Agricultural Society extended the privilege of its grounds, during its last fair, to our inmates which gave them much pleasure. We have endeavored with our meagre facilities to render their lives happier by dances and entertainments on ward 8.

Christmas was observed with more than the usual pleasure as the result of endeavor on the part of employees and officers to

do every thing possible to make the occasion one long to be remembered. The parents and relatives contributed as far as their means would permit, and many of our citizens assisted us with a generosity which is heartily appreciated, and I take this occasion to publicly thank the donators to our Christmas entertainment and amusement fund:

Adams Stove Co., F. M. Barnard, G. W. Beck's Sons, S. H. & B. H. Beach, Broughton & Graves, Casey Bros., E. Comstock, A. Ethridge & Co., H. B. Fitch, Holden & Son, The Jackson Co., Parry & Jones, A. P. Tuller & Co., Wardwell Hardware Co., Fitz Gibbons Boiler Co., Louis Roth, Thomas Singleton, David Tulloh, Prof. and Mrs. E. B. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stuart Williams, Mrs. Kirby, John Liebergarth, Mrs. Wortman, Mrs. Loomis, J. T. Edwards, Benso Meltsner, Sarah A. Newbold, Wm. J. Smith, J. F. Dingee, Mrs. M. Crone, Mrs. Emily Obert, Mrs. Mary Jarashaw, Mrs. H. Andrews, Miss Helen C. Parker, Chas. J. Johnson, Mrs. Rachel End, T. Johnston, J. H. Williams & Co., Mrs. Mary Dally, Richard and Sarah Downey, Ida E. Douay, P. M. McCarthy, Edward W. Crocker, M. Katz, S. W. Lyon, Geo. Rahtjen, John S. Trumbull, Thomas Hague, Jesse V. Golden, S. C. Stebbins, Jane McDonald, Mrs. H. Bidwell, O. H. Bame, Peter Weaver, E. Breiting, Mrs. P. Driscoll, James Tyler, Mrs. G. Kearns, Mrs. G. A. Blair, Mrs. S. Ganley, Mrs. Sheehy, Mrs. Dowling, W. H. Fowler.

The national holiday was celebrated that day with sports and a lawn festival in which a great majority of our inmates participated, the usual fireworks having been eliminated. .

Religious services continued to be held weekly as heretofore.

A large number of inmates have been employed during the past season grading the grounds on the right of the approach for a ball and pleasure ground, which we trust will be completed

next summer. About thirty-five per cent. of our inmates have been usefully employed during the year in domestic work in laundry, bakery, kitchen, sewing-room, on the farm, in the garden and stable as well as in the grading of the grounds. The table of "Forms of Employment" will give in detail the diversity of occupation and the number of days' work done at each.

The past seasons have been unpropitious for successful farming. The spring and summer have been unusually wet, delaying the putting in of seeds and material for the growth of many farm products, nevertheless, the value of farm crops and garden vegetables amount to \$5,537.40, but little less than last year, and the value of stock on hand has increased to \$3,105.60 from \$2,799.

The reports of the steward and housekeeper furnish a detailed statement of the products of their respective departments.

OFFICIAL VISITORS.

The asylum has been visited by the following members of the State Board of Charities: Hon. William R. Stewart, president; Hon. Peter Walrath, Hon. Robert McCarthy, Hon. Harvey W. Putnam and Dr. Stephen Smith, commissioners; by Judge Wright of the Supreme Court; His Excellency Governor Frank S. Black, and Hon. Henry J. Coggeshall; a committee of the Erie county board of supervisors; also by the grand jury of Oneida county and frequently by members of your honorable board as well as by a great number of casual visitors.

The year just closed has been a marked epoch in the history of the asylum. Changes accomplished in the out buildings and highways have had a fitting climax in the completion and occupancy of the new kitchen building which, besides the dining rooms and kitchen, contains the new bakery and entertainment hall as well as sleeping quarters for about twenty-five employees. The use

of the basements for domestic purposes is a thing of the past for which all are supremely thankful.

The asylum has reached the point where instead of rectifying the conditions left us by our predecessors, we look forward to the future with bright hopes for its success. Hereafter the policy will be expansion commensurate with the needs of the helpless class for whom a generous public dedicated it.

The officers of the asylum have been ceaseless in the performance of their duties and have accomplished them to my complete satisfaction.

The work imposed on the employees, especially the attendants, has been onerous in the extreme, and I trust that a system may be effected which will lessen their duties without throwing too great a burden on the taxpayers.

The members of the State Board of Charities have given me every encouragement and assistance possible for which I am truly grateful.

I thank you, gentlemen of the board of managers, for the confidence you have manifested in me, and trust I may continue to merit your approbation.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN F. FITZ GERALD,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Apples, 6½ bushels, 90 cents.....	\$5 85
Asparagus, 140 bunches, 5 cents.....	7 00
Bacon, 863½ pounds, 8 cents.....	69 08
Basil, sweet, 30 bunches, 5 cents.....	1 50
Beans, dried, 12 bushels, \$1.....	12 00
Beans, Lima, 3½ bushels, \$1.....	3 25
Beans, string, 19 10-16 bushels, 40 cents.....	7 85
Beets, 1,200 bushels, 12½ cents.....	150 00
Beets, 114 11-16 bushels, 20 cents.....	22 94
Brussels sprouts, 25 quarts, 10 cents.....	2 50
Buckwheat, 80 bushels, 40 cents.....	32 00
Cabbage, 1,510 heads, 3 cents.....	45 30
Carrots, 427½ bushels, 20 cents.....	85 50
Cauliflower, 10 heads, 10 cents.....	1 00
Celery, 4,500 heads, 1 cent.....	45 00
Cheese, head, 160 pounds, 10 cents.....	16 00
Corn, ear, 619½ dozen, 6 cents.....	37 17
Corn, ear, 800 bushels, 25 cents.....	200 00
Corn, sweet, ears, 50 bushels, 20 cents.....	10 00
Cucumbers, 6,740, one-fourth cent.....	16 85
Currants, 31 quarts, 4 cents.....	1 24
Eggs, 16 dozen, 18 cents.....	2 88
Fodder, sowed corn, 14 tons, \$3.50.....	49 00
Fodder, corn, 18 tons, \$2.50.....	45 00
Grapes, 11½ baskets, 40 cents.....	4 60
Ham, 1,364½ pounds, 10 cents.....	136 48
Hay, 211 tons, \$4.....	844 00

Lard, 517 pounds, 5½ cents.....	\$28 44
Lettuce, 2,157 heads, 1 cent.....	21 57
Melons, 709, 5 cents.....	35 45
Milk, 18,330 gallons, 9 cents.....	1,649 70
Oats, 544 bushels, 30 cents.....	163 20
Onions, 240 13-16 bushels, 50 cents.....	120 40
Onions, 338 bunches, 1 cent.....	3 38
Parsnips, 300 bushels, 30 cents.....	90 00
Peas, 68½ bushels, 80 cents.....	54 60
Pie plant, 482 pounds, 1 cent.....	4 82
Pork, fresh, 1,833 pounds, 5½ cents.....	100 82
Pork, salt, 6,234 pounds, 10 cents.....	623 40
Potatoes, 561½ bushels, 50 cents.....	280 88
Pumpkin, 1, 5 cents.....	05
Radishes, 342 bunches, 2 cents.....	6 86
Raspberries, 72 quarts, 4 cents.....	2 88
Rye, 277 bushels, 50 cents.....	138 50
Sage, 167 bunches, 5 cents.....	8 35
Salsify, 16 bushels, \$1.....	16 00
Sausage, 555 pounds, 8 cents.....	44 40
Spinach, 48 pecks, 10 cents.....	4 80
Squash, 383, 2 cents.....	7 66
Squash, winter, 1,500 pounds, 1 cent.....	15 00
Straw, oat, 12 tons, \$4.....	48 00
Strawberries, 560 quarts, 8 cents.....	44 80
Summer savory, 35 bunches, 5 cents.....	1 75
Tomatoes, 50½ bushels, 45 cents.....	22 78
Turnips, 77 bushels, 20 cents.....	15 40
Veal, 1,619 pounds, 8 cents.....	129 52
	<hr/>
	\$5,537 40
	<hr/>

VALUE OF FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Bulls, 2	\$60 00
Calves, 8	64 00
Cows, 25	1,005 00
Heifers, 8	130 00
Hogs, 68	496 60
Horses, 13	1,350 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,105 60
	<hr/> <hr/>

J. T. STONE,
Steward.

REPORT OF THE HOUSEKEEPER.

ARTICLES MADE—NEW.

Aprons.	308
Bags, candy	320
Bags, laundry	22
Bags, coffee	2
Bags, pressed beef	48
Bags, clothes	1
Chemise.	190
Coats.	31
Collars.	4
Curtains, pairs	328
Drawers.	187
Dresses.	292
Mittens, pairs	7
Names sewed on garments	838
Nightgowns.	173
Pillowslips.	640
Robes, burial	34
Sheets.	769
Shirts.	114
Skirts.	382
Suits, combination	8
Suspenders.	32
Tablecloths, hemmed	89
Towels, hemmed	771
Ticks, pillow	2

Trousers.	122
Vests.	4
Waists, shirt	46
Waists, under	7

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons.	38
Bedspreads.	6
Bibs.	16
Blankets.	97
Coats.	808
Drawers.	608
Dresses.	102
Nightgowns.	3
Pillowslips.	146
Sheets.	395
Shirts.	1,263
Skirts.	7
Suits, combination	147
Towels.	8
Trousers.	1,423
Vests.	537
Waists, shirt	105
Wrappers.	585

(Signed)

ELIZABETH ESENWINE,

Housekeeper.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population during the year ending September 30, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1897	217	124	341
Admitted during year.....	25	10	35
Total number in custody during year	242	134	376
Daily average population..	211.926	126.6	338.526
Discharged during year.....	3	.....	3
Died	24	7	31
Whole number discharged during year	27	7	34
Remaining October 1, 1898	215	127	342
Capacity of present buildings	225	125	350

TABLE No. 2.

(Date of opening, May 1, 1894.)

Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	350½
Actual cost of real estate, including buildings...	\$357,004 18
Value of personal property.....	32,806 73
Acreage under cultivation.....	261
Capacity of institution October 1, 1898.....	350
Daily average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1898.....	338.526

Receipts during the year:

From State treasury, for maintenance, on estimates 1 to 12, inclusive.....	\$58,000 00
From private patients.....	618 80
From all other sources.....	2,238 59

Total receipts during year for maintenance..	<u>\$60,857 39</u>
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Balance of maintenance fund on hand October 1, 1898.....	<u>\$1,531 04</u>
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Total receipts during the year for extraordinary improvements under special appropriations, including balance remaining on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$88,694 33
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Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements under legislative appropriations.....	88,380 64
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Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1898.	<u>\$313 69</u>
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Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men.....	\$30 00
Women.....	20 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men.....	\$20 00
Women.....	14 00

Proportion of attendants to average daily population.....	<u>1-13.6</u>
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Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year.....	<u>\$5,537 40</u>
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TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of mental defect in cases admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asphyxia	1	.....	1
Apoplexy	1	.....	1
Arrested development	1	1
Congenital	4	.....	4	46	26	72
Consanguinity	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Convulsions	5	1	6
Eclampsia	3	3
Epilepsy	1	1	12	8	20
Fall	1	1	2	2	4
Heredity	2	2	4	18	13	31
Hernia	1	.....	1
Hydrocephalus	1	.....	1
Ill health	1	3	4
Ill health, maternal	2	2	4
Intemperance	5	.....	5
Masturbation	7	.....	7
Maternal impression	1	1	.....	1	1
Measles	1	1	2
Meningitis	2	.....	2	6	3	9
Menopause	1	1
Menstrual disorder	2	2
Organic brain disease	1	.....	1
Overdosing with paregoric	1	.....	1
Overwork	1	1	2
Physical infirmity	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Rickets	1	1
Scarlet fever	10	6	16
Scrofula	1	.....	1
Self-abuse	1	.....	1
Severe fright	1	.....	1
Sexual excess	1	1
Teething	1	.....	1
Traumatism	5	2	7
Unascertained	15	5	20	218	134	352
Total	25	10	35	359	212	571

TABLE No. 4.

Showing forms of mental impairment of those admitted, discharged and died.

DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1933.									
ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.			
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	Idiocy
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	Idio-imbecility
7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	Imbecility, low grade.....
12	4	16	1	.....	1	6	1	7	Imbecility, medium grade.....
4	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	Imbecility, high grade.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Insane
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Epileptic.....
25	10	35	3	.....	3	24	7	31	Total

TABLE No. 4 — (Concluded).

SINCE MAY 1, 1884.									
ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.			
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
20	8	28	....	.....	....	12	4	16	Idiocy
45	14	59	....	.....	....	11	1	12	Idio-imbecility
111	57	168	....	.....	....	21	3	29	Imbecility, low grade
60	42	102	4	.....	4	6	7	13	Imbecility, medium grade
19	11	30	3	.....	3	....	1	1	Imbecility, high grade
90	69	159	69	54	123	9	6	15	Insane
14	11	25	....	1	1	9	9	12	Epileptic
359	212	571	76	55	131	68	30	98	Total

TABLE No. 5.

Showing cause of death of those who have died.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess, cerebral.....				1		1
Abscess, retro-pharyngeal.....				1		1
Anaemia.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....	1		1	3		3
Bronchitis.....	1		1	1		1
Cancer of stomach.....		1	1		1	1
Encephalitis.....				1		1
Enteritis.....	5		5	6	1	7
Exhaustion.....	2	1	3	4	2	6
General paresis.....				1	1	2
Hæmoptysis.....				1		1
Heart disease.....					1	1
Inanition.....	8		8	14	2	16
Meningitis.....					1	1
Nephritis.....					1	1
Neuritis, disseminated.....				1		1
Organic brain disease.....				1		1
Paralysis.....					1	1
Paralysis, progressive.....		2	2		2	2
Pericarditis.....					1	1
Peritonitis.....					1	1
Peritonitis septic.....				1		1
Pleurisy septic.....				1		1
Pneumonia.....	3		3	8	2	10
Rheumatism.....				1		1
Senility.....					1	1
Status catilepticus.....				1		1
Status epilepticus.....	1		1	2		2
Strangulation.....				1		1
Tuberculosis.....	3	3	6	9	12	21
Typhoid fever.....				4		4
Typho-malaria fever.....				2		2
Total.....	24	7	31	68	30	98

TABLE No. 6.

Showing hereditary tendency to mental enfeeblement in those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches				17	15	32
Maternal branch	1		1	7	1	8
No hereditary tendency ..	4	4	8	44	23	67
Paternal branch	2		2	7	3	10
Paternal and maternal branches		1	1	9	6	15
Unascertained	18	5	23	275	164	439
Total	25	10	35	359	212	571

TABLE No. 7.

Showing age at time of admission of those admitted.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	2		2	4	1	5
From 10 to 15 years				12	1	13
From 15 to 20 years	11	3	14	71	23	94
From 20 to 25 years	2	2	4	71	27	98
From 25 to 30 years	1	2	3	39	34	73
From 30 to 40 years	4	1	5	61	27	88
From 40 to 50 years	3	2	5	44	49	93
From 50 to 60 years	2		2	36	28	64
From 60 to 70 years				15	17	32
From 70 to 80 years				6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years					1	1
Total	24	10	35	359	212	571

TABLE No. 8.

Showing age at time of death of those who have died.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years				1		1
From 15 to 20 years	5	2	7	13	3	16
From 20 to 25 years	4	1	5	15	6	21
From 25 to 30 years	5	1	6	10	5	15
From 30 to 40 years	4	2	6	12	5	17
From 40 to 50 years	2		2	8	2	10
From 50 to 60 years	3		3	5	3	8
From 60 to 70 years	1	1	2	4	5	9
From 80 to 85 years					1	1
Total	24	7	31	68.	30	98

TABLE No. 9.

Showing nativity of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Canada				6	4	10
Denmark				2		2
England	1		1	7	5	12
Finland				1	1	2
France				4	3	7
Germany	1	1	2	17	12	29
Holland					1	1
Hungary				1		1
Ireland				19	14	33
Italy				3		3
Poland				1	2	3
Russia	1		1	2		2
Scotland	1		1	1	2	3
Sweden				2		2
United States	18	8	26	262	146	408
Wales				1	4	5
Unascertained	3	1	4	30	18	48
Total	25	10	35	359	212	571

TABLE No. 10.

Showing residence by counties of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany				15	4	19
Allegany				2	3	5
Broome				7	2	9
Cattaraugus				5	3	8
Cayuga				2	2	4
Chautauqua	1		1	6		6
Chemung				4	1	5
Chenango		1	1	3	2	5
Clinton				5	4	9
Columbia				5	6	11
Cortland				7		7
Delaware				2	3	5
Dutchess				5	2	7
Erie	2		2	20	4	24
Essex				3	5	8
Franklin				6	6	12
Fulton				1	1	2
Genesee				3	1	4
Greene				3	1	4
Herkimer		1	1	1	1	2
Jefferson				3	7	10
Kings	9	1	10	23	3	26
Lewis				4		4
Livingston				2	1	3
Madison				4	3	7
Monroe	1		1	13	8	21
Montgomery				7	1	8
New York	5	2	7	13	11	24
Niagara				9	5	14
Oneida				29	46	75
Onondaga		1	1	9	9	18
Ontario	2		2	3	1	4
Orange	1		1	2	1	3
Orleans					2	2
Oswego		1	1	3	4	7
Otsego				2	1	3
Putnam	1		1	1		1
Queens	1	1	2	8	6	14
Rensselaer				18	13	31

TABLE No. 10— (*Concluded*).

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Richmond				1	1	2
Rockland				2	.....	2
St. Lawrence				6	3	9
Saratoga				3	4	7
Schenectady				2	.....	2
Schuyler				2	5	7
Seneca		1	1	4	2	6
Steuben				13	5	18
Suffolk	1	1	2	1	4	5
Sullivan				5	.....	5
Tioga				1	2	3
Tompkins				5	.....	5
Ulster				5	.....	5
Warren .....				.....	3	3
Washington				3	1	4
Wayne				5	2	7
Westchester				26	6	32
Wyoming				1	.....	1
Yates	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
State				13	1	14
Total	25	10	35	359	212	571

TABLE No. 11.

Showing residence by counties of those remaining October 1, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	10	4	14
Allegany.....	.....	2	2
Broome.....	3	1	4
Cattaraugus.....	2	2	4
Cayuga.....	1	2	3
Chautauqua	5	.....	5
Chemung	4	1	5
Chenango.....	3	1	4
Clinton.....	4	3	7
Columbia	4	5	9
Cortland	4	.....	4
Delaware	2	1	3
Dutchess	4	2	6
Erie.....	12	3	15
Essex.....	3	3	6
Franklin	5	4	9
Fulton	1	1	2
Genesee	2	1	3
Greene	3	1	4
Herkimer	1	1	2
Jefferson	1	4	5
Kings	20	3	23
Lewis	4	.....	4
Livingston.....	2	.....	2
Madison	1	3	4
Monroe.....	12	8	20
Montgomery	5	1	6
New York	11	10	21
Niagara.....	7	3	10
Oneida	8	7	15
Onondaga	9	3	12
Ontario	2	1	3
Orange.....	2	1	3
Orleans .....	.....	1	1
Oswego	2	3	5
Otsego	2	1	3
Putnam	1	.....	1
Queens	4	4	8
Rensselaer.....	6	10	16
Richmond .....	.....	1	1
Rockland.....	1	.....	1
St. Lawrence.....	3	.....	3
Saratoga .....	.....	4	4

TABLE No. 11 — (Concluded).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Schenectady	2	.....	2
Schuyler.....	1	4	5
Seneca	3	1	4
Steuben	5	3	8
Suffolk	1	2	3
Sullivan	3	.....	3
Tioga	1	2	3
Tompkins	5	.....	5
Ulster.....	4	.....	4
Warren .....	.....	2	2
Washington.....	1	1	2
Wayne	3	1	4
Westchester	4	5	9
Wyoming.....	1	.....	1
Yates	2	.....	2
State.....	3	.....	3
Total	215	127	342

TABLE No. 12.

Showing form of employment and number days' work done by inmates during the year ending September 30, 1898.

EMPLOYMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	5,978	6,142	12,120
Laundry	1,612	1,422	3,034
Dining-room	3,246	2,996	6,242
Kitchen	1,170	1,785	2,955
Farm	6,278	.....	6,278
Shops	1,420	.....	1,420
Store	212	.....	212
Bakery	573	.....	573
Sewing-room .....	.....	2,335	2,335
Tailoring	300	.....	300
Total	20,789	14,680	35,469

FORM OF REQUEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect October 28, 1895, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

To the Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

I hereby request that, who is idiotic or mentally deficient and resides in the town of, in the county of, in the State of New York, may be admitted as an inmate of said asylum.

Dated the day of, 189..

(To be signed by the applicant.)

.....

Superintendent of Poor,County.

STATEMENT.

The family physician, parents, friends or superintendent of poor are requested to state the facts called for below to the best of their knowledge and belief. If any particular is unknown the fact should be stated.

1. Age, years; sex,; civil condition,; color,; occupation,; religion,; nativity,, of father,; of mother,; education,, none; education,, reads.

2. When was mental peculiarity first noticed?

3. What is the bodily condition of patient? (If there is any deformity of body or limbs state.)

4. Is there any defect of the special senses? (If so describe it.)

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy? (If so state frequency of attacks.)

6. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, irritable or passionate? (If so give instances.)

7. Was the patient ever an inmate of an asylum or hospital for the insane? (If so was discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved and when did such discharge take place.)

8. Is the patient cleanly or otherwise in dress and personal habits?

9. Has the patient any unfortunate habit? (If so describe it.)

10. Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs of any kind? (If so state to what extent.)

11. What is supposed cause of present mental condition?

12. Is there any history of insanity, epilepsy, chorea, or defects of vision, hearing or speech or any nervous affection in the family of father or mother. (If so describe.)

13. How many brothers and sisters has the patient had?

14. Was there any bodily deformity or mental deficiency in the other children? (If so describe.)

15. Other facts indicating idiocy or mental deficiency? (State if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition, that is, if the defect has existed from infancy, or, if not, at what period of life mental development was arrested.)

16. Name of parents or nearest relative?

17. Residence and post-office address.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

FORM OF COMMITMENT OF PATIENT.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

I hereby commit, who is a legal resident of this county and in indigent circumstances, to the Rome State Custodial Asylum for care and treatment.

It is understood by the superintendent of poor making this commitment that if the person named in this commitment should, after a fair trial, prove to be an improper subject for care and treatment at the asylum by reason of insanity, epilepsy or other disqualifying circumstances or conditions, the said shall be promptly removed at the request of the officers of the asylum without cost to the managers thereof.

Dated the day of, 189..

.....

Superintendent of Poor, County.

78

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

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APR 13 1

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1899.

PART I.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 25, 1900.

ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1900.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1899.

PART I.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 25, 1900.

ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1900.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 16.

I N S E N A T E,

JANUARY 25, 1900.

Report of the Board of Managers.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectively submit for your consideration **this the fifth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899.**

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. CLOHER, Jr.,

President.

JIM STEVENS,

Vice-President.

JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,

HOMER T. FOWLER,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

FREMONT W. SPICER,

E. S. BATCHELLER,

HENRY L. GATES,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS,

JOSEPH I. SAYLES,

FRANK T. GORTON.

Officers of the Asylum.

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM H. CLOHER, Jr., President.....	Capron.
Hon. JIM STEVENS, Vice-President.....	Rome.
HOMER T. FOWLER, Secretary.....	Rome.
Hon. E. STUART WILLIAMS.....	Rome.
JOHN McGAW WOODBURY, M. D.....	New York city.
FREMONT W. SPICER.....	Dexter.
E. S. BATCHELLER.....	Gloversville.
HENRY L. GATES.....	Utica.
Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....	Oriskany Falls.
Hon. JOSEPH I. SAYLES.....	Rome.
FRANK T. GORTON, M. D.....	Waterville.

TREASURER.

J. MILLIARD BRAINERD.....	Rome.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, M. D.....	Superintendent.
CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
JAMES T. STONE.....	Steward.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for Unteachable Idiots.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

The board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submit their fifth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for your consideration. We trust you will find much in its contents which will prove of interest. The report contains the report of the treasurer, showing in detail the financial transactions of the year; and the report of the superintendent, which shows that material progress has been made in developing the institution and in improving the inmates. The efforts made to accomplish the latter purpose, including physical culture, sloyd work and kindergarten methods, are justified by the results obtained.

The treasurer's report shows that the receipts of the asylum from all sources were \$68,427.50 for maintenance, and \$69,480.33 for special purposes, a total of \$137,907.83; and that the expenditures were \$67,227.86 on account of maintenance, \$69,480.33 for special purposes, and that \$537.55 was paid the State Treasurer from the earnings of the institution, as provided by a recent statute; leaving a balance on hand October 1, 1899, of \$662.09 to the credit of the maintenance fund.

The statistics show a daily average population of 342.9 as compared with 338.5 last year. The total number in custody

was 242 men and 145 women, a total of 387, an increase of 11 over the previous year.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the death rate, only 18 dying during the year, while in the year just preceding 31 died. The superintendent comments on this fact, and explains that the change in a great measure is due to increased sanitation, due to the ventilating system now in use. Certainly the wards and dormitories are rendered more wholesome by the increased supply of fresh air.

The average per capita cost of maintenance has been increased somewhat by the larger supply of fuel consumed in heating new buildings, and by the additional force of employees who were required to care for the inmates. The increase in the corp of employees was due to the recommendation of the State Board of Charities to the Comptroller that the ratio of day attendants to patients should be one to ten. When you consider the character of our inmates, it is not surprising that as many attendants are needed for their care and supervision as for the more turbulent and troublesome classes of insane.

It is a matter of regret that owing to the increase in the price of materials required in constructing and equipping buildings, the new ward building and administration building are not ready for occupancy. The estimates for the equipment of these buildings were considered ample when they were prepared last winter and submitted to you. The occupancy of these buildings would have increased our population to 500 people.

Contracts were awarded after considerable effort on the part of the management and the State Architect, with the approval of the Comptroller, after the plans and specifications were approved by the State Board of Charities, for the heating, lighting,

ventilating, plumbing and draining of these buildings, and only the plumbing fixtures are now required to make them habitable.

The work on the several contracts enumerated is progressing, and will probably be completed by January 1st, next.

Funds should be appropriated as soon after the convening of the Legislature as possible for supplying these fixtures. These items have received the approval of the committee of the State Board of Charities having immediate supervision of this asylum.

The new water supply is completed, and is entirely satisfactory.

The contract was awarded for the construction of a new ward building for women, after the plans and specifications had been prepared by the State Architect and duly approved by the State Board of Charities, for \$32,386.00, leaving only \$38.00 available for incidentals, after paying for the advertising. It is to be regretted that more money was not available for this work, as a fire-proof building could have been constructed for \$2,000.00 more; besides, \$38.00 is hardly sufficient to meet the extras on a building of this magnitude, no matter how careful the architect may be regarding details and specifications. Nevertheless, we did not feel justified in not letting the contract, owing to the crying need for accommodations.

A boiler is provided for in the contract for steam warming and ventilation, and is being set up and connected.

A contract was made for a plant for filtering our entire water supply, and it will be in operation within a month.

Needed repairs and improvements have been made about the farm buildings and cottage.

A large amount of filling and grading has been done in the front and rear of the buildings. Much yet remains to be done, however.

A contract has been awarded, within the appropriation, for covering all the hot water pipes, generators, tanks, etc., which should be covered. We were unable, however, to enter into contracts for the fire escape and telephone and fire alarm systems, none of the bids received being within the appropriations.

In a number of rooms in building "D" the floors have been renovated, and are apparently as good as new. This work is being done with our present force, at such times as can be found from other duties, at very little expense to the State.

MAINTENANCE.

We have at present 356 inmates, with a strong probability that the number will be increased to 500 in the spring or early summer. As stated before in this report, the maintenance per capita has been increased over the preceding year by reason of the increased consumption of fuel. As two new buildings are to be heated this winter, without an increase in our population, it is very likely that the cost of fuel will be increased over last year. There is no likelihood, however, of any other increase in maintenance, and we believe that the 500 inmates who will be here the coming year can be maintained at a yearly per capita cost of \$175.00, or a weekly per capita cost of \$3.37. This would require \$87,500.00 for maintenance. We do not feel justified in recommending a smaller appropriation until experience has proved that it can be done.

An electric cable is required to extend from the switch board in the dynamo room to the connecting corridor, so as to light the administration building and buildings "F," "G," "H" and "I," the latter two of which are yet to be constructed.

Funds are also required for heating, lighting, plumbing and draining ward building "G," which building is now being constructed.

A mortuary is urgently needed for the reason that no suitable provision is now made for the care of the dead until burial, and no facilities are furnished for post mortem examinations and microscopical work. An institution of this magnitude, and with a class of people from whom interesting and valuable facts may be obtained from post mortem examinations, should be thoroughly equipped with all modern facilities and appliances for scientific work in the direction mentioned.

A cold storage building is required for storage of meats, dairy products, fruit, etc. This building, in addition, should contain a store for the care of groceries, household stores and clothing.

A new ice house is among the needs of the institution. This should be constructed in the vicinity of the pond from which the ice is obtained.

A vegetable cellar should also be constructed the coming summer, as there is not sufficient provision for the care of vegetables for winter supply. In this building, the various grains raised on the farm should also be housed.

We again call your attention to the necessity for furnishing a propagating house. The institution has no means for the early propagation of vegetables and plants for the garden, and as a result the gardening is delayed until late in the spring, producing results much later than they should be obtained. It would contribute to the economical administration of the institution, as all these plants and vegetables now have to be purchased outside at a season when they are expensive.

A new ward building for 110 men is required to meet the demands for accommodations. This building, with complete equipment, can be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$55,000.00.

As stated before, plumbing fixtures are required to complete the equipment of ward building "F" and the administration building.

The work of grading grounds, which has been commenced the present year, should be continued until it is completed. A large number of inmates can be employed at this work, and much more accomplished than if the work were done by contract. An additional appropriation is asked for this purpose.

The old buildings require painting and repairs to quite an extent. The floors should be taken up and replaced by new floors. The side walls should be lathed and plastered and new steel ceilings furnished. Practically all the wards are in need of painting. An appropriation covering the above items is needed.

More furniture, especially for the equipment of ward building "G," and practically all the other wards, should be purchased.

The item of \$500 appropriated for fire escape, has been ascertained to be insufficient, and we respectfully suggest that the \$500 be re-appropriated and that \$600 be appropriated in addition.

The need for a railway switch on which to convey our coal and other commodities is as requisite as ever; but information has been conveyed to us that a street car line from the city of Rome will be constructed within the near future, on which all freight could be hauled, and at the same time furnish a means of conveyance for our employes to and from the city. We therefore defer asking for an appropriation for this purpose until the railroad company is given an opportunity to construct such a road.

If it does not do so within a reasonable length of time, the work should be undertaken by the State in the interest of economy.

The appropriation for fire alarm and telephone systems have proved insufficient after plans have been prepared, duly advertised and bids received. In view of the fact that two more buildings are to be added to the institution more money is required than the bids received call for.

The sum of \$407.41 is required to pay for the plans and specifications for the plumbing and drainage of ward building "F" and the administration building. These plans and specifications were prepared prior to the advent of the present State Architect, who does not feel that it is a proper charge against his department. As we have no funds available for the payment of this indebtedness, it is thought advisable to ask an appropriation covering the item.

In relation to the fact that only \$38 is available for extras on ward building "G," on the advice of the State Architect we request that an appropriation of \$1,000 be made, covering such incidentals and extras as may arise during the construction of this building.

The items for which appropriations are asked are as follows:

Electric cable from dynamo room to connecting corridor	\$2,100 00
Heating, ventilating, lighting, plumbing and drain- ing ward building "G"	13,441 80

. Detailed as follows:

Heating and ventilating	\$5,491 80
Lighting	2,000 00
Plumbing and drainage	5,500 00

Mortuary, complete with heating, lighting, plumbing and draining	\$4,500 00
Cold storage building, complete.....	15,000 00

Detailed as follows:

Building	\$9,000 00
Apparatus	5,000 00
Heating and lighting.....	1,000 00

Ice house.....	1,800 00
Propagating and green house.....	3,700 00
Plumbing fixtures, ward building "F".....	2,300 00
Plumbing fixtures, administration building.....	2,115 00
Grading and improving grounds.....	2,500 00
Painting, repairs and betterments.....	1,000 00
Furniture	2,000 00
Night watchman's clock, 31 stations and provision for connecting 23 additional.....	750 00
Electric time clock, 15 secondary clocks.....	450 00
Ward building "J" for 110 men.....	55,000 00

Detailed as follows:

Building	\$41,500 00
Heating and ventilating.....	6,000 00
Lighting	2,000 00
Plumbing and drainage.....	5,500 00

Vegetable cellar	2,200 00
Fire escape.....	1,100 00
Fire alarm and telephone.....	800 00
For preparation of plans and specifications for plumbing and drainage of ward building "F," and administration building	564 11

For extras and incidentals on ward building " G " ..	\$1,000 00
Maintenance	87,500 00

We appreciate that our requirements are large, but fully realize that they are not in excess of the demands upon us.

Every appropriation has been used as economically as possible, and the State in every instance has received full value for its outlay.

We regret that, for business reasons, Mr. Eugene H. Conant found it necessary to decline a re-nomination as a manager of the Institution. He has been associated with us since the re-organization, and his advice and counsel have been of great value.

We desire, as a Board, to commend the action of the Governor in appointing Doctor John M. Woodbury, who was appointed in place of Mr. Conant, as a manager of the institution. His broad experience in medicine, his intimate relations with general hospital work, and his manifest interest in public charities, will prove of undoubted value to this asylum.

We feel, as a Board of Managers, that we cannot say too much in commendation of the efficient, painstaking management of our Superintendent Doctor John F. Fitz Gerald, and his corps of assistants.

Particularly do we notice marked executive ability in the erection of new buildings, sound judgment as to present and future requirements, and watchfulness for the comfort of the inmates, also the economic per capita expense, comparing favorably with the best institutions in the State.

The Assistant Physician, Chas. Bernstein, M. D., and also the Steward, Jas. T. Stone, we find are well adapted for their respective positions, whereby perfect harmony exists throughout the

whole institution, showing each year steady improvement, as a result of better facilities, which your honorable body has recognized by making the necessary appropriations.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CLOHER, JR.,

President.

JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

J. I. SAYLES,

H. T. FOWLER,

E. S. BATCHELLER,

F. W. SPICER,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS,

HENRY L. GATES,

JIM STEVENS.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—The Treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899:

GENERAL FUND.

1898.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,531 04
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	5,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,531 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 63, inclusive.....	5,927 56
	<hr/>
Balance	\$603 48

Nov.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$603 48
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	6,000 00
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	37 51
		<hr/>
		\$6,640 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 62, inclusive.....	6,007 92
	<hr/>
Balance	\$633 07

Dec.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$633 07
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	6,000 00
	Over draft	841 28
		<hr/>
		\$7,474 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 71, inclusive.....	7,474 35
--	----------

1899.

Jan.	1. Receipts from Comptroller.....	\$8,000 00
	Receipts from sale of old materials.....	2 25
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	2 00
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients	128 70
		<hr/>
		\$8,132 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 63, in-		
clusive	\$5,517 66	
Over draft last month.....	841 28	
	<hr/>	6,358 94
		<hr/>
Balance	\$1,774 01	

Feb.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,774 01
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	5,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,744 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 68, inclusive.....	\$5,034 31
Balance	\$1,739 70
March 1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,739 70
Receipts from Comptroller.....	5,500 00
	\$7,239 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 69, inclusive.....	6,208 12
Balance	\$1,031 58
April 1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,031 58
Receipts from Comptroller.....	5,500 00
Receipts from sale of old materials.....	2 75
Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	5 00
Receipts from maintenance of private patients	180 70
	\$6,720 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 63, inclusive.....	4,316 32
Balance	\$2,403 71
May 1. Balance on hand.....	\$2,403 71
Receipts from Comptroller.....	4,500 00
	\$6,903 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 74, inclusive..... \$5,193 40

Balance \$1,710 31

June 1. Balance on hand..... \$1,710 31

Receipts from Comptroller..... 4,000 00

\$5,710 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 64, inclusive..... 5,576 78

Balance \$133 53

July 1. Balance on hand..... \$133 53

Receipts from Comptroller..... 6,000 00

\$6,133 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 67, inclusive..... 4,749 79

Balance \$1,383 74

Aug. 1. Balance on hand..... \$1,383 74

Receipts from Comptroller..... 5,000 00

\$6,383 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

On vouchers Nos. 1 to 58, inclusive..... 5,947 24

Balance \$436 50

Sept.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$436 50
	Receipts from Comptroller.....	5,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,936 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

	On vouchers Nos. 1 to 61, inclusive.....	5,274 41
		<hr/>
	Balance	\$662 09
		<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY GENERAL FUND.

1898.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,531 04
	Receipts from Comptroller for the year ending September 30, 1899.....	66,000 00
	Receipts from sale of old materials....	123 65
	Receipts from sale of farm and garden products	105 51
	Receipts from maintenance of private patients	667 30
		<hr/>
		\$68,427 50
		<hr/> <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Paid vouchers from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899.....	\$67,227 86
	Paid to State Treasurer.....	537 55
		<hr/>
		\$67,765 41
		<hr/>
	Balance on hand October 1, 1899...	\$662 09
		<hr/> <hr/>

SPECIAL FUND.**FENCING.**

(Chap. 932, Laws 1895.)

1898.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$42 40
	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 97, 116....	42 40

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(Chap. 479, Laws 1896.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$22 28
	Disbursed on voucher No. 94.....	22 28

PAINTING AND REPAIRS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$156 56
	Received from Comptroller.....	141 07

\$297 63

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 14, 16, 18, 35,

36, 44, 60, 61, 82, 85..... 297 63

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$21 00
	Received from Comptroller.....	439 00

\$460 00

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 15, 125..... 460 00

FIRE APPARATUS.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$71 45
	Received from Comptroller.....	208 72
		<hr/>
		\$280 17
	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 67, 119....	280 17
		<hr/> <hr/>

KITCHEN BUILDING.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$7,044 75
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 7, 89, 107..	7,044 75
	<hr/> <hr/>

STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$351 44
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 47, 49, 91...	351 44
	<hr/> <hr/>

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

(Chap. 564, Laws 1897.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$121 50
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 142, 143, 173.	121 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

(Chap. 564, Laws of 1897.)

Received from Comptroller	\$18,930 96
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 3, 13, 29, 72,	
83, 110, 139, 178.....	18,930 96
	<hr/> <hr/>

PLUMBING AND LIGHTING KITCHEN BUILDING.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$3,896 74
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 6, 23, 88, 90, 95, 105, 115.....	3,896 74

COMPLETING BOILER HOUSE, CHIMNEY AND CONDUITS.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$113 00
Disbursed on voucher No. 165.....	113 00

PAINTING, REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

(Chap. 607, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$3,605 97
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 8, 11, 17, 19, 20, 24, 27, 28, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 50, 51, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 86, 87, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 108, 109, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 126, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135, 140, 144, 146, 148, 174, 175, 176, 180, 181, 182, 188	3,605 97

FIRE APPARATUS.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$436 63
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 120, 177, 187.	436 63

COAL SHEDS.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$300 00
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 34, 46, 53, 54.	300 00

BRICK BUILDING.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$20,991 21
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 2, 5, 12, 26, 30, 56, 70, 71, 84, 92, 104, 111, 113, 124, 138, 141, 179.....	20,991 21

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND PLUMBING, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$397 50
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 4, 25, 57, 69, 93, 103, 112, 131.....	397 50

FURNISHING AND FURNITURE.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$921 79
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 9, 10, 20½, 32, 43, 52, 58, 96, 114.....	921 79

GRADING GROUNDS AND LAYING WALKS.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$193 33
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 127, 134, 136, 137, 183	193 33

WATER SUPPLY.

(Chap. 426, Laws 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$10,076 91
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1, 21, 22, 31, 55, 59, 73, 104, 128, 147.....	10,076 91

STOCKS AND UTENSILS.

(Chap. 620, Laws 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$46 91
Disbursed on voucher No. 145.....	46 91

ELECTRIC WIRING, DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$42 25
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 149, 150, 151, 152	42 25

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE, DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$55 80
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 153, 154, 155, 156	55 80

MACHINERY.

(Chap. 620, Laws 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$159 06
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 151, 157.....	159 06

ELECTRIC WIRING, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$60 00
Disbursed on voucher No. 158.....	60 00

DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$75 95
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164.....	75 95

WARMING AND VENTILATING DORMITORY BUILDING

(Chap. 620, Laws 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$466 51
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172.....	466 51

GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

(Chap. 620, Laws 1899.)

Received from Comptroller	\$89 64
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 184, 185, 186.	89 64

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL FUNDS.

1898.

Oct. 1. Balance on hand.....	\$313 69
Received from Comptroller.....	69,166 64
	<hr/>
	\$69,480 33
Disbursements	69,480 33

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES.

1899.

Oct. 1. General fund	\$662 09
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Report of the Medical Superintendent.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—I respectfully submit the Superintendent's fifth annual report for your consideration. The report contains the statistics relative to inmates, remarks on improvements, transactions of the different departments, and the needs that have presented themselves for the future growth of the institution.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There were in the asylum October 1, 1898, 215 men and 127 women, a total of 342; 27 men and 18 women were admitted, the total in custody being 387; 9 men and 4 women were discharged, and 12 men and 6 women died, making a total of 31 discharges; a total of 356 remaining in custody October 1, 1899.

ADMISSIONS.

We note the following mental states in those admitted: 1 case of idiocy, 5 cases of idio-imbecility, 15 cases of imbecility low grade, 17 cases of imbecility medium grade and 7 cases of imbecility high grade.

DISCHARGES.

Two high grade imbeciles were discharged to the custody of their relatives, and 11 insane discharged and transferred by order of the State Commission in Lunacy to the State hospitals for the insane to which they belonged, after a medical examination was made in each case.

MORTALITY.

There were only 18 deaths during the year; of these 12 were men and 6 were women. The causes and the number who died from each cause, were as follows: Progressive muscular atrophy 1, bronchitis 1, enteritis 2, exhaustion 3, la grippe 1, heart disease 2, strangulated hernia 1, inanition 1, katatonia 1, paralysis 1, pyaemia 1, strangulation 1, tuberculosis 2.

The death rate, based on the daily average population, which was 342.9 was .052% as compared with .090% the previous year. We believe that the improvement in the mortality rate depended in a great measure on the improvement in the sanitary condition of the whole institution. The system of ventilation, which renders the occupancy of the buildings as wholesome in winter as in summer, and the abandonment of the basement as a part of the living quarters of the inmates, are also factors in the lowering of the death rate.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

We continue to receive applications for admission, notwithstanding the fact that every bed is occupied. Many of the cases are urgent in their demands for admission, and should receive consideration at the earliest possible moment, even if the counties from which the applications come have more than their quota. Owing to restrictions placed on the management as to admissions, we are compelled to refuse these cases, no matter how the cases may appeal to our sympathies for relief. Within the next year we can probably admit 150 more cases. These cases could have been admitted before now if appropriations for equipping the buildings had been available at the time the contracts were awarded for the construction of the buildings. When the two buildings "F" and "G" are completed, we will have accommo-

dations for 250 more cases than our present capacity provides for. The number of applications on file is 211.

BUILDINGS AND BETTERMENTS.

A new ward building for 100 inmates is in process of construction. This is located southwest of the ward building "F" to which it is connected by a corridor, which is sufficiently wide to be used for day room purposes, thus utilizing space which would otherwise only be occupied as a thoroughfare. The work on contracts awarded for heating, ventilating, plumbing, draining and lighting ward building "F" and the administration building is progressing satisfactorily, and will probably be completed by January 1st.

The water supply system for which a contract was made with Hill & Norton in September, 1898, has been installed, and the institution is now supplied with ample water for all purposes. The system consists of a well with a float valve, which well receives the water from a city main. From this well the water is pumped through a large water main into a storage tank of 100,000 gallons capacity, located in a tower of masonry on the highest point of land on the premises. From this tower the water is distributed to all parts of the institution, at a pressure of from forty to forty-five pounds to the square inch. An additional pump has been purchased under this contract, so that the institution is adequately protected against accident to the water supply system as long as the supply of water from the city is sufficient.

The work on the ward building "F" has been hindered to quite an extent by reason of the delay in obtaining appropriations for equipment as well as in the preparation of plans and specifications, and awarding of the contracts. The numerous departments and individuals who have to be consulted concerning every step made,

and the approval of contracts, causes serious inconvenience, while productive of little good.

A new coal shed was constructed with the \$300.00 appropriation in 1898. This shed will only temporarily fulfill the purposes for which it was intended.

Stage fittings have been placed in the entertainment hall to a large extent by private contributions.

The farm cottage has been moved from the meadow in front of the buildings to the vicinity of the stable and farm buildings.

The cottage has been renovated and equipped with bathing and toilet facilities, and is now occupied by the farmer, farm help and firemen, and presents a pleasing addition to the institution.

The roof of the piggery has been raised, so that the loft can contain a winter supply of straw for bedding. The interior has been lined with building paper and sided, so that it is much warmer, and it is better ventilated by reason of the higher roof.

The grading for which an appropriation was made last winter is being hurried forward as fast as possible. Thousands of yards of earth have been moved from the embankment southwest of the institution, at a minimum of cost, the State only paying for the teams and the attendants necessary to supervise the work of inmates.

The fruit trees from the old garden have been moved to the southern part of the farm where our new orchard is to be located, prior to the grading of the garden, and changing it into lawn.

Material has been purchased for construction of fences, but owing to the grading, the construction of the fences is deferred until spring, as the grounds are more accessible for drawing earth to any part of them.

A hen house 100x15 has been constructed, and contains 300 hens and chickens, which will contribute a share of the eggs required for use.

Many of the farm drains which have been neglected to such an extent in the past as to render them useless have been uncovered, reset and properly covered. It will take some years to complete the work of draining the farm unless a special appropriation is made for its accomplishment, although, in my judgment, it is a proper charge against the maintenance fund.

The new boiler, for which a contract was made with Breen Brothers, is being placed in position, and will be a welcome addition to our power plant, as the three boilers now in use were forced to their utmost a number of times during the past winter.

A pipe cutting machine has been purchased, and contributes to economical administration.

The new chemical fire engine is an additional safeguard against fires. It is always ready for use.

NEW APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

I was in hopes that the estimate for wiring and fixtures for ward building "F" and the administration building would be sufficient to cover also the cost of an electric cable between these buildings and the dynamo room, but the phenomenal increase in the price of crude copper and manufactured copper clearly precluded the possibility of accomplishing what was contemplated. The result is that a sum to cover the cost of the cable is necessary. The cable should be large enough to carry a load sufficient to light the two buildings mentioned, and also building "G," which is being constructed, and buildings "H" and "I," which are to be constructed in the future.

MORTUARY.

A mortuary is among the items which should be asked of the Legislature this winter. We have only an old wooden outbuilding or shed in which to keep the remains of the dead until the relatives come for them and no provision or facilities whatever for holding post mortem examinations. A building sufficiently large should be erected which could be inexpensively constructed, yet sanitary. Such a building should contain a reception room, cold storage apartment, rooms for post mortem and microscopical work.

COLD STORAGE.

The asylum should be no longer required to go without suitable provision for the storage of meats, eggs, fruit, milk, butter, etc. At present there is no satisfactory place for the care of any of the above necessities beyond our daily supplies. The result is that we are unable to buy in large quantities, and are practically compelled to live from hand to mouth.

Our household stores, groceries, clothing, etc., are scattered from almost one end of the basement of the old buildings to the other. The result is much difficulty in issuing supplies, in caring for the vast number of household effects, and also considerable wastage, due to unsuitable storage facilities.

I would suggest that one building be constructed which would provide for stores of every nature, and also for efficient cold storage.

A new ice house is needed. The building now used for the purpose has been used by the Oneida County Alms House for over thirty years as a woodshed. It occupies a valuable building site which will soon be needed. It is not properly constructed for the

care of ice, and as a consequence, about as much ice is wasted as is used.

PROPAGATING HOUSE.

I have repeatedly called your attention to the necessity of a green and propagating house for the growth of plants and vegetables. The need for such a house is greater each year, as the institution develops. Every spring we are compelled to go into the market and purchase plants for the garden, at what may be termed almost exorbitant rates, because it is the season when every person who has a garden is purchasing. If we should have frosts after setting out plants, we are then compelled to lose valuable time obtaining prices for a new supply, then submitting estimates to the department in Albany, and awaiting a reply before purchasing. The result is that we are seriously delayed in gardening, and at the same time paying much more than we could raise the vegetables and plants for ourselves, if we had the facilities. The green house could be operated without any additional help.

PLUMBING FIXTURES.

Plumbing fixtures are needed to complete the equipment of ward building "F" and the administration building. Doubtless, the estimates submitted by the State Architect a year ago for the plumbing of those buildings would have been sufficient to furnish the fixtures, but you are aware of the immense advance in all plumbing material. It was with considerable difficulty that you were able to secure bids for the plumbing, to say nothing of the fixtures, for the two buildings, within the appropriation.

EQUIPMENT OF BUILDING "G."

The appropriation for the construction of this building carried no amount for the heating, ventilating, plumbing, drainage and

lighting. The foundation of this building is now above ground. Work on it is practically stopped for the winter. If the appropriation can be obtained early in the spring, the equipment can be installed during the process of construction, and the work be done more satisfactorily and economically for the State.

NEW COTTAGE BUILDING.

A new cottage building is needed for men. This should be two stories high, of construction similar to those now being built. It should be located east of the present buildings, and should face the northeast, and be connected by a corridor to the present buildings.

I would suggest that the building be sufficiently large to hold from 110 to 120 inmates, preferably the latter, as wards containing thirty people each can be more economically cared for than if they were smaller, and four wards are preferable in a building to three wards, for several reasons.

The necessity for the building is the fact of the large number of applications on file, and the constant importunities of the authorities of the different counties for relief.

GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season when grading was commenced, satisfactory progress has been made. A large number of the inmates were employed at this work, who were incompetent to work elsewhere, so the State is receiving much more for the investment than if the work were done by contract. As yet no laborers have been employed, except teamsters in charge of the teams which were needed to haul the earth.

It is evident to any one who has studied the situation that the appropriation of last year for grading, etc., was manifestly inadequate. An amount equal to that of last year is needed to complete the work.

PAINTING, REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

The fund for the above purposes is exhausted. Much yet is required to put the wards of the old buildings in a sanitary condition. The old flooring should be replaced by hardwood floors. New windows and doors are needed in the west building; steel ceilings are needed in many of the wards, as the plaster ceiling is falling, and the wards, as a consequence, present an uninviting appearance.

The work of painting the wards is far from completion.

I would suggest that an appropriation of \$1,000 be asked for the different items mentioned, and that the work be done gradually from year to year as it would require a large appropriation to do this work properly in one year.

FURNITURE.

The wards in the old buildings need more furniture, there being hardly chairs enough to furnish one for each inmate. Wardrobes are needed for the better class of our patients, where they can care for their personal effects.

Furniture will also be required for ward building "G" for 100 inmates and the attendants necessary to care for them. Two thousand dollars will, we believe, nearly cover these items.

NIGHT WATCHMAN'S CLOCK.

When we consider the responsible position which the night service, including watchmen, occupy in the institution, we cannot hesitate in saying that no system is good enough which does not inform us of lapses in duty, whether by sleeping or through culpable negligence of those intrusted with such important positions. At present, we have no means of knowing how thoroughly

the night service is conducted except by personal inspection, which is not feasible to any extent. The wards are frequently visited at night by the physician, and occasionally by others in authority, but necessarily the night watchmen and women are left to themselves a major part of the time.

When we consider the valuable property at stake, and the lives of those occupying the buildings, we are convinced of the necessity of a night watchman's clock service, which will demonstrate that all parts of the buildings and wards are visited at stated intervals during the night.

A night watchman's clock service would not be complete without an accurate time clock service, such as are found in nearly every large manufacturing establishment. I would respectfully suggest that funds be obtained for both these items this winter if possible.

VEGETABLE CELLAR.

Up to the present time, no provision has been made for the storage of vegetables other than the basement under the old carpenter shop, which is now utilized for the storage of farm tools, vehicles, etc.

The basement of this building is small, poorly arranged and damp. A cellar large enough to store all the roots and vegetables raised on the farm and in the garden for winter use in, in separate bins, should be constructed. The upper floor could be utilized for the care of grain.

FIRE ESCAPE.

Bids were received from four competitors on the plans and specifications for a fire escape, as prepared by the State Architect. The competitors were also permitted to bid on escapes of their

own designing. None of the bids were within the appropriation. As a result, a new appropriation is asked covering this item.

FIRE ALARM AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

The same result was the outcome of advertising for bids on the fire alarm and telephone systems, necessitating the reappropriation of the \$700 appropriated last winter, and a new appropriation of \$800 in addition. These figures will, however, cover more than was contemplated in the original plan, as two new buildings will be included in the system.

MAINTENANCE.

By the 1st of October, 1900, we will have 500 inmates in the asylum.

Judging by the cost of maintaining our present 356 inmates, we can make considerable reduction in our maintenance per capita. The maintenance of the patients during the year commencing October 1st, 1897, was \$182 per inmate. During the year just passed, this was increased to \$196. If we can reduce this per capita to \$175, a reduction of \$21 per year for each inmate, it will make a weekly reduction of 40 cents per patient. It is possible that with the increase in our population from our present numbers to 500, that the per capita maintenance may be further reduced. But in view of the fact that the Department of Charities discouraged the use of unexpended balances of the year previous, I would respectfully suggest that \$175 be asked for the maintenance of each inmate. This would require a total of \$87,500.

I cannot see how any ill effects will result to the State should we be able to demonstrate that the inmates can be maintained

at a much lower rate. The surplus, if any, will revert to the State without ever having been withdrawn from the State Treasury.

FARM OPERATIONS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

We have been unusually successful in raising and harvesting a large crop from our farm this year, which we believe will be sufficient to carry us through another year, notwithstanding the drought from which this portion of the State suffered. The value of the crops is considerably over \$7,000.

During the winter more than 500 tons of ice were harvested, which will be sufficient to last us until another winter.

Two employes only are employed in our garden, who, with the assistance of the inmates, were able to raise all the vegetables required.

The number of days' work done by inmates on the farm and in the garden was 8,193. We believe that in another year, with the increased number of employes permitted us by the Bureau of Charitable Institutions, that considerable more work will be done on the farm. Three thousand five hundred seventy-three days' work were performed in the laundry by our inmates, only four persons being employed to perform and oversee laundry work. In the dining rooms the inmates worked 4,930 days; in the kitchen, 3,333; and in the sewing room, 2,468. The inmates also assist in the shops and bakery to quite an extent.

Classes in sloyd work, to a limited extent, have been started, without, however, the services of experts at the work, attendants being employed for the purpose. A number of the boys are employed in classes at carpentry. They saw marked boards, drive nails on designs prepared for them, and in a number of cases have made boxes which show a creditable improvement

in their capacity for development. In October, 1898, we were enabled to secure the services of a kindergarten teacher, with the idea in view of endeavoring to arouse the torpid faculties of the more helpless of our inmates, and classes were organized. Later a second teacher was employed, who in addition to kindergarten was capable of teaching calisthenics. These classes have been continued with more or less regularity since that time, with the exception of the period of summer vacation. I cannot at this time go into the results in detail. I wish, however, to state that the results have been beyond our expectations. Several of the inmates who prior to last spring never did any work have been improved to such an extent that they have been employed at grading this fall. Others, while not yet able to be employed outside, are improving so that mentally and physically they offer a favorable contrast to their former condition.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The usual entertainments for our patients have been added to to quite an appreciable extent during the past year. The weekly dances are held during suitable weather. The inmates have enjoyed the pleasure of attending the Oneida County Fair, as well as several performances in the opera house in Rome. They also again attended Sautelle's circus.

The new entertainment hall affords a delightful place for theatricals and other performances, and is used at every opportunity.

Basketball and indoor baseball have been indulged in to quite an extent.

These pleasurable events have been augmented by frequent walks about the country, and occasional sleighrides during the winter months, and picnics have been held several times.

The skating rink was utilized the past winter to the fullest extent.

We appreciate the necessity of giving the inmates all the pleasure possible, while at the same time keeping in view the necessity for keeping the expenses of the institution within bounds. Practically all the pleasures the inmates have are those furnished at the institution, through the efforts of the officials and employes. The result of all this is that our people are much more contented than ever before in the history of the institution.

We desire to thank most heartily those who so generously contributed to our Christmas and entertainment fund last Christmas. There can be no worthier charitable act performed than contributing to the pleasure and enjoyment of the most afflicted of the human race. The following is a partial list of those who have aided us in making the past Christmas a memorable event: Sarah Benjamin, Edward Comstock, H. B. Fitch, Jacob Liebergarth, A. P. Tuller, Chas. J. Johnson, A. Ethridge & Co., John Simmons Company, Wardwell Hardware Co., Roth Bros., Casey Bros., Beach Lumber Co., Millspaugh & Green, C. McFarlane, Mrs. Driscoll, A. Meltsner, Simon Weinhaus, Philip Burkhardt, Mrs. Geo. Blair, Fitzgibbons Boiler Co., Margaret Field, Mrs. Libbie Wortman, Cornelia Holroyd Bradley, Mrs. Aldhous, Mrs. P. Sheehy, John F. Dingee, Mrs. Margaret Crone, Mrs. H. Bidwell, O. H. Bame, S. Lyon, Mary A. Bame, Mrs. J. F. Baptist, E. Brieting, Cassie E. Powell, Joseph Packard, David Tulloh, Michael Dunn, Thos. W. Singleton, George Rahtjen, Mannes Katz, Sydney Bradley, Rachel End, J. T. Edwards, S. C. Stebbins, Thos. Johnson, Wm. Featherstone, Charles Gordon, W. H. Fowler, Bertha Frank, Sarah Downey, Mrs. Mary Daley, Sher-

man P. Button, Mrs. Leland, Mrs. Costello, Mrs. J. E. Case, Mrs. M. Westerburg, Jane McDonald, F. M. Orton, G. W. Beck's Sons, Adams Stove Co., R. G. Solomon, Albert Midland, Mrs. Kearnes, L. Herman Becker, Henri D. Dickinson, Mrs. Jarashaw. This list does not include many of the parents and relatives of inmates who also assisted.

OFFICIAL VISITORS.

Among those who have visited the Rome State Custodial Asylum officially during the year just closed, not including managers, were the following: On October 18th, the grand jury of Oneida county and Supreme Court Judge Wright; on October 24th, Secretary Hebbard, of the State Board of Charities, and Mr. Childs, chief of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions; on November 16th, Dr. Wise, president of the State Commission in Lunacy; on February 16th, Mr. Eben P. Dorr, inspector for the State Board of Charities; on March 7th, Mr. G. L. Heins, State Architect; on March 30th, Miss Bates, matron of Batavia School for the Blind; on March 31st, Mr. Eben P. Dorr, inspector for the State Board of Charities; on May 12th, Mr. Eben P. Dorr, inspector for the State Board of Charities; on June 6th, Mr. G. L. Heins, State Architect, the committee on buildings of the State Board of Charities, and the committee on idiots and feeble-minded of the State Board of Charities, the members present who represented both committees being Dr. Stephen Smith, Hon. Peter Walrath, Hon. Harvey W. Putnam and Hon. Dennis McCarthy; on July 20th, Mr. Ennis, confidential inspector for the Comptroller of the State; on August 10th, Mr. Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Mr. Theodore P. Gilman, Deputy Comptroller of the State; on August 25th, Mr. Theodore P. Gilman, Deputy Comptroller of the State; on September 18th, members of the board of supervisors of Chau-

tauqua county; on September 26th, Mr. Winters, chief engineer of the State Architect's department; on September 28th, Mr. Eben P. Dorr, inspector for the State Board of Charities.

In closing this report, I desire to call your attention to some facts in connection with the past year. Legislation has been obtained requiring all charitable institutions in the State to transfer to the State Treasurer funds received from all sources other than the State Treasurer. This includes all moneys received from the sale of farm and garden products which have been raised at direct expense to the institution. It also includes money received from the maintenance of private and reimbursing patients, who are thus made a burden to the maintenance fund, without compensation. It is true that the State receives the benefit in either event, nevertheless it increases unjustly the per capita cost of maintenance of each of the institutions affected.

One of the acts of the Legislature was to prohibit the treasurers of the various charitable institutions from paying for supplies furnished to officers and employes, unless the same be drawn from the ordinary supplies provided for the general use of the institution. The last act directly affects the maintenance of every officer and employe, and practically places them on a par with the inmates as regards their food supplies. We cannot help but consider this an injustice here. In many of the institutions the inmates require a more varied diet than we would feel justified in furnishing our inmates, and as a result, the officers and employes are limited to a less variety than prevails in other institutions.

Under a statute enacted the last session of the Legislature, the Governor, Comptroller and President of the State Board of

Charities were appointed a commission to regulate salaries and wages in all State institutions other than the prisons and State hospitals for the insane. Considerable progress, we have been informed, has been made in the classification of salaries and wages, and it is expected that the new schedule will soon be adopted, and the present uncertainty done away with.

Our relations with the various State departments have been harmonious, although occasionally honest differences of opinion have existed as to the propriety of policies adopted and enforced.

Other statutes were also enacted which directly or indirectly affect the institution, but time does not permit me to dwell upon them. Needless to say that each encroaches on the powers of the managers and officers, causing useless difficulties and inconvenience in the management of the institution.

Much has been accomplished; much yet remains to be done to place the Rome State Custodial Asylum in a condition to properly and economically maintain its inmates. With increased facilities, a marked improvement can be made in economically administering the institution.

I desire to thank the officers and employes who have been associated with me in guarding the trust in our keeping, and you gentlemen, for your advice and support, when burdened with the duties of my position.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN F. FITZGERALD,

Superintendent.

Report of the Steward.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 75 cents.....	\$0 38
Bacon, 760 pounds, 8 cents.....	60 80
Beans, dried, 20 bushels, \$1.25.....	25 00
Beans, lima, 6 11-16 bushels, \$1.....	6 69
Beans, string, 25 3-32 bushels, 40 cents.....	10 24
Beets, table, 139 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, 20 cents.....	27 95
Beets, mangels, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, \$5.....	152 50
Brussels sprouts, 37 quarts, 10 cents.....	3 70
Cabbage, 4,581 heads, 3 cents.....	137 43
Carrots, 259 bushels, 20 cents.....	51 80
Cauliflower, 205 heads, 10 cents.....	20 50
Celery, 2,500 heads, 2 cents.....	50 00
Cheese, head, 100 pounds, 10 cents.....	10 00
Chickens, 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, 14 cents.....	8 02
Corn, green, 941 dozen ears, 6 cents.....	56 46
Cucumbers, 5 500, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.....	13 75
Currants, 22 quarts, 5 cents.....	1 10
Eggs, 237 dozen, 16 cents.....	27 29
Fodder, corn, 15 tons, \$2.....	30 00
Fodder, sowed corn, 20 tons, \$2.50.....	50 00
Ham, 1,699 pounds, 8 cents.....	135 92
Hay, 220 tons, \$6.50.....	1,430 00
Lettuce, 1,626 heads, 2 cents.....	32 52

Melons, 321, 10 cents.....	\$32 10
Milk, 17,740 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons, 9 cents.....	1,596 62
Oats, 1,333 bushels, 30 cents.....	399 90
Onions, 139 bunches, 1 cent.....	1 39
Onions, 57 bushels, 40 cents.....	22 80
Parsnips, 150 bushels, 30 cents.....	45 00
Peas, green, 183 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, \$1.....	183 25
Pie plant, 965 pounds, 1 cent.....	9 65
Pork, fresh, 1,033 pounds, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	56 82
Pork, salt, 5,830 pounds, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	320 65
Potatoes, 1,794 bushels, 35 cents.....	627 90
Peas, dried, 30 bushels, \$1.50.....	45 00
Pumpkins, 40 tons, \$1.50.....	60 00
Radishes, 181 bunches, 2 cents.....	3 62
Raspberries, 218 quarts, 10 cents.....	21 80
Rye, 287 bushels, 50 cents.....	143 50
Sage, 72 bunches, 5 cents.....	3 60
Salsify, 10 bushels, \$1.....	10 00
Sausage, 230 pounds, 6 cents.....	13 80
Spinach, 7 bushels, 40 cents.....	2 80
Squash, summer, 274, 2 cents each.....	5 48
Squash, winter, 1,200 pounds, 2 cents.....	24 00
Straw, 35 tons, \$4.....	140 00
Strawberries, 48 quarts, 8 cents.....	3 84
Summer savory, 23 bunches, 5 cents.....	1 15
Tomatoes, 35 bushels, 50 cents.....	17 50
Turnips, 519 bushels, 20 cents.....	103 80
Veal, 1,548 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, 8 cents.....	123 88

\$6,361 90

VALUE OF FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Bulls, 2	\$60 00
Cows, 25	907 00
Calves, 9	124 00
Chickens, 200.....	80 00
Hogs, 99	786 50
Heifers, 11	300 00
Horses, 13	1,350 00
Hens, 100	40 00
Pigs, 114	228 00
Veals, 4	11 00

\$3,886 50

JAMES T. STONE,

Steward.

Report of the Housekeeper.

ARTICLES MADE—NEW.

Aprons	172
Bags	343
Blankets, hemmed.....	234
Blankets, names sewed on.....	12
Burial robes	10
Curtains	191
Coats	4
Coats, names sewed on.....	104
Chemise	85
Dresses	209
Drawers	109
Handkerchiefs, hemmed	272
Iron holders	59
Mittens, pairs	21
Napkins, hemmed	118
Nightgowns	18
Pillow cases	559
Quilts	3
Suits, combination	6
Sheets	880
Shirts	46
Skirts	37
Stockings, pairs	9
Suspenders, pairs	36

Trousers, pairs	110
Tablecloths, hemmed	52
Towels, hemmed	536
Trousers, names sewed on.....	12
Vests	10
Waists, shirt	76
Waists, under	10
Wrappers, names sewed on.....	252

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons	58
Bedspreads	3
Blankets	64
Coats	851
Dresses	16
Drawers	487
Mangle covers	3
Mattress	1
Nightgowns	3
Pillow cases	265
Quilts	7
Shirts	1,044
Sheets	241
Suits, combination	41
Trousers	1,381
Vests	557
Waists, shirt	51
Wrappers	381

ELIZABETH ESENWINE,

Housekeeper.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population during the year ending September 30, 1899.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1898.....	215	127	342
Admitted during year.....	27	18	45
Total number in custody during year.	242	145	387
Daily average population.....	214.99	127.91	342.9
Discharged during year.....	9	4	13
Died	12	6	18
Whole number discharged during year.	21	10	31
Remaining October 1, 1899.....	221	135	356
Capacity of present buildings.....	231	125	356

TABLE No. 2.

(Date of Opening, May 1, 1894.)

Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	350½
Actual cost of real estate, including buildings..	\$419,646 88
Value of personal property	36,738 64
<hr/>	
Acreage under cultivation	261
Capacity of institution October 1, 1899.....	356
Daily average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1899	342.9
<hr/>	
Receipts during the year:	
From State Treasury, for maintenance, on esti- mates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$66,000 00
From private patients	309 40
From all other sources	49 51
<hr/>	

Total receipts during the year for maintenance	\$66,458 91
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Balance of maintenance fund on hand October 1, 1899	\$662 09
<hr/>	
Total receipts during the year for extraordinary improvements under special appropriations, including balance remaining on hand October 1, 1898	\$69,480 33
Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements under legislative appropriations	69,480 33
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	\$30 00
Women	20 00
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Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	\$20 00
Women	14 00
<hr/>	
Proportion of attendants to average daily population	1-12.24
<hr/>	
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year	\$7,142 80
<hr/>	

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing assigned causes of mental defect in cases admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Asphyxia				1		1
Apoplexy				1		1
Arrested development.....					1	1
Chorea	1		1	1		1
Congenital				46	26	72
Consanguinity				9		9
Convulsions	1		1	6	1	7
Delayed circumcision	1		1	1		1
Eclampsia					3	3
Epilepsy				12	8	20
Fall				2	2	4
Heredity				18	13	31
Hernia				1		1
Hydrocephalus.....				1		1
Ill health.....	1		1	2	3	5
Ill health, maternal.....				2	2	4
Injury	1		1	1		1
Intemperance				5		5
Masturbation				7		7
Maternal impression.....		1	1		2	2
Measles				1	1	2
Meningitis.....		1	1	6	4	10
Menopause					1	1
Menstrual disorder					2	2
None	2	1	3	2	1	3
Organic brain disease.....				1		1
Overdosing with paregoric.....				1		1
Overwork				1	1	2
Physical infirmity				1		1
Rickets					1	1
Scarlet fever.....				10	6	16
Scrofula				1		1
Self-abuse				1		1
Severe fright.....				1		1
Sexual excess					1	1
Teething				1		1
Traumatism				5	2	7
Unascertained	19	15	34	237	149	386
Variola	1		1	1		1
Total	27	18	45	386	230	616

TABLE No. 4.
Showing forms of mental impairment of those admitted, discharged and died.

DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.									
ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy.....	1	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idio-imbecility.....	5	5		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imbecility, low grade.....	10	15		.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
Imbecility, medium grade.....	6	11		.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Imbecility, high grade.....	6	7		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insane.....	1	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epileptic.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	18	45		9	4	13	13	6	18

TABLE No. 4 — (Concluded).

SINCE MAY 1, 1894.

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Men	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy	20	9	29	....	.....	....	12	4	16
Idio-imbecility	50	14	64	....	.....	....	11	1	12
Imbecility, low grade	121	62	183	....	.....	....	29	10	39
Imbecility, medium grade	66	53	119	4	.....	4	8	10	18
Imbecility, high grade	25	12	37	5	.....	5	....	1	1
Insane	90	69	159	76	58	134	10	6	16
Epileptic	14	11	25	....	1	1	10	4	14
Total	386	230	616	85	59	144	80	36	116

TABLE No. 5.
Showing cause of death of those who have died.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abcess, cerebral.....				1		1
Abcess, retro-pharyngeal.....				1		1
Anaemia.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....				3		3
Atrophy, Progressive mus.	1		1	1		1
Bronchitis.....		1	1	1	1	2
Cancer of stomach.....					1	1
Encephalitis.....				1		1
Enteritis.....	1	1	2	7	2	9
Epilepsy.....				2		2
Exhaustion.....	2	1	3	6	3	9
General paresis.....				1	1	2
Grippe.....	1		1	1		1
Haemoptysis.....				1		1
Heart disease.....		2	2		3	3
Hernia, strangulated.....	1		1	1		1
Inanition.....	1		1	15	2	17
Katatonias.....	1		1	1		1
Meningitis.....					1	1
Nephritis.....					1	1
Neuritis, disseminated.....				1		1
Organic brain disease.....				1		1
Paralysis.....	1		1	1	1	2
Paralysis, progressive.....					2	2
Pericarditis.....					1	1
Peritonitis.....					1	1
Peritonitis septic.....				1		1
Pleurisy septic.....				1		1
Pneumonia.....				8	2	10
Pyæmia.....	1		1	1		1
Rheumatism.....				1		1
Senility.....					1	1
Status catilepticus.....				1		1
Status epilepticus.....				2		2
Strangulation.....	1		1	2		2
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	2	10	13	23
Typhoid fever.....				4		4
Typho-malaria fever.....				2		2
Total.....	12	6	18	80	36	116

TABLE No. 6.

Showing hereditary tendency to mental enfeeblement in those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches.....	1	.....	1	18	15	33
Maternal branch.....	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Paternal branch.....	.....	1	1	7	4	11
Paternal and maternal branches.....	1	.....	1	10	6	16
No hereditary tendency..	11	8	19	55	31	86
Unascertained.....	13	9	22	288	173	461
Total.....	27	18	45	386	230	616

TABLE No. 7.

Showing age at time of admission of those admitted.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE MAY 4, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	W. men.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
From 10 to 15 years.....	3	.....	3	15	1	16
From 15 to 20 years.....	14	7	21	85	30	115
From 20 to 25 years.....	4	7	11	75	34	109
From 25 to 30 years.....	2	2	4	41	36	77
From 30 to 40 years.....	3	1	4	64	28	92
From 40 to 50 years.....	1	1	2	45	50	95
From 50 to 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	36	28	64
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17	32
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	27	18	45	386	230	616.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing age at time of death of those who have died.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	1	2	2	1	3
From 15 to 20 years	1	.....	1	14	3	17
From 20 to 25 years	4	.....	4	19	6	25
From 25 to 30 years	2	.....	2	12	5	17
From 30 to 40 years	1	1	2	13	6	19
From 40 to 50 years	1	1	2	9	3	12
From 50 to 60 years	1	1	2	6	4	10
From 60 to 70 years	1	2	3	5	7	12
From 80 to 85 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	12	6	18	80	36	116

TABLE No. 9.

Showing nativity of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
England .....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
Finland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
France	1	.....	1	5	3	8
Germany	1	.....	1	18	12	30
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hungary	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Ireland	1	.....	1	20	14	34
Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Poland	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Scotland	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
United States	20	17	37	282	163	445
Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Unascertained	1	1	2	31	19	50
Total	27	18	45	386	230	616

TABLE No. 10.

Showing residence, by counties, of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany				15	4	19
Allegany				2	3	5
Broome				7	2	9
Cattaraugus				5	3	8
Cayuga	1		1	3	2	5
Chautauqua				6		6
Chemung				4	1	5
Chenango				3	2	5
Clinton				5	4	9
Columbia				5	6	11
Cortland				7		7
Delaware				2	3	5
Dutchess				5	2	7
Erie	3		3	23	4	27
Essex				3	5	8
Franklin				6	6	12
Fulton				1	1	2
Genesee				3	1	4
Greene				3	1	4
Herkimer				1	1	2
Jefferson				3	7	10
Kings	7	5	12	30	8	38
Lewis				4		4
Livingston				2	1	3
Madison				4	3	7
Monroe				13	8	21
Montgomery				7	1	8
New York	13	12	25	26	23	49
Niagara				9	5	14
Oneida				29	46	75
Onondaga				9	9	18
Ontario				3	1	4
Orange	2		2	4	1	5
Orleans					2	2
Oswego				3	4	7
Otsego				2	1	3
Putnam				1		1
Queens	1		1	9	6	15
Rensselaer				18	13	31

TABLE No. 10—(Concluded).

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Richmond	1			1	1	2
Rockland	2			2		2
St. Lawrence		1	1	6	4	10
Saratoga	3			3	4	7
Schenectady	2			2		2
Schuyler	2			2	5	7
Seneca	4			4	2	6
Steuben	13			13	5	18
Suffolk	1			1	4	5
Sullivan	5			5		5
Tioga	1			1	2	3
Tompkins	5			5		5
Ulster	5			5		5
Warren					3	3
Washington	3			3	1	4
Wayne	5			5	2	7
Westchester	26			26	6	32
Wyoming	1			1		1
Yates	3			3		3
State	13			13	1	14
Total	27	18	44	386	230	616

TABLE No. 11.

Showing residence, by counties, of those remaining October 1, 1899.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	9	4	13
Allegany .....	.....	2	2
Broome	3	1	4
Cattaraugus	2	1	3
Cayuga	2	1	3
Chautauqua	5	.....	5
Chemung	3	1	4
Chenango	2	1	3
Clinton	4	3	7
Columbia	4	5	9
Cortland	1	.....	1
Delaware	2	1	3
Dutchess	4	2	6
Erie	15	3	18
Essex	3	2	5
Franklin	5	4	9
Fulton	1	1	2
Genesee	2	.....	2
Greene	3	1	4
Herkimer	1	1	2
Jefferson	1	4	5
Kings	26	8	34
Lewis	2	.....	2
Livingston	2	.....	2
Madison	1	3	4
Monroe	12	7	19
Montgomery	3	1	4
New York	21	22	43
Niagara	7	2	9
Oneida	8	7	15
Onondaga	9	3	12
Ontario	1	1	2
Orange	4	1	5
Orleans .....	.....	1	1
Oswego	1	3	4
Otsego	2	.....	2
Putnam	1	.....	1
Queens	5	4	9
Rensselaer	5	10	15
Richmond .....	.....	1	1
Rockland	1	.....	1

TABLE No. 11 — (Concluded).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
St. Lawrence.....	3	1	4
Saratoga.....		4	4
Schenectady.....	2		2
Schuyler.....	1	3	4
Seneca.....	3	1	4
Steuben.....	3	3	6
Suffolk.....	1	1	2
Sullivan.....	3		3
Tioga.....	1	1	2
Tompkins.....	5		5
Ulster.....	4		4
Warren.....		2	2
Washington.....	1	1	2
Wayne.....	3	1	4
Westchester.....	4	5	9
Wyoming.....	1		1
Yates.....	2		2
State.....	1		1
Total.....	221	135	356

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing form of employment and number of days' work done by inmates during the year ending September 30, 1899.

EMPLOYMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	6,415	5,431	11,846
Laundry.....	1,763	1,810	3,573
Dining room .....	.....	4,930	4,930
Kitchen	419	2,914	3,333
Sewing room.....	460	2,008	2,468
Farm	8,198	.....	8,198
Shops	2,900	.....	2,900
Bakery	1,687	.....	1,687
Total	21,837	17,093	38,930

FORM OF REQUEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect October 28, 1895, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

To the Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

I hereby request that, who is idiotic or mentally deficient and resides in the town of, in the county of, in the State of New York, may be admitted as an inmate of said asylum.

Dated the day of, 189..

(To be signed by the applicant.)

.....
Superintendent of Poor, County.

STATEMENT.

The family physician, parents, friends or superintendent of poor are requested to state the facts called for below to the best of their knowledge and belief. If any particular is unknown the fact should be stated.

1. Age, years; sex,; civil condition.....; color,; occupation,; religion,; nativity,, of father,; of mother,; education,, none; education,, reads. .

2. When was mental peculiarity first noticed?

3. What is the bodily condition of patient? (If there is any deformity of body or limbs state.)

4. Is there any defect of the special senses? (If so describe it.)

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy? (If so state frequency of attacks.)

6. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, irritable or passionate? (If so give instances.)

7. Was the patient ever an inmate of an asylum or hospital for the insane? (If so was . . . discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved and when did such discharge take place.)

8. Is the patient cleanly or otherwise in dress and personal habits?

9. Has the patient any unfortunate habit? (If so describe it.)

10. Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs of any kind? (If so state to what extent.)

11. What is supposed cause of present mental condition?

12. Is there any history of insanity, epilepsy, chorea, or defects of vision, hearing or speech or any nervous affection in the family of father or mother. (If so describe.)

13. How many brothers and sisters has the patient had?

14. Was there any bodily deformity or mental deficiency in the other children? (If so describe.)

15. Other facts indicating idiocy or mental deficiency? (State if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition, that is, if the defect has existed from infancy, or, if not, at what period of life mental development was arrested.)

16. Name of parents or nearest relative?

17. Residence and post-office address.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

FORM OF COMMITMENT OF PATIENT.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

I hereby commit, who is a legal resident of this county and in indigent circumstances, to the Rome State Custodial Asylum for care and treatment.

It is understood by the superintendent of poor making this commitment that if the person named in this commitment should after a fair trial, prove to be an improper subject for care and treatment at the asylum by reason of insanity, epilepsy or other disqualifying circumstances or conditions, the said shall be promptly removed at the request of the officers of the asylum without cost to the managers thereof.

Dated the day of, 189..

.....

Superintendent of Poor, County.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF MICH.

APR 13 1908

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1900.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 25, 1901.

ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

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ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 41.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 25, 1901.

Report of the Board of Managers.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectfully submit for your consideration the sixth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. OLOHER, Jr.,

President.

JIM STEVENS,

Vice-President.

F. W. SPIOER,

JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,

E. S. BATCHELLER,

HENRY L. GATES,

J. A. DOUGLASS,

SAMUEL H. BEACH,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.,

H. T. FOWLER.

Officers of the Asylum.

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM H. CLOHER, Jr., President.....	Capron.
Hon. JIM STEVENS, Vice-President.....	Rome.
HOMER T. FOWLER, Secretary.....	Rome.
Hon. E. STUART WILLIAMS.....	Rome.
JOHN McGAW WOODBURY, M. D.....	New York city.
FREMONT W. SPICER.....	New York city.
E. S. BATCHELLER.....	Gloversville.
HENRY L. GATES.....	Utica.
Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....	Oriskany Falls.
JACOB AGNE, Jr.....	Utica.
SAMUEL H. BEACH.....	Rome.

TREASURER.

J. MILLARD BRAINERD.....	Rome.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, M. D.....	Superintendent.
CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
JAMES T. STONE.....	Steward.

Committees of the Board of Managers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JIM STEVENS, Chairman.
EARL S. BATCHELLER,
E. STUART WILLIAMS,
JAMES A. DOUGLASS,
HOMER T. FOWLER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. STUART WILLIAMS, Chairman.
HOMER T. FOWLER,
SAMUEL H. BEACH,

ASYLUM FARM AND GROUNDS.

JAMES A. DOUGLASS, Chairman.
JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY, M. D.,
JACOB AGNE, Jr.,

VISITING COMMITTEE.

JACOB AGNE, Jr., Chairman.
HOMER T. FOWLER,
SAMUEL H. BEACH.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

EARL S. BATCHELLER, Chairman.
SAMUEL H. BEACH,
FREMONT W. SPICER,

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.**HENRY L. GATES, Chairman.****EARL S. BATCHELLER,****FREMONT W. SPICER,****JAMES A. DOUGLASS,****JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY, M. D.,****JACOB AGNE, Jr.,****WILLIAM H. CLOHER, Jr.**

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum
for Unteachable Idiots.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

We respectfully present to you the sixth annual report of the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, bespeaking for it your careful consideration.

We are aware that under the system that prevails as to the printing of annual reports of charitable institutions, that it will be long after the adjournment of the Legislature, in all probability, before this report will be put into the hands of members of your honorable body, too late to effect the results it is intended by law to produce. However, the responsibility for this state of affairs lies not with boards of managers. The treasurer's report which is attached hereto gives in minute detail the financial transactions both as to the maintenance fund and special appropriations of the institution during the last fiscal year.

The report shows that \$65,500 were received from the Comptroller, there being a balance on hand from the previous year of \$662.09, and \$1,301.02 were received from other sources, including maintenance of reimbursing patients, sale of farm and garden produce, sale of old material, etc., making a total of receipts from all sources for maintenance of \$67,465.11. The disbursements from this fund were \$65,883.26, paid on vouchers duly audited and approved, to the State Treasurer \$1,301.02, leaving a

balance on hand October 1, 1900, of \$278.83. The receipts on account of special funds were \$69,555.20, and a like amount was disbursed. For details as to the manner of disbursement, we respectfully refer you to the treasurer's report.

These large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to \$135,438.46, were only paid after careful scrutiny and audit by the auditing committee and vouchers for same were deposited with the Comptroller of the State. The statistics appended to the superintendent's report, which is made a part of this report, show that the average daily population has increased from 342.9 to 354.2 since our last report. There were 230 men and 135 women in custody during the year, a total of 365; of those, 1 man and 1 woman were discharged, 7 men and 4 women died, leaving in custody October 1, 1900, 222 men and 130 women, a total of 352.

There were only 11 deaths in the institution during the year, while there were 18 deaths last year and 31 deaths during the year previous to the last, a reduction from two years ago of nearly 20 per cent. This is in a great measure due to the fact that our buildings are better ventilated and hence more sanitary, and that our inmates are now, by means of our larger corps of attendants, enabled to take more exercise in the open air and for the further reason that they are rendered stronger by the intelligent training they are receiving in calisthenics. Certainly, there is a marked change for the better in the physical condition of our inmates, hence greater resistance to disease.

The cost of maintenance of our inmates has been reduced from \$3.77 per week per capita last year to \$3.57 per week this year. This reduction has been obtained largely by the decreased consumption of coal which was brought about by covering our steam

tank, hot water and steam pipes with approved covering, thus minimizing the loss of heat, and by reducing the store stock to such an extent that at times the needs of the patients could not be supplied, especially in clothing. We believe that our people are maintained as cheaply as they should be, and that no ambition of the Comptroller to make a record by reducing the per capita cost should be permitted to interfere with proper care and maintenance of these wards of the State. A further reduction in the cost of maintenance in this institution should only be brought about by an increased population and by providing improved facilities for the care of food supplies in large quantities, not by depriving the inmates and employees of what they are clearly entitled to, not by declining to maintain the buildings and property of the State in proper State of repair.

There has been much progress made during the year just closed toward preparing for the future growth of the institution. The failure of Andrew Douglass, with whom a contract had been made for constructing the administration building and ward building F, caused serious delay in the completion of both of these buildings. During the past summer, we entered into a contract with Martin Bauer for the completion of both of the aforesaid buildings and they are now nearly ready for occupancy.

The contract for the water filter system was completed last winter and it is working satisfactorily, thus insuring a supply of clean, wholesome water.

The contracts for heating and plumbing the administration building and building F are completed and accepted. The work for lighting both of these buildings will be completed in the near future. Contracts for installing the plumbing fixtures in both of these buildings were entered into during the past summer and the work has been completed.

The work of filling and grading about the buildings has progressed satisfactorily and fully three times the earth has been moved and grading done by utilizing the help of our inmates than if the work had been done by contract. As a result the general health and mental condition of the patients are improved, while, at the same time, the State has the benefit of their labor.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

There is a large amount of work yet to be completed before the grounds are in a creditable condition; cement walks are needed connecting the different buildings and to the rear of the buildings.

We regret the necessity of again presenting to you the items asked for last winter. Those items were only presented after due consideration by this board as to the needs of the institution and with the approval of the State Board of Charities and the Comptroller, after careful scrutiny as to the necessity of each item. Among the items which are again presented and asked for is one for the heating, lighting and plumbing of ward building G, which has been ready for equipment for several months.

A mortuary and cold storage building with equipment and ice-house, a propagating and green house, funds for the erection and equipment of ward building J for 110 men and a vegetable cellar; many of our vegetables have to be now buried in the ground with great loss and much inconvenience in obtaining them when needed.

A night watchman's clock with 31 stations to be arranged for increasing the system for all new buildings which are to be erected for the reception of patients; and additional appropriation for the construction of a fire escape; an electric cable is again asked for to enable us to properly light our present build-

ings, our two new buildings being now on the all-night circuit which is already overloaded and an appropriation for continuing the grading and improvement of our grounds. This last item is rendered more necessary by the construction of ward building G.

Among the new needs which have forced themselves on our attention is an addition to our boiler house. The boiler house as constructed will only accommodate the boilers now occupying it and which are needed to furnish heat to the buildings now inhabited by patients. No provision has been made for furnishing heat to ward building G, which will probably be ready for occupancy next winter, nor for building J, for the erection of which we asked for an appropriation and another boiler is needed for such purposes.

Steel ceilings, window guards, dividing doors and wall registers are needed in ward building G, and an appropriation is required for contingencies for that building. These items are called to our attention by the State Architect.

The dynamos and engines incorporated five years ago are not sufficient in capacity for our present needs, and we are hampered by reason of lack of sufficient light. In view of these facts and also because of the fact that during the present year we will have another building ready for occupancy, we respectfully ask for sufficient funds to install a direct connected dynamo and engine which will be sufficient in capacity to furnish electricity not only for our present needs, but also for all future buildings to be erected. The present dynamos and engines will be sufficient to carry the all-night load for all buildings. We believe this to be the most economical course. Insufficient appropriations are the cause of needless ultimate expense and much inconvenience.

FURNITURE.

We are compelled to ask for a large amount for furniture. This is rendered necessary by the smallness of former appropriations. The appropriation for 1899 for that purpose was insufficient in view of the large advance in all articles which are classed as furniture. For that reason we are compelled to decline the reception of 60 patients for which our present buildings have capacity. All the wards are sparsely furnished, some of them not having sufficient chairs for the number of patients in them. This item is also intended to cover the furniture of ward building G, for which no appropriation has been made as well as for the completing of the equipment of the administration building.

An electric cable is needed to extend from the switchboard through the present conduit and basement for the lighting of buildings J, K and L. It is considered more economical to have this cable of sufficient capacity to light the three buildings mentioned rather than to furnish a separate cable for each. In connection with the lighting of buildings G, J, K and L, it is necessary to change the switchboard connections and an appropriation is required to make the changes needed.

Among the necessary items for the economical administration of the institution, is a feed-water heater, capable of furnishing hot water to our present battery of boilers and also for the boilers yet to be installed. At present we are compelled to use live steam for the purpose while exhaust steam would be much less expensive.

Steel ceilings are needed in a number of wards in our old buildings, the plaster having fallen in many places and being loose and unsightly in numerous other places.

New floors, windows and doors are needed in building B, which was the former county house.

Tile floors are rendered necessary by the unsanitary and dangerous condition caused by rotting timbers in many of our toilet and bathrooms in buildings B, C, D and E. Tile floors are also needed in our dynamo room.

An approach is needed to the west end of the hay loft in our barn. As at present arranged, there is a great loss of time in unloading hay at the busiest season of the year, the harvest time.

Concrete floors are necessary in the basement of our farm cottage and in the basement of some of our old buildings. At present, they are damp and at times wet, there being no flooring in them that is suitable.

New locks of the master key type are needed in buildings D and E. These buildings are old and the locks which have been used for many years are wornout and should be replaced.

An appropriation is needed for painting the administration building. This building is now thoroughly seasoned and in proper condition to be painted.

We have in former reports called you attention to the necessity for connecting the institution with one or the other of the railroads entering Rome. The freightage is constantly increasing and is becoming more expensive and difficult to handle, by reason of the condition of the road leading from the institution to Rome. We believe our building operations would be expedited and the cost of construction of our buildings be lessened if we were connected with a railroad switch for freighting purposes.

We have a capacity at present for the care of 446 patients. This will be increased to 500 next summer, and the capacity will

be further increased to 600 in the fall or winter of 1901. In view of that fact, we are compelled to ask for a larger amount for maintenance than in the present year. The Comptroller's office estimates that a population of 500 should be maintained at \$150 per capita per annum. There being no institution in the country of the same character as this, we are not able to act on the experience of others. Our own experience during the present year would not justify us in assuming that a population of 500 could be maintained for less than \$165 per capita and that a population of 600 could be maintained for less than \$150 per capita. On that assumption, we ask that an appropriation be granted for maintenance of \$150 per person, or at total of \$90,000 for 600. This will insure a sufficient amount, in our judgment, to maintain a population of 600 people for one year. If experience demonstrates that they can be maintained for less, the balance will revert to the State Treasury.

The following are the items for which appropriations are asked, showing the amount of each item:

For equipping ward building G.

Heating and ventilating.....	\$5,940 00
Electric wiring and fixtures.....	2,000 00
Plumbing and drainage.....	5,500 00

\$13,440 00

Mortuary	\$4,500 00
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Cold storage building:

Building	\$9,000 00
Apparatus	5,000 00
Heating and lighting.....	1,000 00

\$15,000 00

Ice house	\$1,800 00
Propagating and green house.....	3,700 00

Ward building J, for 100 men:

Building	\$41,500 00
Heating and ventilating.....	6,000 00
Lighting and fixtures.....	2,000 00
Plumbing and drainage.....	5,500 00

\$55,000 00

Vegetable storehouse	2,200 00
Addition to boilerhouse for four boilers.....	6,800 00
Steel ceilings, window guards, dividing doors, wall registers at ceilings and contingencies, building G	2,700 00
Night watchman's clock, 31 stations with provisions for extensions later to 54 stations.....	750 00
Fire escape in addition to the \$600 by chapter 420, Laws of 1900.....	600 00
Furniture for administration buildings, ward buildings F and G and others.....	5,000 00
Direct connected dynamo and engine for 1,500 lights and all connections.....	6,700 00
Electric cable from switchboard to center of group of ward buildings.....	2,160 00
Changing switchboard connections.....	530 00
One 150-horse power boiler and connections.....	3,000 00
One 1000-horse power boiler feed water heater....	1,800 00
Grading and improving grounds.....	2,500 00
Painting, repairs and betterments, steel ceilings wards 3, 7, 9, building D.....	1,150 00

New floors, doors and windows throughout building B	\$3,500 00
Steel beam and brick arch construction and tile floors in bathrooms of buildings B, C, D, E.....	1,500 00
Tile floors throughout dynamo building.....	1,000 00
Approach to west end of stable.....	250 00
Concrete floor in present vegetable store-house and cellar of farm house.....	240 00
136 R. and E. cylinder locks for buildings D and E..	850 00
Painting walls and ceilings of first story of the administration building	500 00
Switch	10,000 00
Maintenance	90,000 00

The State Architect has been consulted in regard to all items that pertain to his office. These items have been submitted to the Comptroller and to the State Board of Charities with the exception of the railroad switch which was overlooked. We have increased the amount of maintenance from \$80,000 to \$90,000, \$80,000 being the amount which met the approval of a committee of the State Board of Charities on the idiotic and feeble-minded. With these last two exceptions, the items stand as submitted to the Comptroller and the State Board of Charities.

The law passed two years ago, prohibiting the managers and officers of all charitable institutions from going to Albany in the interest of their respective institutions unless requested to go there by the Comptroller or State Board of Charities, worked disastrously to this institution last year. The painstaking efforts of the managers and officers in preparing careful esti-

mates of the needs of the institution for the Legislature were rendered futile by the fact that no one directly interested in the institution was asked by either the Comptroller or the State Board of Charities to look after legislation affecting the institution until too late to produce any effect.

We have reason to believe that an appropriation bill for this institution amounting to approximately \$46,000, died in committee from sheer neglect. One of the results of this failure to secure the appropriation so badly needed and urgently requested, has been that one of our new buildings stands vacant, no money having been appropriated for its equipment. Another result was, that where we expected to take in 150 patients for whom quarters were available, we are enabled to receive only 90, due to failure to pass the item for furniture. We could enumerate a number of similar results, but it is useless.

The management of this institution is criticized by the county authorities who are looking to us for relief, but unjustly. We are charged by law to fulfill certain duties, one of which is to present to the Legislature full and detailed estimates of the next appropriations required for maintenance and ordinary uses and repairs, and of special appropriations needed for extraordinary repairs, renewals, extensions, improvements, betterments or other necessary objects.

When we have, after thoughtful consideration, presented such needs to the Legislature and we fail to secure the appropriations necessary, surely we cannot justly be held responsible, especially with the restrictions against visiting the seat of Legislature, provided with such care against possible raids on the State Treasury.

IN MEMORIAM.

We have to record with sorrow the death of Hon. Joseph I. Sayles, who has been a member of the board since March, 1895; serving as its president and as chairman of the executive committee for several years.

Mr. Sayles' legal knowledge was of great value to the board on many occasions and he was unstinting in his efforts at all times on behalf of the institution.

We learned with regret of the resignation of Dr. Frank T. Gorton, who has been associated with us in the management of this institution since 1894. Dr. Gorton was deeply interested in the welfare of the institution and his practical knowledge of medical questions was of great value to the board. We regret the necessity of his resignation.

We call attention to the fact that the schedule of positions and salaries as recently adopted by the commission appointed under chapter 383 of the Laws of 1899, makes no provision for a treasurer for this institution. There is no member of the present board of managers willing to accept the position of treasurer and perform its duties, and this board will be wholly unable to procure the services of any person as treasurer after January first, without compensation.

The treasurer of this institution has, since its creation, received an annual salary of \$1,200 per year, and, in our opinion, this compensation was none too much for the services performed.

We most respectfully urge upon the Legislature the necessity of immediate action in this particular, as on and after January first we shall be wholly without the services of such an official.

It is recommended by the State Board of Charities in their report that we have an additional assistant medical officer, resident in the institution. This is most distinctly necessary as the exten-

sion of education and the attempt to develop physically, as well as mentally, the condition of our patients, already overweighs the too-hard-worked medical staff.

It is earnestly requested that we receive the increase of one assistant medical officer.

We feel that we cannot bring this to a close without reiterating that contained in our former report to your honorable body, in reference to the institution's able management under the leadership of Dr. John F. FitzGerald.

He each year proves in every way by his foresight, executive ability and practical ideas, to be especially adapted for the position which he holds. As also does his assistant physician, Dr. Charles Bernstein, who shows particular interest in the patients, introducing new ideas and amusements, and endeavoring to improve their mental condition so far as is possible, and ably supporting his superior officer.

The steward, James T. Stone, we regard as very efficient, conducting his department so carefully and economically as to meet with the hearty commendation of our board. In fact we believe that our treasurer, J. Millard Brainard, and all other officers connected with the institution are praiseworthy co-workers, and that with each succeeding year they will continue to prove themselves of undoubted value to the asylum.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CLOHER, Jr.,

President.

F. W. SPICER,

J. MCGAW WOODBURY,

E. S. BATCHELLER,

HENRY L. GATES,

J. A. DOUGLASS,

SAMUEL H. BEACH,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.

JIM STEVENS,

W. T. BOWLER

Report of the Treasurer.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—The Treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1900:

GENERAL FUND.

1899.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$662 09
	Received from Comptroller.....	6,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,662 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 64, inclusive	4,915 33
	<hr/>
Balance	\$1,746 76
	<hr/>

Nov.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$1,746 76
	Received from Comptroller	5,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,746 76

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 68, inclusive	5,787 03
	<hr/>
Balance	\$959 73
	<hr/>

Dec.	1. Balance on hand	\$959 73
	Received from Comptroller.....	5,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,459 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 62, in- clusive	6,409 84
		<hr/>
	Balance	\$49 89
		<hr/>

1900.

Jan.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$49 89
	Received from Comptroller.....	6,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,549 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 64, in- clusive	6,606 37
		<hr/>
	Balance over drawn	\$56 48
		<hr/>

Feb.	1. Received from Comptroller.....	\$6,500 00
		<hr/>

	Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 58, in- clusive	\$5,678 57
	Over draft in January.....	56 48
		<hr/>
		\$5,735 05
		<hr/>

	Balance	\$764 95
		<hr/>

March	1. Balance on hand.....	\$764 95
	Received from Comptroller.....	6,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,764 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 61, inclusive \$5,833 49

Balance \$931 49

April 1. Balance on hand \$931 46

Received from Comptroller 5,000 00

\$5,931 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 54, inclusive 5,313 26

Balance \$618 20

May 1. Balance on hand \$618 20

Received from Comptroller 5,000 00

\$5,618 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 58, inclusive 5,056 31

Balance \$561 89

June 1. Balance on hand \$561 89

Received from Comptroller 5,000 00

\$5,561 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 66, inclusive 5,462 15

Balance \$99 74

July	1. Balance on hand.....	\$99 74
	Received from Comptroller.....	5,300 00

\$5,399 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 57, inclusive	4,419 20
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Balance \$980 54

Aug.	1. Balance on hand	\$980 54
	Received from Comptroller.....	4,500 00

\$5,480 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 62, inclusive	4,898 83
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Balance \$581 71

Sept.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$581 71
	Received from Comptroller.....	5,200 00

\$5,781 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 72, inclusive	5,502 88
---	----------

Balance \$278 83

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

1899.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$662 09
	Received from Comptroller.....	65,500 00
	Receipts from date old materials....	81 34

Receipts from date of farm and garden products	\$583 88
Receipts from maintenance of private patients	635 80
	<hr/>
	\$67,463 11
	<hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid vouchers from October 1, 1899, to September 30, 1900.....	\$65,883 26
Paid to State Treasurer.....	1,301 02
	<hr/>
	\$67,184 28
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1900.....	\$278 83
	<hr/>

SPECIAL FUND.**BRICK BUILDING.**

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,946 50
Disbursed on voucher No. 19.....	1,946 50
	<hr/>

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller	\$16 30
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67.	16 30
	<hr/>

PLUMBING, LIGHTING, ETC., KITCHEN BUILDINGS.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$5 35
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 78 and 79...	5 35
	<hr/>

FURNISHING AND FURNITURE.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$53 72
Disbursed on voucher No. 77.....	53 72

FIRE APPARATUS.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$62 50
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 45, 80, 81....	62 50

FIRE ESCAPES.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller	\$13 13
Disbursed on voucher No. 32.....	13 13

COMPLETING BOILER HOUSE CHIMNEY CONDUITS.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$65 38
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 68 to 74....	65 38

GRADING GROUNDS AND LAYING WALKS.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller	\$506 57
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 7, 28, 43, 44 and 76	506 57

WATER SUPPLY.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller	\$1,716 96
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1, 36, 63 and 73	1,716 96

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

(Chap. 426, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller	\$9 00
Disbursed on voucher No. 31.....	9 00

PAINTING, REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

(Chap. 607, Laws of 1898.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$696 81
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 13, 20, 21, 22	
23, 24, 25, 29, 42, 46, 47, 55, 56, 69, 70	
75	696 81

DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$17,966 03
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 2, 18, 57, 97,	
126, 146, 187, 173.....	17,966 03

ELECTRIC WIRING AND CONNECTING CORRIDORS.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$100 00
Disbursed on voucher No. 138.....	100 00

ELECTRIC FIXTURES IN CORRIDORS.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$35 00
Disbursed on voucher No. 137.....	35 00

WARMING AND VENTILATING CORRIDORS.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$765 00
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 59, 93, 130..	765 00

ELECTRIC WIRING DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,342 00
Disbursed on voucher No. 136.....	1,342 00

ELECTRIC FIXTURES, DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$165 00
Disbursed on vouchers No. 135.....	165 00

WARMING AND VENTILATING, DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$5,713 50
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 58, 94, 96, 110, 131	5,713 50

PLUMBING AND DRAINING, DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$6,944 20
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 15, 62, 71, 133	6,944 20

PLUMBING, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller	\$3,200 00
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 52, 72, 90, 132	3,200 00

HEATING AND VENTILATING, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$5,575 00
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 17 and 95..	5,575 00

ELECTRIC WIRING, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,166 80
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 53, 91, 134..	1,166 80

ONE BOILER, FITTINGS, FOUNDATION, ETC.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$3,000 00
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 60, 92, 129..	3,000 00

COVERING PIPES, GENERATORS AND TANKS.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,420 61
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 3, 30, 34, 82, 109, 127	1,420 61

FURNITURE ADMINISTRATION AND NEW DORMITORY BUILDING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,204 71
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 113, 114, 143, 144, 145, 147, 149, 161, 162, 163, 171, 178	1,204 71

STOCK AND UTENSILS, FARM.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$331 85
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 98, 99 108, 112, 115, 116	331 85

GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,969 96
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 8, 9, 11, 12, 26, 27, 35, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 148, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177.....	1,969 96

FENCING.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$1,003 32
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 4, 5, 6, 14, 150, 151, 157, 158, 172, 179.....	1,003 32

FILTER WATER SYSTEM.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$3,923 17
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 16, 37, 61, 128	3,923 17

MACHINERY.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$40 00
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 159, 160....	40 00

FIRE ALARM AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

(Chap. 620, Laws of 1899.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$39 26
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 33, 139, 140, 141	39 26

ELECTRIC AND AUXILIARY CLOCKS.

(Chap. 420, Laws of 1900.)

Received from Comptroller	\$12 52
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 1 to 142....	12 52

**ERECTION AND COMPLETION, ADMINISTRATION WARD
AND CONNECTING CORRIDORS.**

(Chap. 323, Laws of 1900.)

Received from Comptroller.....	\$8,545 05
Disbursed on vouchers Nos. 111 to 164..	8,545 05

SUMMARY SPECIAL FUNDS.

Received from Comptroller.....	\$69,555 20
Disbursements	69,555 20

SUMMARY CASH BALANCES.

1900.

Oct.	1. Cash on hand.....	\$278 83
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Report of the Medical Superintendent.

To the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to present to you the sixth annual report of the medical superintendent.

There were in the asylum October 1, 1899, 222 men and 135 women; total, 356. Nine men were admitted during the year, making the whole number in custody 365. The daily average population was 220.95 men and 133.07 women, a total daily average population of 354.02.

One man and one woman were discharged, and seven men and four women died, leaving in custody October 1, 1900, 222 men and 130 women; total, 352.

• MORTALITY.

Of the eleven deaths that occurred during the year, one, a man, died of appendicitis; one man died of apoplexy; one woman died of enteritis; one man died of epilepsy; two men died of inanition; one man died of pneumonia, and two men and two women died of tuberculosis.

The death rate was .031 per cent.; last year the death rate was .052 per cent., while in the year ending September 30, 1898, it was .09 per cent. Of those who died, one was from 15 to 20 years; four were from 20 to 25 years; one from 25 to 30 years; three from 30 to 40 years, and two from 40 to 50 years of age.

ADMISSIONS.

Of those admitted, two were low-grade imbeciles, four were medium-grade imbeciles and three were high grade. The ages of

those admitted were, one from 10 to 15 years, five from 15 to 20 years, one from 20 to 25 years, one from 25 to 30 years and one from 30 to 40 years.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The requests for admission during the year have been embarrassing, to say the least. Each applicant considers that the case for which he applies is alone worthy of consideration. When it is understood that only nine cases were admitted, while there were nearly 300 applicants for admission, one may appreciate some of the difficulties the executive labors with. Since the criticism by the State Board of Charities of this institution, as well as of others, of discrimination against New York and Kings counties, there has been no further chance of criticism. Political, religious and social influences have alike been used to secure admission of favorite cases to the exclusion of those entitled to admission, but without avail.

Every county in the State will, in about another year, have the number of cases they are entitled to under their quota, and there will be no chance for the criticism made in the past.

INDUSTRIES.

During the year just closed there were 14,718 days' work done by inmates on the wards; there were 4,378 days' work done in the laundry, 9,202 in the dining-rooms and kitchen, 3,128 in the sewing-room, 12,239 on the farm and in the garden and 6,179 in the shops and bakery. These numbers do not indicate the work of able-bodied laborers or employees, but they represent the number of days that patients have been employed at remunerative labor for the institution.

The housekeeper reports that 5,863 new articles of bedding and wearing apparel were made and that 18,877 articles were repaired, all this work being done with the oversight and assistance of only one employee.

The work on the farm and in the garden shows equally gratifying results. The total value of produce raised and consumed is \$6,563.63, or over 10 per cent. of the total cost of maintenance. There was sold in addition, produce and old material to the value of \$665.22.

The amount of service rendered by the inmates in grading the grounds could not be calculated without an amount of clerical work which the institution is not prepared to do. Needless to say, all the earth moved has been shoveled by patients, they requiring only the amount of oversight that they would have needed had they been confined to the wards.

In addition, our ice supply has been harvested to a large extent by our inmates. It is our purpose, as much as their mental and physical capacity will permit, to engage our inmates in remunerative employment, so that the State will obtain, so far as may be, compensation for its generous contributions for their support.

The results are gratifying. Three years ago 30 per cent. of our inmates were employed, last year 35 per cent. and this year 43 per cent. have been employed. The results are more perceptible in the mental improvement obtained than can be computed by monetary results.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Our inmates have enjoyed the usual entertainments during the year. The management of the Oneida County Agricultural Society has, with its usual generosity, permitted free ingress to our

people to the annual fair. Few events are enjoyed by them to quite the same extent.

The weekly dances and entertainments are still indulged in, and the tedious winter months are broken by skating and tobogganing. Occasionally they have been permitted to attend theatricals in the Washington Street Opera House through the good will of the local management. Christmas was never enjoyed with more zest by our inmates, each of them having been remembered in the distribution of presents.

To all who have contributed to the pleasure of our people we desire to render grateful acknowledgment. The following are those who have contributed to our Christmas and entertainment funds.

William Cathbertson, Mrs. Kate Keller, William Johnson, Mrs. Emily Obert, S. Weinhouse, J. T. Edwards, John Liebergrath, Mrs. Dennis Daley, Mary A. Bame, Israel Jarashaw, Mr. R. Breiting, Mrs. Westerberg, Mrs. Robert Bruce, Mrs. Margaret Crone, Mrs. F. L. Douay, Mrs. Whartman, Sidney Bradley, Mrs. Margaret Field, Mr. George Tegetmeyer, Mr. George Rahtjen, Mr. Wm. Featherstone, Mr. J. M. Brainerd, Mrs. William Costello, Mrs. Kamak, Mr. O. H. Bame, Mrs. M. Frienberg, Mr. John Londahl, Mr. S. Katz, Miss W. E. Lokey, Mrs. Rachael End, Mr. John F. Dingee, Mrs. Mary Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Anderson, Mrs. E. H. Conklin, Mrs. Sarah A. Newbold, Mrs. C. E. Powell, Mrs. Sarah Downey, Miss Mary L. Sheehy, Mrs. Jane McDonald, Mr. Wm. Fowler, Mr. James Olney, Mr. John Wardwell, Mr. James Singleton, Mr. Charles Gordon, Mr. Charles Beck, Mr. David Tulloh, Mr. Alfred Johnson, Mrs. Delia Peaser, Beach Lumber Co., Mr. S. C. Stebbins, Mr. Robert Millard, G. W. Beck's Sons, Mrs. Kerns, Mrs. H. Baker, Mrs. Fernand Martin.

IMPROVEMENTS ACCOMPLISHED.

A large portion of the fencing has been constructed. We were not able to complete it owing to the fact that the gate posts could not be constructed in time. The balance of the fencing fund should be reappropriated. Ward building G, for the construction of which a contract was awarded to Roberts and Williams, is ready for equipment, no appropriations for the purpose having been made last winter.

Furniture has been purchased for equipping ward building F and the administration building, but the fund available was clearly not sufficient to properly furnish the buildings. Most of this furniture is purchased from the prison authorities at a higher price than prevails in the open market, and the articles purchased are inferior in nearly every particular to that which we consider economical. We have no redress but to accept what the prison authorities tender, or go without.

In many instances we are obliged to pay express and freight rates from Clinton prison in excess of the actual market value of the articles, on which we pay express and freight charges. Of course the purchase of furniture and household articles, as well as clothing from the prisons, assists the prisons, but it is expensive to the institutions so purchasing.

The heating and ventilating of the new ward building, connecting corridors and administration building has been completed for several months, as well as the plumbing and drainage, but the delay in completing the contract for electric lighting has delayed our occupying the ward building before the close of the year. The work should be completed within a month.

The new boiler under the heating contract, has been placed in position and renders it possible to maintain a sufficient de-

gree of heat in our present buildings. The hot water pipes, generators, steam tank and steam pipes have been covered, and the result is apparent in the lessened consumption of coal.

The work of installing the fire alarm, telephone, electric time clock and call bell systems is proceeding very slowly. The contractors have not kept a sufficient corps of men on the work to prosecute it rapidly. They claim they have been unable to get enough competent men to do it within the contract time.

No effort to construct a fire escape has been made, owing to an error in making an appropriation last winter. The appropriation should have been \$600 instead of \$100 as made. The funds available are not sufficient.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE FUTURE.

In a great measure, the items suggested to your president for appropriations, cover our present requirements. I should, however, feel remiss in my duty, did I not call to your attention, in addition, to the following, not with the idea of suggesting that funds be asked the coming winter for them, but to demonstrate that we are willing to defer our less urgent needs to a later date, so that our more pressing necessities would be favored by the Legislature now.

Our cow barn and horse stable are crowded, and there is not enough space in either to properly care for the horses and cattle. I would suggest that a small stable and carriage house be constructed within the next two years for the official horses and carriages, so as to relieve the present crowded condition of our stable. By the construction of such a stable, more room would be made in our cow barn, and all the farm horses would be together.

A silo for the care of fodder for our cattle should be constructed. It is the experience of the more intelligent class of dairymen that corn cut up as ensilage is far preferable for producing milk in a winter dairy than are the stalks and corn fed after being seasoned,

A well should be built so as to preserve the ammoniacal products of stable refuse. This is now wasted. It would add very materially to the value of the manure, if saved.

The cow stable floor should be grouted, as also should be the floor of the piggery.

Funds are required so that suitable sidewalks might be laid about the grounds and buildings.

MAINTENANCE.

Every effort is being made to reduce our per capita cost of maintenance to the lowest margin consistent with proper care of our inmates. This is a duty imposed upon us by a proper conception of our obligations to the taxpayers of the State. We feel, however, that no good citizen would tolerate the suggestion that our inmates should go clad in insufficient garments to protect them, or that they should be deprived of food which is essential to their health.

I am firmly convinced that a per capita allowance of at least \$150 should be made for each of our patients for the next year, assuming that we will have a population of 600 people by that time. It will require, in my opinion, an appropriation of \$90,000 to maintain the institution.

OFFICIAL VISITORS.

In addition to visits of the managers during the year just closed the institution was visited by the October grand jury of Oneida

county October 12, 1899; Inspector Graham, of the Comptroller's office, visited the asylum October 27th; Inspector Ennis, of the Comptroller's office, November 7th; Mr. Kelley, of the Comptroller's office, November 8th; a committee of the State Board of Charities, consisting of Hon. Peter Walrath, Hon. Dennis McCarthy and Hon. Harvey Putnam, November 14th; a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county, November 17th; Hon. William R. Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities, November 23d; Henri D. Dickinson, C. E., of the State Architect's office, November 23d; Inspector Dorr, of the State Board of Charities, December 8th and 9th; Mr. Manning, of the State Architect's office, December 20th; Hon. Otto Kelsey, of the ways and means committee of the Legislature, December 21st; Inspector Ennis, of the Comptroller's office, December 30th; Mr. Heins, State Architect, visited the institution February 8, 1900; Mr. Dickinson, of the State Architect's office, February 20th; Mr. Heins again visited the asylum on February 21st; Mr. Corwith, of the State Architect's office, February 23d and 24th; Inspector Ennis, of the Comptroller's office, March 7th and 8th; George B. Smith, superintendent poor of Delaware county, March 30th; Inspector Graham, of the Comptroller's office, May 1st and 2d; State Architect Heins and Mr. Lawton, of his office, May 4th; Inspector Ennis, of the Comptroller's office, May 5th; Henri D. Dickinson, of the State Architect's office, May 17th; Inspector Ennis, of the Comptroller's office, May 29th; Inspector Dorr, of the State Board of Charities, June 1st; members of the Conference of Superintendents of Poor of the State of New York, June 13th; Inspector Graham, of the Comptroller's office, June 26th and 27th; Inspector Ennis, of the Comptroller's office, June 29th; Mr. Dickinson, of the State Architect's office, July 10th;

Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioner of Charities of the State Board of Charities, visited the institution July 12th and 13th; Mr. Corwith, of the State Architect's office, July 28th; Inspector Dorr, of the State Board of Charities office, August 9th; Inspector Graham, of the Comptroller's office, August 14th and 15th; Inspector Dorr, of the State Board of Charities, September 22d; also Inspector Graham on the same day; Mr. Dickinson, of the State Architect's office, September 27th; Mr. Corwith, of the same office, September 29th, 1900.

Needless to say, the asylum has been frequently visited and thoroughly inspected. We court such visitors and inspectors and are always willing to take suggestions from them for the improvement of the institution. There have been many changes for the better in the condition of our charges during the year, and I wish to state to you gentlemen that no institution of this magnitude can be administered satisfactorily unless there be perfect harmony between the executive and his staff, between the superintendent and employees, such as exist here, and I wish to convey my appreciation of the valued assistance rendered me by Dr. Bernstein, the assistant physician, and Mr. Stone, the steward, as well as all subordinate employees, each of whom have performed their part well.

Gentlemen of the board of managers, I desire to thank you individually and collectively for the confidence you have reposed in me, and trust that nothing may ever lessen that confidence.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD,

Medical Superintendent.

Report of the Housekeeper.

ARTICLES MADE—NEW.

Aprons	230
Blankets, hemmed	300
Bags	7
Bags, candy	255
Burial robes	11
Coats	32
Covers	4
Chemise.....	146
Curtains.....	683
Dresses.....	267
Drawers, pairs	396
Ironholders.	81
Mittens, pairs	23
Nightgowns.....	75
Pillowcases.....	1,057
Suits, combination	10
Suit, entertainment	1
Sheets.....	954
Shirts.....	45
Skirts.....	6
Stockings, pairs	24
Suspenders, pairs	64

Trousers, pairs	69
Tablecloths.	9
Towels, roller	119
Towels, hand	914
Vests.	7
Waists, shirt	56
Waists, under	13
Wigs.	5

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons.	641
Blankets.	121
Bedspreads.	12
Bags.	8
Bibs.	2
Coats.	1,274
Covers.	1
Chemise.	474
Curtains.	1
Dresses.	2,299
Drawers, pairs	1,909
Mattresses.	2
Nightgowns.	436
Overalls.	1
Pillowcases.	488
Stockings, pairs	1,516
Shirts.	1,397
Skirts.	1,304
Sheets.	472

Suits, Combination	31
Trousers, pairs	3,572
Vests.....	725
Wrappers.....	1,822
Waists, shirt ...:	234
Waists, under	135

Report of the Steward.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Asparagus, 161 bunches.....	\$14 78
Bacon, 982 pounds.....	78 56
Beans, dried, 15 bushels.....	22 50
Beans, lima, 6½ bushels.....	6 50
Beans, string, 24½ bushels.....	9 80
Beets, table, 147 bushels.....	22 05
Beets, mangels, 934 bushels.....	93 40
Brussels sprouts, 6 bushels.....	19 20
Cabbage, 5,184 heads.....	155 52
Carrots, 135½ bushels.....	20 33
Cauliflower, 428 heads.....	21 40
Celery, 3,200 heads.....	64 00
Cheese, head, 93 lbs.....	7 44
Chickens, 553 lbs.....	42 24
Corn, green, 901½ dozen ears.....	49 86
Corn, ear, 1,200 bushels.....	300 00
Corn, ear, sweet, 217 bushels.....	43 40
Cucumbers, 12,916	42 28
Eggs, 873¼ dozens.....	130 47
Fodder, corn, 50 tons.....	125 00
Ham, 1,842 lbs.....	147 36
Hay, 121 tons.....	1,452 00
Lettuce, 1,690 heads.....	33 80

Melons, musk, 518.....	\$25 90
Milk, 16,955½ gallons.....	1,565 59
Oats, 800 bushels.....	248 00
Onions, 223 bunches.....	2 23
Onions, 237½ bushels.....	86 68
Parsnips, 200 bushels.....	70 00
Peppers, 500	2 50
Peas, green, 100½ bushels.....	83 88
Peas, dried, 61 bushels.....	30 50
Pie plant, 1,231 lbs.....	12 31
Pork, fresh, 1,060½ lbs.....	53 03
Pork, salt, 3,780 lbs.....	226 80
Potatoes, 2,572 bushels.....	900 20
Pumpkins, 8 loads.....	8 00
Radishes, 280 bunches.....	6 20
Raspberries, 236 quarts.....	16 52
Sage, 132 bunches.....	6 60
Salisfy, 12 bushels.....	12 00
Sausage, 72 lbs.....	3 60
Spinach, 26 bushels.....	10 40
Squash, summer, 274.....	5 48
Squash, winter, 2,500 lbs.....	25 00
Straw, 21 tons.....	81 00
Strawberries, 415 quarts.....	24 90
Summer savory, 52 bunches.....	2 60
Tomatoes, 108 bushels.....	43 20
Turnips, 231½ bushels.....	23 15
Veal, 1,221 lbs.....	85 47

\$6,563 63

VALUE OF FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Bulls, 2	\$70 00
Cows, 36	1,012 00
Calves, 3	12 00
Chickens, 300	105 00
Ducks, 17	8 50
Hogs, 170	1,517 00
Heifers, 17	273 00
Horses, 13	1,200 00
Hens, 75	26 25
Pigs, 86	129 00
Turkeys, 70	56 00
Veals, 4	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,423 75
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population During the Year Ending September 30, 1900.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1899....	221	135	356
Admitted during year.....	9	...	9
<hr/>			
Total number in custody during			
year.....	230	135	365
<hr/>			
Daily average population.....	220.95	133.07	354.02
<hr/>			
Discharged during year.....	1	1	2
Died.	7	4	11
<hr/>			
Whole number discharged during			
year.....	8	5	13
<hr/>			
Remaining October 1, 1900.....	222	130	352
<hr/>			
Capacity of present building.....	...	...	446
<hr/>			

TABLE No. 2.

(Date of opening, May 1, 1894.)

Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	350½
<hr/>	
Actual cost of real estate, including buildings...	\$486,018 54
Value of personal property.....	38,337 08
<hr/>	
Acreage under cultivation	261
<hr/>	

Capacity of institution October 1, 1900.....	446
Daily average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1900.....	354.02

Receipts during the year:

From State Treasury, for maintenance, on esti- mates 1 to 12, inclusive.....	\$65,500 00
From private patients.....	635 80
From all other sources.....	665 22
Balance on hand from previous year.....	662 09

Total receipts during the year for mainte- nance	\$67,463 11
---	-------------

Disbursements from maintenance fund:

Paid on vouchers.....	65,883 26
Transferred to State Treasury.....	1,301 02

Balance on hand October 1, 1900.....	\$278 83
--------------------------------------	----------

Total receipts during the year for extraordinary improvements under special appropriations, in- cluding balance remaining on hand October 1, 1899.	\$69,555 20
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Total disbursements during the year for extraor- dinary improvements under legislative appro- ations.	69,555 20
--	-----------

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men.	\$30 00
Women.	20 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	\$20 00
Women.....	14 00

Proportion of attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 11.67
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Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year.....	\$6,563 63
--	------------

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of mental defect in cases admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asphyxia				1		1
Apoplexy				1		1
Arrested development					1	1
Chorea				1		1
Congenital				46	26	72
Consanguinity				9		9
Convulsions	1		1	7	1	8
Delayed circumcision				1		1
Eclampsia					3	3
Epilepsy				12	8	20
Fall				2	2	4
Heredity				18	13	31
Hernia				1		1
Hydrocephalus				1		1
Ill health				2	3	5
Ill health, maternal				2	2	4
Injury	2		2	3		3
Intemperance				5		5
Masturbation				7		7
Maternal impression					2	2
Measles				1	1	2
Meningitis				6	4	10
Menopause					1	1
Menstrual disorder					2	2
None				2	1	3
Organic brain disease				1		1
Overdosing with paregoric				1		1
Overwork				1	1	2
Physical infirmity	1		1	2		2
Rickets					1	1
Scarlet fever				10	6	16
Scrofula				1		1
Self-abuse				1		1
Severe fright				1		1
Sexual excess					1	1
Teething				1		1
Traumatism				5	2	7
Unascertained	5		5	242	149	391
Variola				1		1
Total	9		9	395	230	625

TABLE No. 4.
Showing forms of mental impairment of those admitted, discharged and died.

DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.									
ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.			Total.
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Idiocy.....						1	1	2	2
Idio-imbecility.....							2	2	2
Imbecility, low grade.....	2	2				2	1	3	3
Imbecility, medium grade.....	4	4	1		1	3			3
Imbecility, high grade.....	3	3							3
Insane.....									
Epileptic.....				1	1	1		1	1
Total.....	9	9	1	1	2	7	4	11	11

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded).

SINCE MAY 1, 1894.

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy.....	20	9	29	.....	.....	.....	13	5	18
Idio-imbecility.....	50	14	64	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Imbecility, low grade.....	123	62	185	.....	.....	.....	31	11	42
Imbecility, medium grade.....	70	58	128	.....	.....	5	11	10	21
Imbecility, high grade.....	28	12	40	5	.....	5	.....	1	1
Insane.....	90	60	159	76	58	134	10	6	16
Epileptic.....	14	11	25	.....	2	2	11	4	15
Total.....	395	230	625	86	60	146	87	40	127

TABLE No. 5.

Showing cause of death of those who have died.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess, cerebral.....				1		1
Abscess, retro-pharyngeal.....				1		1
Appendicitis.....	1		1	1		1
Anemia.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....	1		1	4		4
Atrophy, progressive mus.....				1		1
Bronchitis.....				1	1	2
Cancer of stomach.....					1	1
Encephalitis.....					1	1
Enteritis.....		1	1	7	3	10
Epilepsy.....	1		1	3		3
Exhaustion.....				6	3	9
General paresis.....				1	1	2
Grippe.....				1		1
Haemoptysis.....				1		1
Heart disease.....					3	3
Hernia, strangulated.....				1		1
Inanition.....	2		2	17	2	19
Katatonía.....				1		1
Meningitis.....					1	1
Nephritis.....					1	1
Neuritis, disseminated.....				1		1
Organic brain disease.....				1		1
Paralysis.....				1	1	2
Paralysis, progressive.....					2	2
Pericarditis.....					1	1
Peritonitis.....					1	1
Peritonitis, septic.....				1		1
Pleurisy, septic.....				1		1
Pneumonia.....		1	1	8	3	11
Pyaemia.....				1		1
Rheumatism.....				1		1
Senility.....					1	1
Status catilepticus.....				1		1
Status epilepticus.....				2		2
Strangulation.....				2		2
Tuberculosis.....	2	2	4	10	15	25
Typhoid fever.....				4		4
Typho-malarial fever.....				2		2
Total.....	7	4	11	87	40	127

TABLE No. 6.

Showing hereditary tendency to mental enfeeblement in those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	33
Maternal branch .....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Paternal branch.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
Paternal and maternal branches	1	.....	1	1	16	17
No hereditary tendency.....	5	.....	5	60	31	91
Unascertained.....	3	.....	3	291	173	464
Total	9	.....	9	395	230	625

TABLE No. 7.

Showing age at time of admission of those admitted.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1	16	1	17
From 15 to 20 years.....	5	.....	5	90	30	120
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	.....	1	76	34	110
From 25 to 30 years.....	1	.....	1	42	36	78
From 30 to 40 years.....	1	.....	1	65	28	93
From 40 to 50 years.....	.....	.....	.....	45	50	95
From 50 to 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	36	28	64
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17	32
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	9	.....	9	395	230	625

TABLE No. 8.

Showing age at time of death of those who have died.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	.....	1	15	3	18
From 20 to 25 years.....	3	1	4	22	7	29
From 25 to 30 years.....	1	.....	1	13	5	18
From 30 to 40 years.....	1	2	3	14	8	22
From 40 to 50 years.....	1	1	2	10	4	14
From 50 to 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
From 70 to 85 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	7	4	11	87	40	127

TABLE No. 9.

Showing nativity of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Canada	1	.....	1	7	4	11
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
England .....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
Finland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
France .....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Germany ? .....	.....	.....	.....	18	12	30
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hungary .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Ireland .....	.....	.....	.....	20	14	34
Italy	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Poland .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Scotland .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
United States	6	.....	6	288	163	451
Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	31	19	50
Total	9	.....	9	395	230	625

TABLE No. 10.

Showing residence, by counties, of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany				15	4	19
Allegany				2	3	5
Broome				7	2	9
Cattaraugus				5	3	8
Cayuga	1		1	3	2	5
Chautauqua				6		6
Chemung				4	1	5
Chenango				3	2	5
Clinton				5	4	9
Columbia				5	6	11
Cortland				7		7
Delaware				2	3	5
Dutchess				5	2	7
Erie	3		3	23	4	27
Essex				3	5	8
Franklin				6	6	12
Fulton				1	1	2
Genesee				3	1	4
Greene				3	1	4
Herkimer				1	1	2
Jefferson				3	7	10
Kings	1		1	31	8	39
Lewis				4		4
Livingston				2	1	3
Madison				4	3	7
Mourne				13	8	21
Montgomery				7	1	8
New York	8		8	34	23	57
Niagara				9	5	14
Oneida				29	46	75
Onondaga				9	9	18
Ontario				3	1	4
Orange	2		2	4	1	5
Orleans					2	2
Oswego				3	4	7
Otsego				2	1	3
Putnam				1		1
Queens	1		1	9	6	15
Rensselaer				18	13	31
Richmond				1	1	2
Rockland				2		2
St. Lawrence				6	4	10
Saratoga				3	4	7
Schenectady				2		2
Schuyler				2	5	7
Seneca				4	2	6
Steuben				13	5	18
Suffolk				1	4	5
Sullivan				5		5
Tioga				1	2	3
Tompkins				5		5
Ulster				5		5

TABLE No. 10—(Concluded).

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1900.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Warren.....					3	3
Washington.....				3	1	4
Wayne				5	2	7
Westchester				26	6	32
Wyoming				1		1
Yates				3		3
State.....				13	1	14
Total	9		9	395	230	625

TABLE No. 11.

Showing residence, by counties, of those remaining October 1, 1900.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	8	4	12
Allegany	2	2	2
Broome	3	1	4
Cattaraugus	2	1	3
Cayuga	2	2	2
Chautauqua	4	4	4
Chemung	3	1	4
Chenango	2	1	3
Clinton	4	3	7
Columbia	4	4	8
Cortland	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	2
Dutchess	4	2	6
Erie	15	3	18
Essex	3	2	5
Franklin	5	4	9
Fulton	1	1	2
Genesee	2	2	2
Greene	3	1	4
Herkimer	1	1	2
Jefferson	4	4	4
Kings	25	8	33
Lewis	2	2	2
Livingston	2	2	2
Madison	1	2	3
Monroe	12	17	29
Montgomery	3	1	4
New York	29	22	51
Niagara	7	2	9
Oneida	8	7	15
Onondaga	9	3	12
Ontario	1	1	2
Orange	4	1	5
Orleans	1	1	1
Oswego	1	3	4
Otsego	2	2	2
Putnam	1	1	1
Queens	5	4	9
Rensselaer	5	10	15
Richmond	1	1	1
Rockland	1	1	1
St. Lawrence	3	1	4
Saratoga	4	4	4
Schenectady	2	2	2
Schuyler	1	3	4
Seneca	3	1	4
Steuben	3	3	6
Suffolk	1	1	1
Sullivan	3	3	3
Tioga	1	1	2
Tompkins	5	5	5
Ulster	4	4	4

TABLE No. 11—(Concluded).

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Warren		2	2
Washington	1	1	2
Wayne	2	1	3
Westchester	3	4	7
Wyoming	1	.....	1
Yates	2	.....	2
State	1	.....	1
Total	222	130	352

TABLE No. 12.

Showing form of employment and number of days' work done by inmates during the year ending September 30, 1900.

EMPLOYMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	8,642	6,076	14,718
Laundry	2,359	2,019	4,378
Dining rooms .....	.....	5,882	5,882
Kitchen	368	2,952	3,320
Sewing room	1,497	1,631	3,128
Farm and grounds	12,239	.....	12,239
Shops	5,230	.....	5,230
Bakery	949	.....	949
Total	31,284	18,560	49,844

FORM OF REQUEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect October 28, 1895, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

To the Superintendent of the Rome Custodial Asylum:

I hereby request that, who is idiotic or mentally deficient and resides in the town of, in the county of, in the State of New York, may be admitted as an inmate of said asylum.

Dated the day of, 189..

(To be signed by the applicant.)

.....

Superintendent of Poor, County.

STATEMENT.

The family physician, parents, friends or superintendent of poor are requested to state the facts called for below to the best of their knowledge and belief. If any particular is unknown the fact should be stated.

1. Age, years; sex,; civil condition; color,; occupation,; religion,; nativity,, of father,; of mother,; education,, none; education,, reads.

2. When was mental peculiarity first noticed?

3. What is the bodily condition of patient? (If there is any deformity of body or limbs, state.)

4. Is there any defect of the special senses? (If so, describe it.)

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy? (If so, state frequency of attacks.)

6. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, irritable or passionate? (If so, give instances.)

7. Was the patient ever an inmate of an asylum or hospital for the insane? (If so, was discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved, and when did such discharge take place.)

8. Is the patient cleanly or otherwise in dress and personal habits?

9. Has the patient any unfortunate habit? (If so, describe it.)

10. Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs of any kind? (If so, state to what extent.)

11. What is supposed cause of present mental condition?

12. Is there any history of insanity, epilepsy, chorea, or defects of vision, hearing or speech or any nervous affection in the family of father or mother? (If so, describe.)

13. How many brothers and sisters has the patient had?

14. Was there any bodily deformity or mental deficiency in the other children? (If so, describe.)

15. Other facts indicating idiocy or mental deficiency? (State if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition, that is, if the defect has existed from infancy, or, if not, at what period of life mental development was arrested.)

16. Name of parents or nearest relative?

17. Residence and post-office address.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

FORM OF COMMITMENT OF PATIENT.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

I hereby commit, who is a legal resident of this county and in indigent circumstances, to the Rome State Custodial Asylum for care and treatment.

It is understood by the superintendent of poor making this commitment that if the person named in this commitment should after a fair trial, prove to be an improper subject for care and treatment at the asylum by reason of insanity, epilepsy or other disqualifying circumstances or conditions, the said..... shall be promptly removed at the request of the officers of the asylum without cost to the managers thereof.

Dated the...., day of, 189..

.....

Superintendent of Poor, County.

616.85
R8

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.

OF THE

APR 13 1908

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1901.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 20, 1902.

ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1902

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1901.

TRANSMITED TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 20, 1902.

ALBANY:

J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1902

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 64.

IN ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 20, 1902.

Report of the Board of Managers.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectfully submit for your consideration the seventh annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. CLOHER, Jr.,

President.

JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,

Vice-President.

F. W. SPIGER,

JIM STEVENS,

E. S. BATCHELLER,

BYRAM L. WINTERS,

J. A. DOUGLASS,

SAMUEL H. BEACH,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.,

H. T. FOWLER.

Officers of the Asylum.

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM H. CLOHER, Jr., President.....	Capron.
JOHN McGAW WOODBURY, Vice-President...	New York city.
HOMER T. FOWLER, Secretary.....	Rome.
Hon. E. STUART WILLIAMS.....	Rome.
Hon. JIM STEVENS.....	Rome.
FREMONT W. SPICER.....	New York city.
E. S. BATCHELLER.....	Gloversville.
BYRAM L. WINTERS.....	Smithboro.
Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....	Oriskany Falls.
JACOB AGNE, Jr.....	Utica.
SAMUEL H. BEACH.....	Rome.

TREASURER.

J. MILLARD BRAINERD.....	Rome.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, M. D.....	Superintendent.
CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.....	Assttant Physician.
JAMES T. STONE.....	Steward.
ELIZABETH ESENWINE.....	Matron.

Committees of the Board of Managers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JIM STEVENS, Chairman.

SAMUEL H. BEACH,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS,

HOMER T. FOWLER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. STUART WILLIAMS, Chairman.

HOMER T. FOWLER,

SAMUEL H. BEACH.

ASYLUM, FARM AND GROUNDS.

JAMES A. DOUGLASS, Chairman.

JOHN McG. WOODBURY, M. D.,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

JACOB AGNE, Jr., Chairman.

HOMER T. FOWLER,

SAMUEL H. BEACH.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

EARL S. BATCHELLER, Chairman.

SAMUEL H. BEACH,

FREMONT WAYNE SPICER.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.**E. STUART WILLIAMS, Chairman.****BYRAM L. WINTERS,****FREMONT WAYNE SPICER,****JAMES A. DOUGLASS,****JOHN McG. WOODBURY, M. D.,****JACOB AGNE, Jr.****W. H. CLOHER, Jr.**

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for Unteachable Idiots.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

We submit for your consideration, in accordance with the organic law of this asylum, the seventh annual report. The report, as is customary, includes the report of the treasurer, superintendent and other officers. The report of the treasurer shows the financial operations of the asylum during the last fiscal year.

The account of maintenance showed a balance on hand at the commencement of the year of \$278.83. It shows that \$73,637.50 were received from the State treasury; that \$583 were received from reimbursing patients; \$166.24 were received from the sale of farm and garden produce, and \$128.65 were received from all other sources, showing a total receipt of \$74,794.22.

The expenditures from the fund were \$73,580.67 on vouchers rendered; \$877.89 transferred to the State treasury, leaving a balance on hand October 1, 1901, of \$335.66. Deducting the \$877.89, which were transferred to the State treasury, from the total expenditure of \$73,580.67, leaves a net expenditure of \$72,702.78. This, divided by the daily average population of 398+, as shown by the superintendent's report, gives an annual per capita cost of \$182.34, or a weekly per capita cost of \$3.50, which is the lowest in the history of the institution.

This is accomplished, notwithstanding the general advance in the cost of supplies which go into the maintenance account, by an increased population, which, as stated in our report of last year, is the only way a reduction should be made in the per capita cost of maintaining this class of patients, as the quality of supplies is as poor as should be tolerated, while the quantity during the past year has been reduced below a proper minimum in many commodities, especially in clothing and household stores.

There has been received from the State treasury the sum of \$28,443.48 on account of special funds, all of which has been expended. We refer you to the treasurer's report for details as to the disbursement of these funds.

The report of the superintendent shows that at the commencement of the year there were in custody 352, 222 of them being men and 130 women; that 119 were admitted during the year, 106 of whom were men and 13 women, making a total of 471 in custody. Six men and two women were discharged, and nine men and ten women died, leaving in custody October 1, 1901, 313 men and 131 women, a total of 444, an increase of 92 over the number in custody at the last of the preceding year.

IMPROVEMENTS AND BETTERMENTS.

Improvements and betterments have not been made as extensively as in previous years, due to the lack of appropriations, yet much has been accomplished. Ward building G is nearly completed with the exception of heating, lighting and plumbing, for which contracts have been awarded and the work in process of installation. Building F has been completed, as well as the administration building, and both are occupied. The former

building is occupied by 130 women, although it was built for only 100. The completion and occupancy of the administration building filled a long-needed requirement. The rooms formerly occupied by the superintendent and family, who are now in the administration building, are utilized for the office force, teachers and part of the staff of officers, their rooms providing quarters for other employees.

Fire alarm, telephone and electric time-clock systems have been placed in the institution to the betterment of the administrative system. Contracts have been awarded for two fire escapes, one for building D, which is three stories in height, and one for the entertainment hall, and both are being placed in position.

Considerable fencing has been placed in position around the grounds, which are gradually assuming a more presentable aspect.

A NEW BOILER.

A new boiler has been purchased and added to our heating plant, none too soon, as our boilers were being forced to their utmost capacity without anything in reserve in case of an emergency.

A contract has been entered into for an addition to the present boiler-house and this building is being constructed.

In connection with construction operations at this institution, we desire to impress upon the Legislature the necessity for preparing plans and specifications for buildings sufficiently early in the spring and summer so that contracts may be entered into and completed before inclement weather in the fall or early winter.

It is the way here to have work started in the fall rather than in the spring. This entails a loss to the contractors and to the State, as poorer work is done and at more expense to the contractor. If the plans and specifications were completed within a reasonable length of time after the appropriations were made, there could be no difficulty in getting all such construction work done before unseasonable weather.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

After careful consideration of the needs of the institution we present the following for your approval:

A MORTUARY.

This mortuary is needed to replace an old shed that had been used by the county for a great number of years to care for the dead before interment. The building is entirely inadequate in every particular for the purpose. We would not willingly keep anything for which we had any respect in such a state as we are compelled to keep bodies in this institution. There are no facilities for putting ice around the remains in warm weather. There are no facilities whatever for hold post-mortems or for doing any scientific work in connection with the dead who might be subjects for post-mortems. We are frequently obliged to keep bodies of dead people for days, awaiting the arrival of relatives from remote parts of the State.

GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

This item was passed by the Legislature last year, but, unfortunately, was vetoed by the Governor when presented to him. The need for a fund for this purpose is obvious to anyone who

might see the grounds. There is a great deal of grading to be done about the new buildings which requires an appropriation to accomplish it.

CEMENT FLOORS IN ELECTRIC LIGHT BUILDING.

The floors in this building have become badly decayed and will be so disturbed by the installation of our new dynamo and engine that there will be little left of them. A tile or concrete floor is preferable to a wooden floor in a building of this character on account of the absence of dust which affects the delicate instruments and machines in use there.

AN APPROACH TO STABLE.

Our stable is 125 feet long and there is only one approach to the loft floor. Our teams during harvest time are obliged to back out almost the entire distance, and others are prevented from coming from the stable while some of the wagons are being unloaded. This occasions considerable delay in the harvesting of our hay and grain crops, and causes a loss to the State each year, as well as great inconvenience at the busiest time of the year.

CYLINDER LOCKS IN BUILDINGS D AND E.

These are needed to replace worn-out locks in these buildings which have been in use anywhere from 20 to 40 years. A number of our brighter patients have learned how to pick these locks, and three of them have escaped from the buildings at night by that method. So that we have not a ward for the brighter class of men patients that they cannot escape from. This item was passed by the Legislature last year, but failed to receive the executive approval.

PAINTING WALLS, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

When the administration building was built there was no appropriation for painting the interior excepting the wood-work. Considering that the building was over two years in course of construction, and was exposed to the weather a great deal of that time, it seems quite necessary to paint these walls to give them a finished appearance.

RAILROAD SWITCH.

The need for this item becomes more imperative every year in the interests of economy. It has been estimated that this investment of \$10,000 would be the means of saving at least \$50,000 to the State in the next fifteen or twenty years. Located as the institution is, there certainly should be some facility for delivering coal as well as other supplies besides the present method of delivering everything by teams. We are unable to accumulate any amount of coal against an emergency in the winter time. In case of serious strikes or severe snow storms, the institution would be without means to heat or light it. By the construction of a railway switch, we could deliver the bulk of this coal during the summer months, and thus prevent any possibility of being without a sufficient supply of coal against any emergency.

WARD BUILDING J.

We renew our request of last year and again ask for an appropriation for the construction of this building. The poor authorities of the different counties of the State are making requests for the admission of cases which we are compelled to refuse owing to lack of accommodations.

The construction of this building will permit us to receive at least 100 additional men patients for whom there is no pro-

vision elsewhere, other than in the county almshouses. We trust that you will see fit to make an appropriation for the construction of this building. It can be built and equipped for at least \$500 per capita.

PROPAGATING HOUSE.

We again ask you for an appropriation for a propagating house. We understand that there is not an institution of this size in the State that is not furnished with such a house. We have an acreage of 350 acres of land; we raise practically all of our vegetables, and are hampered nearly every spring in securing a sufficient amount of plants with which to stock our gardens. The estimate system of securing these plants works a hardship on account of the delays entailed by it.

The institution should be as nearly self-supporting as possible in this respect. During the year 1899-1900 we raised about 10 per cent. of our entire cost of maintenance on the farm. The past year we raised nearly 14 per cent. As we are increasing our population it will be more essential than ever that we have this propagating house in the near future.

VEGETABLE STOREHOUSE.

An appropriation was made last year by your honorable board for a vegetable storehouse, but we regret to say did not meet with the approval of the executive. We renew our request for this storehouse as it is very much needed. As the quantity of vegetables we are raising is constantly increasing, we are obliged to store considerable of them in the ground, thus bringing needless inconvenience and loss to the institution.

PAINTING, REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

We respectfully request an appropriation for "painting, repairs and betterments." The general condition of our wards in

the old buildings is such that we need considerable money for flooring, doors, windows, ceilings, etc., etc., that would be covered by this item. We would like to have this appropriation made under the general title above so as not to be so restricted in its use as to prevent us accomplishing the utmost results with it.

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES.

We desire to present to you the necessity for an appropriation for fruit and shade trees. An appropriation should be made so that a sufficiency of fruit trees might be purchased to furnish fruit for this institution. We practically have no fruit trees at the present time. The barren condition of the grounds of the institution is familiar to anyone who has visited it, and the need for shade trees is imperative.

The exposed condition of the institution suggests that a large number of trees should be set out about the grounds to act as a wind-break. This would be of great assistance in sheltering our buildings from the fury of storms, and would be a potent factor in reducing the coal bill.

ICE POND.

We have at the present time one ice pond which is not sufficiently large to produce enough ice for the institution, so we are at the present time excavating for an additional one. The present ice pond is filled with vegetable matter to such an extent as to seriously interfere with the purity of the water. We would like to gravel both of these ponds and put them in such a condition that this vegetable matter would grow there no longer. Should we be unable to harvest ice in the winter we would be put to greater expense than would be entailed in the construction of this second pond.

A SILO.

The experience of all dairymen who are progressive convinces us that we should have a silo at this institution for the storage of food for our cattle. The difficulty of feeding cattle in the winter time so as to get the best results from them, would, in a great measure, be solved by the construction of a silo and the storage of grain and other fodder as ensilage. The cattle can be kept much cheaper and give considerably more milk during the winter by using ensilage instead of feeding dried food.

SPECIAL BETTERMENTS.

An appropriation is needed for plastering building B. It was the old almshouse. Also for steel ceilings for the same building. The north end of building E should be remodeled. This was a portion of the old insane asylum, the rooms being cut up into small cells which permits the use of only one-half a window for each room. By the remodeling of this section of building E we can receive and care for thirty patients, where, at the present time, we have not over fifteen. The building in its present condition is not a suitable habitation for anyone.

Tile floors are needed in four toilet rooms and two bath rooms in building B. The floor timbers are the original ones put in here in 1860; they are rotted, warped and foul from the usage of forty years. This condition also applies to the flooring in four toilet rooms in building C.

We recommend that an appropriation be made for a steel flag-staff. We have no flag-staff at this institution excepting an old stick of timber which was found on the premises at the time the county vacated it.

A concrete floor is needed in the pig-pen to replace the wooden floor, which is badly rotted and which continues to rot, so that it is in danger of falling down.

An addition to our stable capacity is rendered necessary by the need for increasing our dairy stock. The increase of our population within the next year to 650 inmates, compels us to provide additional stock so as to insure a sufficient amount of milk for them. Our present stable is crowded, and this addition to the stable is, therefore, required.

A resume of the foregoing items is herewith supplied, together with the amount required for each specific purpose, as obtained from the State Architect, who has supplied the estimates for the items, with few exceptions.

Mortuary	\$4,500 00
Grading and improving grounds.....	2,500 00
Cement floors in electric light building.....	500 00
Approach to stable.....	250 00
Cylinder locks in buildings D and E.....	600 00
Painting walls, administration building.....	500 00
Railroad switch	10,000 00
Ward building J, for 110 men.....	41,500 00
Heating and ventilating ward building J.....	6,000 00
Lighting and fixtures, ward building J.....	2,000 00
Plumbing and drainage, ward building J.....	5,500 00
Electric cable from switchboard to ward building J..	3,360 00
Propagating house.....	3,700 00
Vegetable storehouse.....	2,200 00
Painting, repairs and betterments.....	5,000 00
Fruit and shade trees.....	500 00
Graveling ice ponds.....	300 00

Constructing ice pond.....	\$500 00
Remodeling north end of building E.....	5,000 00
Plastering building B, ceilings building B, toilet and bath rooms, building B.....	5,100 00
Toilet and bath rooms, building C.....	1,000 00
Silo for forty cows.....	425 00
Flag-staff	180 00
Concreting floor of pig-pen.....	400 00
Increase of stable facilities.....	3,000 00

Many of these items were submitted to your honorable body last year, and we feel compelled to again present them. They have received careful consideration from the committee of the State Board of Charities and the State Architect, and, we trust, will receive favorable action from your honorable body.

MAINTENANCE.

In our report of last year we recommended that an appropriation of at least \$90,000 be made for maintenance for the next fiscal year. Nevertheless the appropriation for maintenance was left, as for several years past, at \$75,000. Our population has increased by nearly one hundred from the daily average population of last year, and will, without doubt, continue to increase until we have a daily average population of 550, as estimated last year.

This increase of 150 requires a further appropriation of \$15,000 for the present fiscal year, so as to avoid a deficiency which, under existing statutes, would be most disastrous to the welfare of our inmates.

With the occupancy of ward building G during the present year, our population will be increased to 650 inmates. This pop-

ulation will have to be provided for during the year commencing October 1, 1902. We estimate that an appropriation of \$95,000 will be sufficient for that purpose. This will reduce the per capita cost of maintenance to less than \$150 per annum.

It is with pleasure we have learned of the visit to the asylum of his excellency, Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and of the members of your honorable body, who accompanied him. Such visits cannot help being productive of good to the institution, as well as to the state at large. A more comprehensive knowledge of the purposes of the institution and its workings, as well as of its needs, is obtained by such visits by those who have the appropriation of moneys in their charge.

We regret the severance of official relations with the board of Henry L. Gates, Esq., who has been associated with us since March, 1898. His keen interest in the institution has been of much value in all questions affecting its welfare. The vacancy created by his resignation was filled by the appointment of Byram L. Winters, Esq., of Smithboro, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. CLOHER, Jr.,
JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,
F. W. SPICER,
JIM STEVENS,
BYRAM L. WINTERS,
J. A. DOUGLASS,
SAMUEL H. BEACH,
E. STUART WILLIAMS,
JACOB AGNE, Jr.,
H. T. FOWLER,
E. S. BATCHELLER.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—The treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1901:

1900.

Oct.	1. Balance on hand.....	\$278 83
	Received from Comptroller for maintenance	73,200 00
	Received from Comptroller, re-imbursing maintenance	437 50
	Received from individuals for support of inmates	583 00
	Received from sale of farm and garden produce	166 24
	Received from all other sources.....	128 65
		<hr/>
		\$74,794 22

Disbursed during the year for maintenance:

For officers' salaries.....	\$7,999 92
For wages	26,463 63
For expenses of managers.....	360 30
For provisions	13,914 36
For household stores.....	2,382 42
For clothing	4,809 13

For fuel and light.....	\$10,004 37
For hospital and medical supplies.....	392 69
For shop, farm and garden.....	3,967 84
For ordinary repairs.....	723 87
For miscellaneous	2,562 14
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Total disbursements for maintenance.....	\$73,580 67
Turned over to State treasury.....	877 89
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Total disbursements	\$74,458 56
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Balance on hand October 1, 1901.....	\$335 66
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SPECIAL FUNDS.

Received from Comptroller during the year ending

September 30, 1901.....	\$28,443 48
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Disbursed as follows:

One dormitory building (chap. 620, Laws of 1899)..	\$4,523 77
Electric wiring, etc., administration building (chap. 620, Laws of 1899).....	1,973 17
Incidentals and other expenses (chap. 620, Laws of 1899)	1,203 62
Covering pipes, generators and tanks (chap. 620, Laws of 1899).....	79 39
Furniture, administration and new dormitory building (chap. 620, Laws of 1899).....	1,795 29
Stock and utensils, farm (chap. 620, Laws of 1899)..	103 00
Grading and improving grounds (chap. 620, Laws of 1899)	440 36
Fencing (chap. 620, Laws of 1899).....	65 25

Machinery (chap. 620, Laws of 1899).....	\$795 00
Fire alarm and telephone systems (chap. 620, Laws of 1899)	660 74
Plumbing and fixtures, ward building F (chap. 68, Laws of 1900).....	2,300 00
Plumbing and fixtures, administration building (chap. 68, Laws of 1900).....	2,115 00
Erection and completion administration and ward buildings and connecting corridors (chap. 323, Laws of 1900).....	3,774 08
Fire alarm and telephone systems (chap. 420, Laws of 1900)	786 78
Electric and auxiliary clocks (chap. 420, Laws of 1900)	437 48
Electric wiring and fixtures, building G (chap. 700, Laws of 1901).....	10 55
Plumbing and draining building G (chap. 700, Laws of 1901).....	13 13
Heating and ventilating building G (chap. 700, Laws of 1901)	13 38
Addition to boiler-house (chap. 700, Laws of 1901)..	21 00
One boiler and connections (chap. 700, Laws of 1901)	22 76
Stock and utensils, farm (chap. 700, Laws of 1901)..	66 90
Fencing (chap. 700, Laws of 1901).....	33 30
Fire escapes (chap. 700, Laws of 1901).....	11 66
Furniture and equipment (chap. 700, Laws of 1901).	2,228 35
One dormitory building (chap. 700, Laws of 1901)..	4,969 52

\$28,443 48

Report of the Medical Superintendent.

To the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—I respectfully submit the seventh annual report of the medical superintendent. In it are included statistical tables showing the movement of population, general information regarding the institution, causes of mental defect in those admitted, mental condition of those admitted, causes of death of those who died, etc., etc., also the report of the steward and the matron.

CHANGES IN POPULATION.

On October 1, 1900, there were in the asylum 222 men and 130 women; 106 men and 13 women were admitted, 6 men and 2 women were discharged, 9 men and 10 women died, leaving in custody September 30, 1901, 313 men, 131 women; total, 444. The total in custody were 471, consisting of 328 men and 143 women.

ADMISSIONS.

Of those admitted 5 were low-grade idiots, 23 were idio-imbeciles, 44 were low-grade imbeciles, 29 were medium-grade imbeciles, 15 were high-grade imbeciles, 2 were insane, and 1 was an epileptic.

DISCHARGES.

Of those discharged one was an idio-imbecile, 2 were medium-grade imbeciles, 2 women were insane and 3 were epileptics. Most of those discharged were taken to Randall's Island at the request of friends.

MORTALITY.

Of those who died during the year 3 were idiots, 2 were imbeciles, 7 were low-grade imbeciles, 3 were medium-grade imbeciles, 2 were insane and 2 were epileptics. The causes of death were as follows: Progressive muscular atrophy, 1; convulsions, 1; enteritis, 1; apoplexy, 1; exhaustion, 1; la grippe, 2; inanition, 3; pneumonia, 2; status epilepticus, 1; strangulation, 1; tuberculosis, 4; abdominal tumor, 1.

The ages of those who have died were 1 from 10 to 15 years, 3 from 15 to 20 years, 4 from 20 to 25 years, 2 from 25 to 30 years, 6 from 30 years to 40 years, 2 from 40 to 50 years and 1 from 50 to 60 years. The death rate was 4 per cent of the daily average population.

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

There is still much complaint from a number of counties that we do not take patients from them, but, as a rule, the complaints come from counties which have their full complement of inmates here based on the population of the asylum. There has been much and, in my estimation, unnecessary delay in the commitment of patients from the counties included in Greater New York. Inasmuch as these counties have a large number of idiots and imbeciles in their county institutions there should be but little delay in committing patients to this asylum from them. With but few exceptions, nearly every county has its quota, and with the completion of building G we hope to see each county have such a representation as it is entitled to.

IMPROVEMENTS TO GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The grading has been continued, but the progress which we would like has not been made owing to lack of funds with which

to engage teams to draw the earth and men to do the finish grading. Nevertheless the work is progressing; new roads have been laid out and heavy cobblestones are used as a foundation. These stones have been gathered about the farm by our low-grade patients, thus clearing the farm of them and supplying valuable material for road construction. The grading in the immediate vicinity of the administration building is finished and adds much to the appearance of the building.

A number of vines have been placed along the connecting corridors and about ward building F, and they are in a thriving condition. The fences about the main lawns have not been finished but will be next spring. The entrance gateways are completed and the appearance of the grounds is vastly improved as a result.

All the roofs of buildings covered with tin have been painted, several patients assisting the painter at this work. The engineer and his assistants have been busy all summer going over the heating and lighting systems, getting them in readiness for winter use.

A new sterilizer and washing machine has been installed in the laundry. This is a much-needed machine, enabling us to take proper care of clothing of our unclean patients or to destroy the germs in the clothing in case of contagious diseases.

WARD BUILDING G.

This building is nearly completed, and when so will enable us to increase our population by 100 more. We have awarded contracts for the heating, ventilating, plumbing, drainage and electric lighting of this building. All these contracts should be completed within three months.

A contract was awarded for an addition to the boiler-house and work on this contract has been commenced and there is a prospect of the work being completed before fall weather. Contracts have been entered into for fire escapes for building D and for the entertainment hall. These are very essential for the safety of our people in case of fire in either of these buildings.

A large number of our inmates have been employed all summer excavating for another ice pond, which we hope to have completed next summer.

All the tables and wardrobes needed for our increased population have been made in the institution. These are of better quality and more durable workmanship than we could hope to purchase for the money they cost us. A summer house has been painted and new sills placed under it and needed repairs made to it. All the old fences which formed the airing courts in the rear of the buildings have been removed and the grounds are much improved as a result.

The ordinary repairs of the institution are kept up as well as the estimate system will permit. Delays in securing supplies which are needed for different purposes are occasioned so as to allow inspectors to come from Albany to ascertain for and report to the Bureau of Charitable Institutions the needs which have been presented to the Department in estimate form two weeks in advance of the arrival of the inspector.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The patients have been employed at the usual occupations. An average of 30 per cent. of the total population have been employed daily; 14,983 days have been served at domestic work on the wards, 4,067 days in the laundry, 6,313 days in the dining-

rooms, 3,270 days in the kitchen, 2,564 days in the sewing-room, 10,358 days on the farm and grounds and in the garden.

The value of the farm and garden produce consumed during the year amounted to \$7,708.39, a large part of which is raised by the labor of the patients. They also assist in the harvesting of ice and in the handling of coal. But for their assistance we should have to employ extra help to perform this work.

REQUIREMENTS FOR FURTHER ENLARGEMENTS.

That the institution is outgrowing its facilities for economical management is becoming more and more apparent. Through a mistaken policy of the authorities at Albany in cutting down appropriations which experience warranted the management of this institution in asking, we have already, within the short space of six years, been compelled, by the necessity of the situation, to ask for an enlargement of the boiler-house so as to make room for more boilers. Within a year or two at the outside it will be necessary to enlarge the laundry.

During the last session of the Legislature the amount asked for for cold storage building and equipment was reduced to \$6,000 from \$15,000, with the cold storage equipment eliminated. As the cold storage apparatus would manifestly occupy less space than ice, it would seem but reasonable that the building should be enlarged rather than reduced in size, as more space is required for the housing of ice. Instead of that, the building for ice is much smaller than the present icehouse which it is supposed to replace. This will result in our being compelled within a year or two to again resort to the Legislature for relief.

Refrigeration by ice is not as satisfactory or economical as by the ammonia process. The degree of cold cannot be obtained or

maintained for the keeping of many articles the purchase of which in proper season in large quantities would result in great saving to the State.

In the near future more dining room will be required in order to feed our inmates. If the appropriation had been passed as estimated this would not have been the case, as sufficient room would have been provided for several years to come.

A year's work on the improvement of the grounds has been to a large extent lost by reason of lack of appropriations which we had every reason to think would be made.

When we consider the length of time needed for the growing of shade trees and fruit trees in order to obtain results from them, it would seem as though we were making but little progress in the improvement of our grounds. The exposed location of the institution renders the planting of shade trees imperative from the standpoint of economy alone, to say nothing about the improvement in the appearance of the grounds.

The high per capita cost of this institution in fuel as compared with other institutions is due largely to the fact that the institution is not protected from the severe westerly and northerly winds of winter which reach the institution the major portion of the winter without interruption for miles.

The new buildings more than ever require that the grading be finished about them in order that they be protected from the elements. Much ground in the rear of buildings F and G might be reclaimed at little cost, by properly grading it, while the unsightly condition in front of the buildings could be improved and rendered pleasing to the eye.

Your attention is called to the unsanitary condition of buildings B, C, D and E, particularly as to the state of bath and toilet rooms in these buildings. New flooring, ceilings, doors and win-

dows are required to put these buildings in a suitable condition. Your consideration is especially invited to the old asylum cells, which are still in use in building E. These should be removed and the end of the building in which they are located should be remodeled. I have obtained from the State Architect an estimate of what it will cost to make that part of E habitable.

The space now wasted in practically useless corridors on both floors could be utilized in commodious day rooms and dormitories constructed at but little expense.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

We continue the system of training which was inaugurated three years ago with much satisfaction at the results obtained. Two teachers are employed daily during the school year in kindergarten exercises, calisthenics and manual training. In the latter work they are assisted to a large extent by such attendants as have a bent in that direction. Large classes are formed, especially during the winter time, for sloyd work. Our efforts in this direction are but crude, as we have not suitable facilities or conveniences for carrying on this work.

ENTERTAINMENT OF PATIENTS.

It is necessary, in order that our more intelligent patients be contented and happy, that constant effort be made to furnish amusement and diversion. Such an effort is persistently made by my assistant, Dr. Bernstein, with the result that hardly a week passes without some entertainment out of the usual order being arranged for them. In the winter many of them enjoy the toboggan slide, skating rinks and indoor baseball. During the summer and fall they have enjoyed baseball, walks and entertainments in the city. It is my wish that due credit be given Dr.

Bernstein for his interest in the comfort and pleasure of the inmates.

The holidays are observed, as far as practical, by some divergence from the usual routine. Field-day sports, clam bakes and lawn parties have enlivened some of the holidays, while Christmas ends each year with a fitting climax to all their enjoyments.

Our patrons are becoming more and more generous during that happy season. We desire to acknowledge, with gratitude, the gifts of money, toys and other articles which have been contributed to our Christmas and entertainment funds. Among those who have contributed are the following:

Mr. Thomas Singleton, Mrs. Dennis Daley, Mr. O. H. Bame, Mrs. Keller, Mr. John Liebergarth, Mrs. Crone, Mr. Raymond Cathbertson, Mr. W. H. Fowler, Mrs. Margaret Field, Mrs. Katz, Miss F. L. Douay, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. M. Jarashaw, Mr. H. B. Fitch, Mr. Richard Downing, Mrs. Robert Bruce, Mrs. Mary L. Sheehy, Mrs. John E. Case, Mr. M. Kamak, Mr. E. Breiting, Mrs. W. E. Lokey, Mrs. Garaviuzzi, Wardwell Hardware Co., Mrs. William Costello, Mrs. S. C. Stebbons, Mrs. Caroline Fisher, Mr. S. Weinhaus, Mrs. Van Alstine, Mr. H. J. Anderson, Mr. D. Wilson, Mrs. Libbie Wortman, Mrs. C. McFarlane, Mrs. Jane MacDonald, Mrs. Rachel End, Mr. T. Johnston, Mr. C. E. Powell, Mr. C. C. Hopkins, Casey Bros., Mr. John Londahl, Mr. Charles H. Beck, Mr. Francis W. Beck, Mrs. Sarah Moore, Mr. Albert Just, Mr. Charles Johnson, Beach Lumber Co., Mrs. Webber, Mr. P. H. Kearnes, Mr. William Featherstone, Adams Stove Co., Mr. M. Freinberg.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER VISITORS.

Besides the usual and casual visitors, the asylum has been visited by members of the State Board of Charities, including its president, Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Dr. E. V. Stoddard, Hon. Peter Walrath, Dr. Steven Smith, and Robert W. Heberd, secretary of the board.

It has also been visited by Byron M. Child, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, and by Inspectors Door and Hill. It has been frequently visited by Inspectors Ennis and Graham, and by Colonel Jerome of the Comptroller's office, and has also been visited by Major Hobbs, chief of the bureau of charitable institutions. Most of these visits were made on different occasions.

On the 18th of July, His Excellency the Governor, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., honored the institution by his presence. He was accompanied by Senators Ellsworth and Higgins, Assemblymen Nixon, Allds and Kelsey, and Congressman Littauer, as well as the Governor's private secretary, Mr. Graham, and stenographer, Mr. McKnight. It is needless to say that we showed every possible courtesy. All parts of the institution, including outbuildings and grounds, were inspected by him.

State Architect G. L. Heins and inspectors from his department have also visited the asylum and inspected new work, and were shown the needs for more appropriations.

MAINTENANCE.

The failure of the Legislature to enlarge the appropriation for maintenance for the next fiscal year makes it obligatory to do one of two things: to either refuse to take in more patients, which would work an injustice to many worthy applicants for admission who are as much entitled to the State's bounty as

those who are now its recipients, or to ask for an appropriation to avoid the deficiency. I do not feel that it will be just to resort to the former method. The latter, however, is available.

This subject has been gone over with State officials who have advised the introduction of a separate measure for the purpose in the Legislature. The need for increased appropriations was called to the attention of these gentlemen last year, but for some reason without avail.

The population, before the close of another year, will have reached the 650 mark, so that the maintenance should be increased accordingly.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

Additional buildings for patients must be erected in the near future if the asylum is to accomplish the purpose for which it was organized; that is, the reception of all idiots who are not insane or epileptic who are inmates of the county almshouses of the State. We have more than enough applications on file to fill ward building J, for the construction of which an appropriation has been asked the last two years.

The sooner the institution is enlarged so as to receive all of this class of patients who are entitled to admission the better it will be for the State, to say nothing of the benefit to each family who are so unfortunate as to have one of this class among its members. We would not be doing our full duty in this direction did we not endeavor until every unfortunate defective was sheltered by the beneficent arms of the State, and until we had exhausted every means to improve their mental and physical condition. Otherwise our work is not well done.

In an enlarged institution with its resultant reduction in the per capita cost, it will, I trust, be easier to obtain from the central authorities proper and sufficient facilities to produce the best results.

I can assert with pleasure that the employees and officers of this institution are rendering satisfactory and cheerful service to the institution and are assisting me to their utmost in the work we have undertaken. To them and to you gentlemen of the board of managers who have given me every possible encouragement, I render grateful acknowledgment.

JOHN F. FITZ GERALD,

Medical Superintendent.

Report of the Matron.

From September 30, 1900, to October 1, 1901.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

Aprons	216
Bags	177
Blankets, hemmed	300
Chemise	117
Curtains, pairs	17
Coats	6
Dresses	227
Drawers, pairs	176
Holdes, iron	82
Mittens, pairs	18
Nightgowns	94
Napkins, hemmed	130
Names sewed on garments.....	857
Pillowcases	980
Pillowcovers	46
Robes, burial	19
Sheets	1,227
Shirts	59
Skirts	6
Suspenders, pairs	40
Suits, combination	37
Trousers	100
Towels, hand	953

Towels, roller	200
Tablecloths, hemmed	30
Vests	4
Waists, shirt	52
Waists, under	12

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons	254
Blankets	56
Bedspreads	3
Coats	1,441
Chemises	794
Drawers, pairs	1,931
Dresses	2,358
Mittens	16
Nightgowns	321
Overalls	122
Quilts	2
Pillowcases	350
Robe, lap	1
Shirts	1,453
Sheets	259
Skirts	1,644
Suits, combination	138
Stockings, pairs	730
Trousers	4,196
Vests	717
Wrappers, under	1,321
Waists, under	154
Waists, shirt	200

Report of the Steward.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR.

Asparagus, 208 bunches.....	\$20 10
Bacon, 1,115 pounds.....	102 68
Brussels sprouts, 40 quarts.....	5 00
Beets, table, 97½ bushels.....	15 73
Beets, mangle wurzels, 1,075 bushels.....	116 25
Beets, 370 bunches.....	32 18
Beans, string, 99 bushels.....	35 60
Beef, fresh, 2,302 pounds.....	179 56
Beef, corned, 2,734 pounds.....	153 40
Beef, dried, 140½ pounds	21 08
Beans, lima, 13¾ bushels.....	11 75
Beans, dried, 39 bushels.....	81 00
Corn in the ear, 1,166 bushels.....	346 89
Currants, 26 quarts.....	2 60
Cauliflower, 524 heads.....	26 50
Cucumbers, 6,904	15 75
Cabbage, 4,508 heads.....	149 77
Carrots, 114½ bushels.....	23 18
Celery, 2,765 heads.....	55 30
Corn, ears, 1,238½ dozen.....	71 17
Chicken, dressed, 931½ pounds.....	102 24
Duck, dressed, 34½ pounds.....	4 29
Eggs, 867½ dozen.....	144 45

Fodder, 66 tons.....	\$264 00
Ham, 4,512½ pounds.....	451 25
Hay, 101½ tons.....	1,218 00
Kraut, 2 barrels.....	8 00
Lettuce, 1,186 heads.....	26 07
Lard, 825½ pounds.....	70 36
Melons, musk, 136.....	10 88
Milk, 18,829½ gallons.....	1,684 16
Onions, 138¾ bushels.....	69 88
Onions, 568 bunches	11 36
Oats, 700 bushels.....	220 00
Peas, 92¾ bushels.....	77 78
Potatoes, 1,501½ bushels.....	630 39
Parsnips, 248¾ bushels.....	114 37
Peas, dried, 48 bushels.....	24 00
Potatoes, seed, 155 bushels.....	30 75
Pumpkins, 22.....	1 10
Pork, fresh, 3,668 pounds.....	223 19
Pork, salt, 6,045 pounds.....	371 37
Pie plant, 2,273 pounds.....	22 73
Radishes, 397 bunches.....	8 80
Raspberries, 328 quarts.....	19 68
Strawberries, 574 quarts.....	34 44
Salsify, 16½ bushels.....	16 25
Sage, 4 pounds.....	1 00
Squash, winter, 1,757 pounds.....	31 19
Squash, summer, 518.....	12 19
Sausage, 452 pounds.....	27 36
Straw, 12½ tons.....	64 00
Spinach, 8½ bushels.....	6 60

Tomatoes, 78 7-32 bushels.....	\$31 29
Turkeys, dressed, 318½ pounds.....	41 71
Turnips, table, 80½ bushels.....	12 15
Turnips, stock, 285 bushels.....	36 00
Tongue, smoked, 9 pounds.....	1 08
Veal, 1,578 pounds.....	118 54
	<hr/>
	\$7,708 39
	<hr/>

**FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE SOLD DURING THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.**

Cockerel, 1.....	\$1 50
Hide, 730 pounds.....	45 16
Onions, 70 31-56 bushels.....	24 69
Veal skins, 18.....	22 36
	<hr/>
	\$93 71
	<hr/>

VALUE OF FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Bulls, 2.....	\$83 00
Cows, 35.....	964 00
Calves, 8.....	64 00
Ducks, 59.....	29 50
Hogs, 122.....	1,760 00
Heifers, 14.....	229 00
Horses, 13.....	1,200 00
Hens, 240.....	84 00
Pigs, 25.....	25 00
Turkeys, 55.....	68 75
	<hr/>
	\$4,507 25
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population during the year ending September 30, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in asylum October 1, 1900....	222	130	352
Admitted during year	106	13	119
Total number in custody during year	328	143	471
Daily average population	268.03	130.68	398.71
Discharged during year	6	2	8
Died during year	9	10	19
Whole number discharged during year	15	12	27
Remaining October 1, 1901.....	313	131	444
Capacity of present buildings.....	.....	.....	550

TABLE No. 2.

(Date of opening, May 1, 1894.)

Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	350½
Actual cost of real estate, including buildings...	\$504,174 25
Value of personal property.....	39,415 84
Acreage under cultivation.....	261
Capacity of institution October 1, 1901.....	550
Daily average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1901.....	398.71+

Receipts during the year:

From State Treasury, for maintenance, on estimates 1 to 12, inclusive.....	\$73,637 50
From private patients.....	583 00
From all other sources.....	294 89
Balance on hand from previous year.....	278 83

Total receipts during the year for maintenance	\$74,794 22
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Disbursements from maintenance fund:

Paid on vouchers.....	\$73,580 67
Transferred to State Treasury.....	877 89

Balance on hand October 1, 1901.....	\$335 66
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Total receipts during the year for extraordinary improvements under special appropriations, including balance remaining on hand October 1, 1900	\$28,443 48
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Total disbursements during the year for extraordinary improvements under legislative appropriations	28,443 48
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Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	\$30 00
Women	20 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	\$20 00
Women	14 00

Proportion of attendants to daily average population	1 to 11
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Estimated value of farm and garden products raised and consumed during the year.....	\$7,708 39
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TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of mental defect in cases admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asphyxia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Apoplexy .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arrested development .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chorea .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congenital	6	1	7	52	27	79
Consanguinity	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
Convulsions	4	.....	4	11	1	12
Delayed circumcision .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Eclampsia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Epilepsy	2	.....	2	14	8	22
Fall .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Heredity	3	1	4	21	14	35
Heredity, direct	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Hernia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hydrocephalus .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ill health .....	.....	2	2	2	5	7
Ill health, maternal	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Injury	3	1	4	6	1	7
Insanity, mat	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Intemperance .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Masturbation .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Mat impression	3	1	4	3	3	6
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Meningitis	4	.....	4	10	4	14
Menopause .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Menstrual disorder .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
None	3	1	4	5	2	7
Organic brain disease .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Overdosing with paregoric .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Overwork .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Physical infirmity .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Protracted labor	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Rickets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	.....	1	11	6	17
Scrofula .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Self-abuse .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Senility, pat .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Severe fright .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sexual excess .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Teething .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Traumatism .....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Unascertained	72	5	77	314	154	468
Varicella .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	108	18	119	501	243	744

TABLE No. 4.
Showing forms of mental impairment of those admitted, discharged and died.

DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.									
ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
4	1	5					1	2	3
21	2	23					2		2
40	4	44		1		1	4		4
27	3	30					2	1	3
18	2	20		2		2			
	2	2							
	2	2							
1		1		3		3		2	2
106	13	119		6		6	9	10	19
Total.....									
Idiocy.....									
Idio-imbecility.....									
Imbecility, low grade.....									
Imbecility, medium grade.....									
Imbecility, high grade.....									
Insane.....									
Epileptic.....									

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded).

SINCE MAY 1, 1894.									
ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
Men.		Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
24	10	34	Idiocy .....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	21
71	16	87	Idio-imbecility	1	.....	1	13	3	16
163	66	229	Imbecility, low grade .....	.....	.....	.....	85	14	49
97	55	152	Imbecility, medium grade	7	.....	7	13	11	24
41	14	55	Imbecility, high grade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
90	71	161	Insane	76	60	136	10	8	18
15	11	26	Epileptic	3	2	5	11	6	17
501	243	744	Total	92	62	154	96	50	146

TABLE No. 5.
Showing cause of death of those who have died.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1901.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess, cerebral.....	1	.....	1
Abscess, retro-pharyngeal.....	1	.....	1
Appendicitis.....	1	.....	1
Anemia.....	1	.....	1
Apoplexy.....	4	.....	4
Atrophy, prog. mus.....	1	1	1	1	2
Bronchitis.....	1	.....	1
Cancer of stomach.....	1	1
Convulsions.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Encephalitis.....	1	1	2
Enteritis.....	1	.....	1	8	3	11
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2	1	4
Exhaustion.....	1	1	6	4	10
General paresis.....	1	1	2
Grippe.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Haemoptysis.....	1	.....	1
Heart disease.....	3	3
Hernia, strangulated.....	1	.....	1
Insanition.....	1	2	3	17	3	20
Katatonias.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis.....	1	1
Nephritis.....	1	1
Neuritis, disseminated.....	1	.....	1
Organic brain disease.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis.....	1	1	2
Paralysis, progressive.....	2	2
Pericarditis.....	1	1
Peritonitis.....	1	1
Peritonitis, septic.....	1	.....	1
Pleurisy, septic.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2	9	4	13
Pyæmia.....	1	.....	1
Rheumatism.....	1	.....	1
Senility.....	1	1	2
Status, catileptious.....	1	.....	1
Status, epileptious.....	1	1	2	1	3
Strangulation.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	4	.....	4	16	15	31
Tumor.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Typhoid.....	4	.....	4
Typho-malarial fever.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	9	10	19	96	50	146

TABLE No. 6.

Showing hereditary tendency to mental enfeeblement in those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches.....	1	.....	1	19	15	34
Maternal branch.....	9	2	11	17	3	20
Paternal branch.....	2	.....	2	9	4	13
Paternal and maternal branches..	1	1	2	12	7	19
No hereditary tendency	32	4	36	92	35	127
Unascertained.....	61	6	67	352	179	531
Total	106	13	119	501	243	744

TABLE No. 7.

Showing age at the time of admission of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	.....	2	6	1	7
From 10 to 15 years.....	15	4	19	31	5	36
From 15 to 20 years.....	35	3	38	125	22	156
From 20 to 25 years.....	25	3	28	101	37	138
From 25 to 30 years.....	14	.....	14	56	36	92
From 30 to 40 years.....	9	1	10	74	39	103
From 40 to 50 years.....	6	1	7	51	51	102
From 50 to 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	36	26	62
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	1	1	15	18	33
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	106	13	119	501	243	744

TABLE No. 8.

Showing age at time of death of those who have died.

AGE.	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1901.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4
From 15 to 20 years.....	2	1	3	17	4	21
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	3	4	23	10	33
From 25 to 30 years.....	2	.....	2	15	5	20
From 30 to 40 years.....	2	4	6	16	12	28
From 40 to 50 years.....	.....	2	2	10	6	16
From 50 to 60 years.....	1	.....	1	7	4	11
From 60 to 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
From 70 to 85 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	9	10	19	96	50	146

TABLE No. 9.

Showing nativity of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1901.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Canada .....	.....	1	1	7	5	12
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
England	1	.....	1	8	5	13
Finland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
France .....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Germany	2	2	4	20	14	34
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hungary	3	5	8	5	.....	5
Ireland .....	.....	.....	.....	20	14	34
Italy .....	.....	1	1	5	1	6
Poland	1	.....	1	2	2	5
Russia	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
Scotland .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Switzerland	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
United States	76	7	83	364	170	534
Venezuela	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Uncertained	14	2	16	45	21	66
Total	106	18	119	501	248	749

TABLE No. 10.
Showing residence, by counties, of those admitted.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1901.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....	1	.....	1	16	4	20
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Cattaraugus.....	2	.....	2	7	3	10
Cayuga.....	2	1	3	5	3	8
Chautauqua.....	.....	1	1	6	1	7
Chemung.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Chenango.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Delaware.....	2	.....	2	4	3	7
Dutchess.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Erie.....	11	.....	11	34	4	38
Essex.....	1	.....	1	4	5	9
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Fulton.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Herkimer.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
Kings.....	6	1	7	37	9	46
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Madison.....	1	.....	1	5	3	8
Monroe.....	2	1	3	15	9	24
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Nassau.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New York.....	52	5	57	86	28	114
Niagara.....	1	.....	1	10	5	15
Oneida.....	.....	.....	.....	29	46	75
Onondaga.....	1	.....	1	10	9	19
Ontario.....	.....	1	1	3	2	5
Orange.....	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Otsego.....	2	.....	2	4	1	5
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Queens.....	1	.....	1	10	6	16
Rensselaer.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13	31
Richmond.....	3	.....	3	4	1	5
Rockland.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
St. Lawrence.....	1	1	2	7	5	12
Saratoga.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Schuyler.....	1	.....	1	3	5	8
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Stauben.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	18
Suffolk.....	4	1	5	5	5	10
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Tioga.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Ulster.....	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Wayne.....	2	.....	2	7	2	9
Westchester.....	2	.....	2	23	6	29
Wyoming.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
State.....	.....	1	1	13	2	15
Total.....	106	13	119	501	243	744

TABLE No. 11.

Showing residence, by counties, of those remaining October 1, 1901.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....	9	4	13
Allegany.....	2	2	4
Broome.....	2	1	3
Cattaraugus.....	4	1	5
Cayuga.....	3	1	4
Chautauque.....	2	1	3
Chemung.....	2	1	3
Chenango.....	2	1	3
Clinton.....	4	2	6
Columbia.....	4	4	8
Cortland.....	1	1	2
Delaware.....	1	1	2
Dutchess.....	4	2	6
Erie.....	26	3	29
Essex.....	4	2	6
Franklin.....	5	4	9
Fulton.....	2	1	3
Genesee.....	2	1	3
Greene.....	2	1	3
Herkimer.....	2	1	3
Jefferson.....	1	4	5
Kings.....	31	9	40
Lewis.....	2	1	3
Livingston.....	2	1	3
Madison.....	2	1	3
Monroe.....	18	3	21
Montgomery.....	3	1	4
New York.....	76	24	100
Nassau.....	1	1	2
Niagara.....	7	1	8
Oneida.....	8	6	14
Onondaga.....	10	3	13
Ontario.....	1	2	3
Orange.....	5	1	6
Orleans.....	1	1	2
Oswego.....	1	3	4
Otsego.....	4	1	5
Putnam.....	1	1	2
Queens.....	5	4	9
Rensselaer.....	5	10	15
Richmond.....	3	1	4
Rockland.....	1	1	2
St. Lawrence.....	4	2	6
Saratoga.....	1	4	5
Schenectady.....	2	1	3
Schoharie.....	2	3	5
Seneca.....	3	1	4
Stenben.....	3	3	6
Suffolk.....	4	1	5
Sullivan.....	3	1	4
Tioga.....	1	1	2
Tompkins.....	4	1	5
Ulster.....	6	1	7
Warren.....	1	2	3
Washington.....	1	1	2
Wayne.....	2	1	3
Westchester.....	5	3	8
Wyoming.....	2	1	3
Yates.....	2	1	3
State.....	1	1	2
Total.....	313	181	494

TABLE No. 12.

Showing form of employment and number of days' work done by inmates during the year ending September 30, 1901.

EMPLOYMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	9,844	5,089	14,933
Laundry	2,510	1,557	4,067
Dining room .....	.....	6,518	6,518
Kitchen	909	2,511	3,420
Sewing room	844	1,620	2,464
Farm	10,358	.....	10,358
Shops	6,251	.....	6,251
Bakery	1,011	.....	1,011
Total	31,337	17,440	48,777

FORM OF REQUEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect October 28, 1895, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.
To the Superintendent of the Rome Custodial Asylum:

I hereby request that....., who is idiotic or mentally deficient and resides in the town of, in the county of, in the State of New York, may be admitted as an inmate of said asylum.

Dated the day of, 190..

(To be signed by the applicant.)

.....
Superintendent of Poor, County.

STATEMENT.

The family physician, parents, friends or superintendent of poor are requested to state the facts called for below to the best of their knowledge and belief. If any particular is unknown the fact should be stated.

1. Age, years; sex,; civil condition; color,; occupation,; religion,; nativity,, of father,; of mother,; education,, none; education,, reads.

2. When was mental peculiarity first noticed?

3. What is the bodily condition of patient? (If there is any deformity of body or limbs, state.)

4. Is there any defect of the special senses? (If so, describe it.)

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy? (If so, state frequency of attacks.)

6. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, irritable or passionate? (If so, give instances.)

7. Was the patient ever an inmate of an asylum or hospital for the insane? (If so, was discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved, and when did such discharge take place.)

8. Is the patient cleanly or otherwise in dress and personal habits?

9. Has the patient any unfortunate habit? (If so, describe it.)

10. Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs of any kind? (If so, state to what extent.)

11. What is supposed cause of present mental condition?

12. Is there any history of insanity, epilepsy, chorea, or defects of vision, hearing or speech or any nervous affection in the family of father or mother? (If so, describe.)

13. How many brothers and sisters has the patient had?

14. Was there any bodily deformity or mental deficiency in the other children? (If so, describe.)

15. Other facts indicating idiocy or mental deficiency? (State if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition, that is, if the defect has existed from infancy, or, if not, at what period of life mental development was arrested.)

16. Name of parents or nearest relative?

17. Residence and post-office address.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

FORM OF COMMITMENT OF PATIENT.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

I hereby commit, who is a legal resident of this county and in indigent circumstances, to the Rome State Custodial Asylum for care and treatment.

It is understood by the superintendent of poor making this commitment that if the person named in this commitment should after a fair trial, prove to be an improper subject for care and treatment at the asylum by reason of insanity, epilepsy or other disqualifying circumstances or conditions, the said.....?.... shall be promptly removed at the request of the officers of the asylum without cost to the managers thereof.

Dated the day of, 190..

.....

Superintendent of Poor, County.

616.83
R8

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.

APR 13 1908

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM

AT ROME, N. Y.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1902.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

ALBANY :

THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS

1903

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM
AT ROME, N. Y.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1902.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

ALBANY :
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS
1903

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 7.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN:— We respectfully submit for your consideration the eighth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. CLOHER, JR.,
President.

JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,
Vice-President.

F. W. SPICER.

JIM STEVENS.

E. S. BATCHELLER.

BYRAM L. WINTERS.

J. A. DOUGLASS.

SAMUEL H. BEACH.

E. STUART WILLIAMS.

JACOB AGNE, JR.

H. T. FOWLER.

Officers of the Asylum.

MANAGERS.

William H. Cloher, Jr., President.....	Capron.
John McGaw Woodbury, Vice-President.....	New York City.
Homer T. Fowler, Secretary.....	Rome.
Hon. E. Stuart Williams.....	Rome.
Hon. Jim Stevens.....	Rome.
Fremont W. Spicer.....	New York City.
E. S. Batcheller.....	Gloversville.
Byram L. Winters.....	New York City.
Hon. James A. Douglass.....	Oriskany Falls.
Jacob Agne, Jr.....	Utica.
Samuel H. Beach.....	Rome.

TREASURER.

J. Millard Brainerd.....	Rome.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

John H. Fitz Gerald, M. D.....	Superintendent.
Charles Bernstein, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
James T. Stone.....	Steward.
Elizabeth Esenwine.....	Matron.

Committees of the Board of Managers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jim Stevens, Chairman.

Samuel H. Beach.

E. Stuart Williams.

James A. Douglass.

Homer T. Fowler.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. Stuart Williams, Chairman.

Homer T. Fowler.

Samuel H. Beach.

ASYLUM, FARM AND GROUNDS.

James A. Douglass, Chairman.

John McG. Woodbury, M. D.

Jacob Agne, Jr.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Jacob Agne, Jr., Chairman.

Homer T. Fowler.

Samuel H. Beach.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Earl S. Batcheller, Chairman.

Samuel H. Beach.

Fremont Wayne Spicer.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

E. Stuart Williams, Chairman.

Byram L. Winters.

Fremont Wayne Spicer.

James A. Douglass.

John McG. Woodbury, M. D.

Jacob Agne, Jr.

W. H. Cloher, Jr.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Rome State Custodial Asylum
FOR UNTEACHABLE IDIOTS.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

We, the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, submit this, the Eighth Annual Report of the Asylum for your consideration. Included in it will be found the report of the Treasurer, report of the Medical Superintendent, of its Steward and Matron.

A perusal of the Treasurer's report will show, that a balance of \$335.66 was on hand on the 1st of October, 1901. There has been received by him, from the State Treasury, \$85,800 on account of maintenance; \$624 were received from individuals for the care of patients; \$483.50 were received from the sale of farm and garden produce and other sources, making a total of \$87,243.59.

The disbursements from the above funds were, for maintenance, \$86,235.89; paid to the State Treasury, \$1,107.93, a total of

\$87,343.82, showing an over draft of \$100.23. There were received by the Treasurer from the State Treasury for special appropriations, \$34,545.61, and that amount was expended.

An analysis of the maintenance account demonstrates that the annual per capita cost less the amount paid into the State Treasury, based on the daily average population of 524.05, was \$162.44, or a weekly per capita of \$3.12 — a reduction of nearly \$20 per patient per annum. The weekly per capita cost the past year having been \$3.50, a saving of 38 cents per week per patient was thus effected. When we realize that \$3.12 per week per patient covers every expense which enters into the cost of maintaining the institution, with the exception of extensions and betterments, we begin to appreciate how carefully the expenditures are made. We desire to call your attention, at this point, to our statement of a year ago, "that (by an increased population) is the only way a reduction should be made in the per capita cost of maintaining this class of patients." This reduction has been made, as last year, in the face of an advancing market. The report of the Superintendent shows that the population has increased from 444, on October 1, 1901, to 550 on October 1, 1902; that the daily average population was increased from 398 + to 524 +; that the daily number under treatment was 582. There were 5 discharges and 27 deaths during the year.

We would respectfully refer you to the Superintendent's report for details as to operation of the Asylum during the year now closing. It is with pride we invite your scrutiny of this record of a year's work.

In conformity with the provisions of the statute organizing the Rome State Custodial Asylum, section 4, we present to you estimates of the appropriations required for maintenance and

ordinary uses and repairs, and of special appropriations needed for extraordinary repairs, renewals, extensions, betterments and other necessary objects. The intent of this section of the law is obvious. It is the duty of the managers to provide for the future of the institution as well as the present. We, therefore, submit to you the following items which are deemed essential for the proper care and development of the institution:

General storehouse, 30x60	\$6,000 00
Concrete floor in cold storage building.	150 00
Elevator in cold storage building	250 00
Employees' cottage—to accommodate 100	40,000 00
Hospital for acute diseases—50 beds	
Pump for return water, 1,000 H. P.	650 00
Grading and improving grounds.	2,500 00
Floors in electric light building.	500 00
Electric cable, Ward Building "J"	3,360 00
Ward Building "J"—100 men.	38,000 00
Heating and pipe covering, Ward Building "J" ..	6,000 00
Lighting, Ward Building "J"	1,500 00
Plumbing, Ward Building "J"	4,000 00
Graveling ice pond.	300 00
Steel ceilings, Building "D"	750 00
Steel ceilings, Building "D" (re-appropriation) ..	1,150 00
Flag staff.	180 00
Increase of stable facilities for necessary stock. . .	3,000 00
Machinery and tools for carpenter shop	100 00
For re-modeling Buildings "B" and "E"	8,500 00
For doors, floors and windows, Building "E" (re-appropriation).	3,500 00
For construction of vegetable storehouse (additional appropriation)	2,256 00

For steel ceilings, Building "B"	\$1,845 00
For painting, repairs and betterments	3,600 00
For railway switch.	10,000 00
For deficiency in maintenance fund for years 1902-1903.	6,200 00
For maintenance for the fiscal year commencing October 1 1903.	103,700 00

In explanation of the foregoing terms, in their order, we offer the following:

GENERAL STOREHOUSE.

A general storehouse, 30x60, is required for the proper care of the supplies of the institution. It was intended that the necessary accommodation would be provided in the cold storage building, but the appropriation was so reduced that this was impossible. Practically all of the supplies of the institution, including groceries, clothing, hardware, etc., are scattered throughout the basements of the old buildings, subjected to heat, dampness, and especially from the damage from water coming through the floors overhead, which have to be frequently scrubbed. It is impossible to store any quantity of groceries in these basements without the hazard of their being destroyed at any time. Our present arrangements are such that it is expensive and difficult to properly issue or care for these supplies.

CONCRETE FLOOR.

A concrete floor is rendered necessary in the cold storage building by reason of the fact that it had to be eliminated in order to construct the building within the appropriation; this is also true relative to the elevator for that building, which was

likewise eliminated. As it is intended to care for salt pork, corned beef, etc., in the basement of this building, it is necessary to have an elevator to convey it to and from the basement.

EMPLOYEES' COTTAGE.

The success of an institution depends upon the character of the employees. If suitable and proper accommodations are not furnished we are unable to secure and keep the more desirable class of employees for any length of time. It is not only repugnant to the natural inclinations of employees to sleep in the wards with patients, but it is, in addition, injurious to their health and dispositions. It is assuredly sufficiently hazardous to their health to be compelled to be associated with the patients from twelve to fifteen hours per day, without insisting on their remaining in such close proximity with patients during their sleeping hours.

Furthermore, if the appropriation for the employees' cottage is granted, it will remove the employees from the wards and will permit of the reception of more patients in the same quarters than we now have employees in them. This building can be constructed and equipped at a per capita cost not to exceed \$400 per person, whereas, none of the buildings for inmates have been constructed for less than \$500 per capita.

HOSPITAL FOR ACUTE DISEASES.

This hospital is absolutely necessary in order that the sick may be removed from the wards where they are now compelled to remain, so that they may be assured quietness, special treatment, special diet, and the services of trained nurses. Such a building should also include an Isolation Pavilion for contagious diseases.

A PUMP FOR RETURN WATER.

This pump is greatly needed as the present pumps are inadequate in size to properly do the work. They have been in service for several years, and the working parts are worn. Our heating system has been extended by the addition of two 150-horse power boilers since the present pumps were installed.

GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

This item has been so frequently called to your attention that it seems superfluous to say anything to you in behalf of it.

Although the institution has been owned by the State some nine years, there has never been expended for grading its walks or grounds or laying sidewalks but \$2,500. Several years ago a committee, of the Ways and Means Committee, visited the institution and at once perceived the necessity for appropriations for the purpose; not deeming it desirable to grant the entire appropriation necessary, the first year, they recommended an appropriation of \$2,500, and stated that the balance of the \$5,000 needed should be appropriated the next year. Several buildings have been constructed since that time, and the grounds in their immediate vicinity are in need of walks, drives and grading. The grounds in the immediate front of the institution have never been properly graded. Inasmuch as this work can be done to a large extent by the labor of our inmates, and money is only required to purchase the necessary material for walks and to pay for the team work essential in carrying earth, it seems but reasonable that this appropriation should be made without further delay.

FLOORS IN ELECTRIC LIGHT BUILDING.

It is imperative that new flooring be laid throughout the Electric Light building, as the present floors are badly decayed, and to some extent destroyed. At the present time new engines and dynamo are being installed, rendering the floors more unfit, if possible, for use. In order that the delicate machinery and instruments in use in this building should be properly protected from dust, dampness, etc., this flooring should be provided.

WARD BUILDING "J."

As it is some three years since an appropriation was directly made for a building for inmates, it is deemed advisable at this time to urge an appropriation for the enlargement of the institution. There are several hundred inmates yet remaining in the County Houses of the State who should be admitted to this institution. It does not seem credible that any intelligent person should gainsay this proposition. As a matter of humanity, as well as of economy, all of this class of people should be gathered from the County Houses and confined in this or similar institutions. The expense entailed in such a procedure will be more than offset by the consideration that, as soon as all of this class are in custody by the State, there will be a limit to the possibility of their begetting their kind. When we contemplate that each child born of this class of people is practically, without exception, of the same mental capacity as the parents, we should realize how necessary it is to render such a possibility impossible. We, therefore, again renew our request for an appropriation for this building.

An appropriation for this purpose should also include the necessary amount for heating, lighting and plumbing as well as the electric cable necessary to connect it with the dynamo building.

ICE POND.

An appropriation should be made which will enable us to see that the bottoms of both ice ponds are graveled so as to prevent the growth of eel grass, which is not only detrimental to the harvesting of ice, by reason of its exuberant growth, also as it contaminates the water to such an extent that it is noticeable to the taste and nostrils when used in making ice water.

STEEL CEILINGS, BUILDING "D."

The former appropriation for this purpose being insufficient we are compelled to ask for an additional appropriation. Bids were received for this work, and the amount requested is on the assumption that one of the present bidders will, if requested, undertake the work.

FLAG STAFF.

This flag staff was asked for last year, but, for obvious reasons, an appropriation was not made for it. The institution has no flag staff, and it is certainly not to the credit of the State that a public institution of this character should be without facilities for flying the national emblem.

INCREASE OF STABLE FACILITIES FOR NECESSARY STOCK.

Through a misapprehension in some quarters, it was believed, when this item was asked for last year, that it simply provided accommodations for the officers' horses and carriages. This might have been one of the results desirable, nevertheless, the main purpose of the request was to obtain additional facilities for

increasing our dairy. Since the population reached the number of 400 inmates there has been no increase in our dairy. Our present population is rapidly approaching the 650 mark, which will be an increase of 60 per cent. within two years; notwithstanding this increase there has been absolutely no increase in our dairy, and it is, therefore, the more necessary that facilities should be provided for more stable accommodations, unless it should become the policy of the State to purchase milk. In view of the fact that this is a dairy farm, and the milk can, perhaps, be produced cheaper than any other produce, it is but proper that we should foresee the necessity and provide for the necessary enlargement of our dairy.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

Machinery and tools are necessary to enable the carpenter to carry on the work of the institution, unless it should prove desirable to employ additional carpenters. A small amount is asked for this purpose.

RE-MODELING BUILDINGS, "B" AND "E."

We are unable to accomplish the work intended by appropriations made available by the legislative enactment during the years 1901-1902 although we had several proposals for the work, for which plans and specifications were prepared by the State Architect; none of the proposals were within the appropriations. These buildings are in a dilapidated and disgraceful condition. The flooring, doors, windows, in fact, the whole of the interior of these two buildings should be renewed. We, therefore, ask for a direct appropriation of \$8,500 to cover deficiencies in the present appropriations, and also the re-appropriation of \$3,500, heretofore appropriated for Building "B."

VEGETABLE STOREHOUSE.

The estimate submitted to your honorable body for a vegetable storehouse last winter as prepared by the State Architect, was deemed excessive, and was reduced from \$2,200 to \$1,200. The State Architect prepared plans for this building and bids were received, the lowest bid being \$3,456; this compels us to ask for an additional appropriation of \$2,256 to complete this building.

STEEL CEILINGS, BUILDING "B."

In order that the interior of this building should be properly modernized and made attractive it is essential that the old ceilings be covered; these are of a hit-and-miss variety, plaster which has fallen in many places, ceiling strips, which are terribly discolored and unsightly; these should be replaced with a steel ceiling which will in a measure provide some security against fire.

PAINTING, REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

Under this general heading we ask a direct appropriation of \$3,600, which amount has been earned by the institution and diverted to the State Treasury, as provided by law. None of the buildings so far constructed by the State have been painted in the interior, excepting the Administration Building. The Kitchen Building, which includes under its roof accommodation for 25 employees, storerooms, bakery, dining-rooms for some 700 people and an entertainment hall, as well as Buildings "F" and "G" and connecting corridors have never been painted. The interior of all of the old buildings all need painting and renovating. There should be piazzas constructed on the rear of Buildings "B," "D" and "E," and it is contemplated that the above amount. \$3,600, would, in a measure, accomplish these purposes.

RAILROAD SWITCH.

We submit, as a business proposition, that, if a direct saving of \$1,500 per annum on an investment of \$10,000 can be made, the investment is a desirable one.

During the past year more than 3,000 tons of coal were delivered at the institution by our teams. The teaming of this coal, when done by contract, costs 47 cents per ton. It costs the State, approximately, 40 cents per ton to deliver this coal. In addition, the State has to haul its feed, flour and other supplies that come to Rome in carload lots to the institution. The whole of this teaming amounts to over \$1,500 per annum on the assumption that it costs 40 cents a load to deliver at the institution. We could immediately dispense with the services of two teams and teamsters if we had such a switch. The cost of construction at the institution would be very much reduced, and an annual saving could be made in the contract cost of building if facilities were provided for delivering material on the premises for this purpose, so that much more than \$1,500 per annum would be saved.

Aside from the foregoing consideration of economy the institution should be provided with this facility for insuring it against a shortage of fuel, which is actually essential for the safety of the property and the inmates. Several times, during the last few years, the institution has been in a dangerous position regarding its fuel supply. The excessive storms in winter, the floods of spring, and strikes, have seriously interfered with the delivery of fuel at this institution. It does not seem right or proper that our teams and men should be compelled to draw coal over such a road as is provided by this community, all week days in winter, notwithstanding the severity of the weather;

nevertheless, had they not done so, the institution would have been frequently without a supply of fuel.

In view of the statement of the Superintendent, that there is sufficient material on hand to construct and equip a propagating house, if the State furnish glass, we withdraw our request of last year for such a structure.

MAINTENANCE.

Last winter we obtained from your honorable body a deficiency appropriation of ten thousand dollars for maintenance for the last fiscal year. Our daily average population will amount to at least 625 patients, or a hundred more than the past year. We have estimated that this additional hundred can be maintained for \$100 per capita per annum. On this basis we will require a deficiency appropriation of \$6,200, as the appropriation for the present year amounts to but \$90,000. If the \$6,200 is appropriated it will make available \$96,200 for supporting 625 inmates, or \$153.92 per capita per annum.

In considering the maintenance appropriation for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1903, we must provide for a prospective increase of 75 patients over our present population of 625. This increase of 75 can be maintained for a year for \$100 apiece, or seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500) more than is needed for the present year, or a total appropriation of \$103,700 for the ensuing fiscal year.

The Board regrets exceedingly that Dr. John F. Fitz Gerald has been called to and accepted a more remunerative position at the hands of the Department of Public Charities. Confirming our former reports of his superior executive ability for handling large institutions of the character of ours, evidenced by the high standard attained in this institution in the past eight years, we fully ap-

preciate and recognize the fact that our loss is the gain of the Department of Public Charities. We further appreciate the fact that it will be difficult to find a successor who will maintain the high standard which this institution has attained; as, with the constantly increasing demands throughout the State for accommodations for the unfortunate inmates, requiring a physician with unusual executive ability, the Board feel, as the institution enlarges, that the salary for such an officer is inadequate to secure one fully competent for the responsible position, and we, as a Board, feel that the institution ought not in any way to suffer by reason of the salary not being attractive, commensurate with the duties required.

Our Superintendent has been ably supported for a number of years by our assistant physician, Dr. Charles Bernstein, coupled with the other officers. The Steward, James T. Stone, has made a condition of efficiency wholly satisfactory; our Treasurer, J. Millard Brainerd, and all the other officers, personally and officially, are all very much interested in the welfare of the institution, and the changing at this time of our Superintendent thrown a responsibility upon the Board felt keenly.

W. H. CLOHER, JR., President.

JOHN SHANKS,

E. S. BACHELLER,

F. W. SPICER,

H. T. FOWLER,

E. STUART WILLIAMS,

SAMUEL H. BEACH,

JACOB AGNE, JR.,

JOHN MCG. WOODBURY,

BYRON L. WINTERS,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, Gentlemen:

The Treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending October 1st, 1902:

General Fund.

1901.

Oct. 1. Balance on hand.	\$335 66
Received from Comptroller for maintenance.	85,800 00
Received from individuals for support of inmates.	624 43
Received from sale of farm and garden produce.	97 77
Received from all other sources.	385 73
Total.	<u>\$87,243 59</u>

Disbursed during the year for maintenance:

For officers' salaries.	\$8,609 68
For wages of managers.	30,280 98
For expense of managers.	271 41
For provisions.	19,667 85
For household stores.	2,500 83
For clothing.	5,409 62
For fuel and light.	11,219 20
For hospital and medical supplies.	400 31

For shop, farm and garden.....	\$4,541 77
For ordinary repairs.	1,109 15
For miscellaneous.	2,225 09
<hr/>	
Total disbursements for maintenance	\$86,235 89
Paid to State Treasurer.	1,107 93
<hr/>	
Total disbursements.	\$87,343 82
<hr/>	
Overdraft, October 1, 1902	\$100 00
<hr/>	

Special Funds.

Received from Comptroller during the year ending September 30, 1902.	\$34,545 61
Disbursed as follows:	
One dormitory building, Chap. 700, Laws 1901....	4,944 00
Electric wiring and fixtures, Building "G," Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	1,140 00
Plumbing and draining Building "G," Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	3,966 72
Heating and ventilating Building "G," Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	4,928 93
Addition to boiler house, Chap. 700, Laws 1901...	5,124 25
Electric cable, Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	14 00
One boiler and connections, Chap. 700, Laws 1901,	2,290 75
Window guards, doors and registers, Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	1,908 04
Icehouse and cold storage building, Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	5,040 00
Stock and utensils, farm, Chap. 700, Laws 1901...	482 90
Fencing, Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	540 48

Dynamo, engines and connections, Chap. 700, Laws 1901	\$23 63
Concrete floors, vegetable storehouse, etc., Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	240 00
Painting and repairs, steel ceilings, Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	6 50
Steel beams, etc., bathrooms, Buildings "B," "C," "D" and "E," Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	6 80
Fire escapes, Chap. 420, Laws 1900.	586 87
Fire escapes, Chap. 700, Laws 1901.	563 13
Furniture and equipment, Chap. 700, Laws 1901..	2,456 06
Mortuary building, Chap. 427, Laws 1902.	9 75
Approach to stable, Chap. 427, Laws 1902.	250 00
Sanitary floors, Building "B," Chap. 427, Laws 1902.	6 50
Remodeling Building "E," Chap. 427, Laws 1902,	16 25
Total.	<u><u>\$31,545 61</u></u>

Report of the Medical Superintendent.

*To the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum,
Gentlemen:*

In conformity with the by-laws of the Asylum, I hereby respectfully submit to you the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, which report includes the reports of the Steward and Matron for their respective departments.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

There were in the Asylum October 1, 1901, 313 men and 131 women; since then, 127 men were admitted and 11 women, making the number in custody, 440 men and 142 women, a total of 582. Four men and one woman were discharged, 21 men and 6 women died—leaving in custody October 1, 1902, 415 men and 135 women, a total of 550. The daily average population was 524.05, or an increase of 126 over the preceding year.

MENTAL STATE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Fifteen of those admitted were idio-imbeciles, 44 low grade imbeciles, 61 medium grade imbeciles, 13 high grade imbeciles, 2 insane and 3 epileptics.

DISCHARGES.

Of those discharged, 3 were medium grade imbeciles, one was a high grade imbecile and one was insane.

MORTALITY.

Of those who died, 1 was an idiot, 6 idio-imbeciles, 15 low grade imbeciles, 4 medium grade imbeciles, 2 were insane and one an epileptic.

The causes of death were as follows: Appendicitis 1, apoplexy 2, chorea 1, drowned 1, enteritis 1, exhaustion 1, la grippe 1, inanition 4, meningitis 1, nephritis 1, pneumonia 4, pyaemia 1, tuberculosis 8.

It will be observed, that nearly 30 per cent. of all deaths were due to the latter disease. The death rate based on the daily average population was about 5 per cent.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

The future development of the institution depends on legislative appropriations. Our experience in securing appropriations the last few years for buildings for inmates has not been encouraging or satisfactory.

An appropriation for Building "G" for 110 people was made in 1899, since which time no appropriation for buildings for that purpose has been obtained. The population must remain about stationary for some time to come, excepting such incidental increase as may follow the improvements to present buildings, notwithstanding that there is and has been demands from the authorities of the many counties of the State to be relieved of this class of inmates.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year the population consisted of 444 inmates, at the close it had increased to 550. The daily average had increased to 524, the daily average population

for the preceding year having been, 398. A most gratifying result of this increase in population was the substantial decrease in the per capita cost from \$182.36 the year previous to \$164.50 for the present year, or a reduction of \$17 per patient.

The addition to the boiler house has been completed. A new 150-horse power boiler has been added to our heating system.

The heating, lighting and plumbing of Ward Building "G" have been finished in a most satisfactory manner. The hot water pipes in this building have been covered with an approved covering. Last fall and winter owing to the excess of rain and inadequacy of the sewers to take off the water as fast as it fell the grounds in the rear of Building "G" were inundated, and the water pressure in the sewer pipes caused them to burst and the basement of this building was flooded, as well as the basement of Building "F," causing the shutting down of the heating and ventilating systems of the latter building in February. The flooding of these buildings was also due to lack of appropriations to complete the grading about Building "G," which had been requested two years in succession from the Legislature and granted only to be vetoed by the pen of the Executive of the State. We have done all possible to prevent a re-occurrence of this condition by shutting off one of the surface sewers with the hope that, if excessive rain comes again, the water may be diverted to other channels after it has reached former elevations. This pipe has been taken up, as well as the cement flooring in the basement of Building "G," the pipe has been re-laid in cement mortar, well concreted, and cement flooring re-laid. The grading about this building has been continued, as the State officials (the Fiscal Supervisor and State Architect), seeing the necessity for protecting the building, permitted the use of the balance remaining in

the fund for plumbing and draining Building " G " to be used for that purpose.

The main lawn has been graded and seeded as far as the new road leading to the rear of buildings.

The old ice pond was emptied during the fall and thoroughly cleaned. This was rendered necessary by the extensive growth of water grass which nearly filled the pond and vitiated the water. The excavation for the new ice pond has been continued during the summer and fall. Lumber for sheath piling has been purchased but the work could not be completed by the labor of our patients owing to the excessive rains.

The cold storage and icehouse have been finished and are ready for use. It is to be regretted that the appropriation for this building was reduced so that it could not be completed for the purpose for which it was originally intended. As a result another building for a general storehouse is required now. This will entail more expense to the State than if the amount previously requested had been granted.

The old icehouse which was in serious danger of falling has been taken down and all lumber of value having been carefully preserved the remainder is to be used for fire wood.

Last fall some 250 fruit trees were set out. A small number of them have died and will have to be replaced with others.

The grading and seeding about the farm cottage has been finished and the new seed has made its appearance.

The piggery floor, which was so dilapidated that an appropriation was sought to replace it with a cement floor, was removed as it was unsafe for use, and, on an occasion of a visit of the Fiscal Supervisor and the State Architect to the institution, they were requested to see its condition, both, without hesitation,

justified the application for a new floor, and as a result a new concrete flooring has been laid in this building at a higher cost than had been estimated by the State Architect's office a year ago. This new flooring was paid for out of our maintenance appropriation. So that there may be no misapprehensions as to the propriety of asking for \$400, as was done last year, for re-flooring this building, it is but necessary to state that this building is 512 feet by 40 feet over all.

A concrete floor has also been placed in the basement of farm cottage and the old vegetable cellar, which have always been damp hitherto. As a result these basements are dry, clean and wholesome.

A new wooden floor has been placed in the cow stable where it was sadly needed.

A new 1,000,000 C. M. cable has been placed in the main conduit to be connected to the new switch board being installed under a present contract. This cable was deemed necessary because the present cable had not sufficient capacity to carry a current adequate to furnish light to the present buildings to which it runs. The present cable will be used for all-night service.

New floors are being placed in toilet and bathrooms in Building "B." This work is being done by Mr. John F. Hughes, of Utica, who has the contract for re-flooring all toilet and bathrooms deemed necessary in Buildings "B," "C," "D" and "E."

The painting of the outside woodwork of the buildings has been continued during the present summer when the weather would permit.

New roofs have been placed on two of the summer houses in order to preserve them. New sills are needed under these two buildings, and they are greatly in need of painting.

Furniture has been purchased for Building "G," which is ready for occupancy. It would have been occupied earlier in the year, but our maintenance fund was not sufficient to properly support a larger population than we now have.

The interior of the Administration Building has been painted and it presents a pleasing appearance. Valves have been placed on the return pipes and supply pipes of the stacks which supply heat to the first floor of this building. This was found necessary owing to the superheated condition of this floor the previous winter. It is expected that the expense of this procedure will be saved in a comparatively short time by a lessening consumption of fuel.

An oil filter has been placed in the boiler house to eliminate the oil from the return system, before the water in that system entered the boiler. A heater has also been installed in this building to heat the water in the return system. This heater is so arranged as to heat the water both by direct steam pressure or by the exhaust from the engines in the dynamo room. This heater will prove of great economy in the consumption of fuel.

It is to be regretted that the appropriations made for alterations and betterments, in Buildings "B" and "E," were not sufficient to accomplish the desired changes.

The approach to the west end of the stable has been constructed during the past summer in time to be used during the harvesting of our crops.

It was expected that the appropriation for a silo which was made last winter would be sufficient, but the plan submitted by the State Architect was too elaborate to be constructed for the amount available. I believe, however, that a silo which will answer every purpose can be built within the appropriation. The

same remarks will apply to the construction of the mortuary, for which funds are also available.

The night-watchman's clock system is being placed in position through the institution. This is a much needed system in order to properly record all the doings of the night service. It is expected that this service will soon be ready for use.

Fire escapes have been constructed in connection with Building "D" (which is three stories in height and Entertainment Hall on the second floor of the Kitchen Building, and we anticipate the introduction of a daily fire drill in the near future, with an occasional general alarm for the purpose of thoroughly familiarizing both employees and inmates with the proper procedure to be taken when such an alarm is given.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

It has been recognized since the organization of the Asylum that the principal factor in the well-being of the inmates, aside from their personal requirements, has been that they should be intelligently employed at such physical labor as they were individually suited to. We have striven in this direction as far as the limited facilities at our command would permit us to. Those who were physically and mentally capable have been employed on the wards in the laundry, kitchen and dining rooms and sewing room, as well as on the farm on the grounds and in the garden. Those who were unable to be so employed have been placed in training classes under our two teachers. Many, on account of their crippled condition and our meagre supply of teachers and training facilities, have been unable to derive the benefit which they might receive from proper training. Notwithstanding our limitations above enumerated there has been a constant increase in the

number employed with agreeable results. This increase amounts to over 23 per cent. as compared with the previous year, 48,767 days' service having been rendered that year, while the number of days' service done this year amounts to 60,238. A reference to Table 12 of the Statistics of the year would show the different departments where inmates were employed with the number of days' service done in each. This increase is due, quite an extent, to our enlarged population. Nevertheless, there has been an increase in the average daily number employed from 30 per cent. the previous year to 31 per cent. this year of the total population.

IMPORTANT NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Among the many additions and necessary improvements are the following: A general storehouse, vegetable storehouse, hospital for acute diseases, separate cottage for employees, more stable room for cattle, painting interior of all buildings, excepting the Administration Building. The renovation of the interior of Buildings "B," "C," "D" and "E" and a railroad switch. The last item should be placed first among our necessities from an economic standpoint. There are other minor improvements, which, however, may be deferred until the more essential improvements have been accomplished.

In removing the bricks from the old bakery, in Building "B," a large number were obtained in good condition. In view of the difficulty in securing an appropriation for a propagating house, I would suggest that these brick be used for a foundation for such a building. We have saved sufficient pipes, radiators and valves for the heating of it. All that would be needed besides the foregoing items would be lumber (of which we have sufficient) and glass. I have consulted the Fiscal Supervisor relative to this

item and he intimated that this item of blass might be obtained from the maintenance fund, and that it would not be necessary to ask an appropriation from the Legislature. In view of the foregoing facts I would suggest that the request for a propagating house be abandoned.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER VISITORS.

We have had, as in previous years, a number of visits of inspection and consultation from State officials, as well as from the Board of Managers. The institution was visited on October 8, 1901, by Mr. Corwith of the State Architect's office; October 26th the institution was visited by Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, Hon. Dennis McCarthy and Dr. Stoddard, of Rochester; on the 28th, the same month, the institution was inspected by Dr. Hill, inspector of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Ennis, inspector of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions, inspected this institution November 1, 1901; on the 13th of the same month, the institution was visited and thoroughly inspected by the Hon. William R. Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities; on November 15th, the institution was visited by Mr. E. E. Winters, chief engineer of the State Architect's office; on November 23d, the institution was again visited by Mr. Corwith of the State Architect's office; on November 27th, the institution was visited by Mr. Ennis, Inspector of the Bureau of Charities, as well as by Mr. Graham, inspector from the Comptroller's office.

On December 10, 1901, Mr. Corwith again visited the institution, also on this day occurred the annual meeting of the Board of Managers; on December 24th, Mr. Ennis again visited the institution.

On January 13, 1902, the institution was visited and thoroughly inspected by Mr. Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities, and by Dr. Hill, inspector of the same Board.

On February 18th the institution was visited by Mr. Dickinson, sanitary engineer for State Architect's office; on February 21, 1902, the institution was visited by Mr. Manning of the State Architect's office; Mr. Ennis again visited the institution on February 22d.

Mr. Graham made an inspection March 10, 1902, and on March 11th occurred the quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers.

On April 6th this institution was visited and inspected by Hon. Dennis McCarthy of the State Board of Charities; April 9th, Mr. Graham, of the Comptroller's office, made an inspection; on April 23d, Mr. Ennis of the Bureau of Charities paid the institution a visit.

On May 2d Mr. Dickinson, of the State Architect's office, made an official inspection; May 3d, 1902, Dr. Hill paid the institution a visit and made an inspection; on May 14th Mr. Corwith and assistant, from the State Architect's office, made an official inspection; on May 17th occurred a meeting of the Board of Managers; on May 27th, Mr. Graham, of the Comptroller's office, made official inspection.

On June 3d, the institution was visited by Mr. Ennis of the Bureau of Charities; on the 6th day of the same month the institution was visited and inspected by the Rev. Mr. Sewell and Mr. Buck, of the State Charities Association; on June 10th occurred a meeting of the Board of Managers; on June 12th the institution was visited by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy and Dr. Stephen Smith,

Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, and Dr. Hill, inspector of the same Board, as well as Messrs. Williams, Beach and Batcheller of the Board of Managers.

On July 3d Mr. Ennis made an official inspection; on the 15th day of the same month the institution was visited and inspected by Messrs. Cloher, Batcheller, Beach and Williams of the Board of Managers; on July 23d the Asylum was again visited by Mr. Ennis of the Bureau of Charities; on July 24th the Hon. William B. Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities, made an official visit and inspection; on July 25th the institution was visited by the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor, and the Hon. G. L. Heins, State Architect.

On August 12, 1902, occurred the meeting of the Board of Managers; on August 18th Dr. Hill made an official visit of inspection to the institution.

September 3d the institution was visited by the Hon. Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities of Greater New York, and Deputy Commissioner Teale, of the same city; on September 9th occurred the meeting of the Board of Managers.

In addition to these official visitors and inspectors the institution has been frequently visited by citizens to whom every facility for seeing the workings of the institution has been presented.

Analysis of maintenance account for the year:

	1901.	1902.
Average number of inmates....	398	524
*Total ordinary expenditures..	\$73,580 67	\$86,235 89
Average annual cost of support,	184 41	164 55
Average weekly cost of support,	3 55	3 16

* Exclusive of amount returned to State Treasurer in accordance with chapters 579 and 580, Laws of 1899.

Expenses for salaries, wages and labor	\$34,463 55	\$38,890 66
Average annual per capita cost for salaries, wages and labor,	86 38	74 22
Expended for provisions.	13,914 36	19,667 85
Average annual per capita cost for provisions	34 87	37 53
Expended for household stores,	2,382 42	2,500 83
Average annual per capita cost for household stores.	5 97	4 77
Expended for clothing.	4,809 13	5,409 62
Average annual per capita cost for clothing.	12 05	10 32
Expended for fuel and light ...	10,004 37	11,219 20
Average annual per capita cost of fuel and light.	25 07	21 41
Expended for hospital and medical supplies.	392 69	400 31
Average annual per capita cost of hotel and medical supplies,	99	76
Expended for transportation and travelling expenses. . . . .	.....	.....
Average annual per capita cost of transportation and travelling expenses. . . . .	.....	.....
Expended for shop, farm and garden supplies.	3,967 84	4,541 77
Average annual per capita cost for shop, farm and garden supplies.	9 95	8 66

Expended for ordinary repairs,	\$723 87	\$1,109 15
Average annual per capita cost for ordinary repairs.	1 81	2 11
Expended for expenses of offi- cers and managers.	360 30	271 41
Average annual per capita cost for officers and managers. . . .	90	52
Expended for all other ordinary expenses.	2,562 14	2,225 09
Average annual per capita cost for ordinary expenses.	6 42	4 24

In concluding this report I wish to state, that, with few exceptions, our employees are the equal if not superior to the employees in any other State institution in intelligence, in fidelity to their duties and especially in their demeanor to and considerate treatment of the inmates. I trust that every effort will be made to make their surroundings and quarters more comfortable and desirable. The location of the institution makes it difficult to obtain and retain in the service the class of people who should be engaged in the great charity.

In conclusion I desire to thank the officers of the institution for their hearty assistance, and you, gentlemen, of the Board of Managers, who have so generously given me your moral support and willing assistance on all occasions in the performance of my duties as executive officer of this institution.

Very respectfully yours,

JNO. F. FITZGERALD,

Medical Superintendent.

Report of the Matron.

FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1901 TO OCTOBER 1, 1902.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

Aprons.	211
Bibs.	27
Blankets, hemmed.	322
Bags.	84
Covers, fruit.	6
Coats.	3
Curtains, pairs.	191
Collars.	50
Chemise.	196
Cases, pillow.	633
Covers, pillow.	280
Drawers, pairs.	214
Dresses.	267
Dresses, night.	122
Holders, iron.	60
Mittens.	10
Napkins, hemmed.	102
Names sewed on garments.	1,329
Quilts.	6
Robes, burial.	33
Suspenders, pairs	324
Suits, combination.	10
Skirts	61
Sheets.	1,050
Shirts.	81

Slippers, pairs.	2
Table cloths, hemmed.	13
Towels, roller.	80
Towels, hand.	929
Trousers, pairs.	196
Waists, under.	43
Waists, shirt.	108

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons.	471
Blankets.	210
Bags.	41
Bedspreads.	16
Dresses.	2,910
Dresses, night.	459
Drawers.	1,404
Chemise.	540
Curtains, pairs.	6
Coats.	809
Cases, pillow.	763
Overalls.	231
Stockings, pairs.	753
Skirts.	2,182
Suits, combination.	270
Sheets.	250
Shirts.	976
Trousers.	2,554
Vests.	329
Waists, shirt.	301
Waists, under.	1,002
Wrappers.	643

Report of the Steward.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR.

Asparagus, 322 bunches.	\$26 14
Beef, dried, 5 pounds.	1 00
Beef, fresh, 306 pounds.	24 48
Beef, corned, 415 pounds.	27 45
Beans, dried, 5 bushels.	7 50
Beans, lima, 21¾ bushels.	21 75
Brussel sprouts, 20 quarts.	2 00
Beets, 947⅔ bushels.	27 83
Beets, 102 bunches.	7 47
Beans, string, 65¾ bushels.	23 13
Bacon, 1,362 pounds.	144 96
Buckwheat, 12 bushels.	6 00
Beets, Mangles, 1,065 bushels.	106 50
Cauliflower, 150 heads.	11 48
Cucumbers, 4,923.	12 30
Cabbage, 4,274 heads.	168 63
Celery, 2,285 heads.	45 70
Chickens, 255½ pounds.	29 08
Carrots, 295⅞ bushels.	12 14
Corn, ears, 534 dozen.	52 13
Duck, 151½ pounds.	20 05
Eggs, 701 5-6 dozen	194 64

Fodder, 13 tons.....	\$46 00
Ham, 4,319 pounds.....	463 76
Hay, 121½ tons.....	988 00
Kraut, 6 barrels..	26 00
Lettuce, 2,210 heads.....	51 45
Lard, 889 pounds.....	85 94
Milk, 21,581 gallons... ..	1,924 06
Onions, 63¾ bushels..	55 05
Onions, 586 bunches.....	10 93
Oats, 600 bushels..	307 50
Pork, salt, 8,831 pounds.....	800 22
Pork, fresh, 2,263 pounds.....	225 08
Potatoes, 511½ bushels..	354 43
Parsnips, 278¾ bushels..	137 59
Peas, 200¼ bushels..	162 23
Pumpkins, 2	10
Pie plant, 2,792 pounds.....	27 92
Radishes, 556 bunches.....	12 38
Raspberries, 353 quarts.....	37 16
Squash, winter, 1,093 pounds.....	19 57
Squash, summer, 442 each..	10 77
Strawberries, 78 quarts.....	6 24
Straw, 18 tons.....	82 00
Salsify, 331½ bushels..	33 38
Spinach, 6½ bushels.....	4 70
Sausage, 470 pounds.....	46 16
Sage, ½ pound..	13
Turkeys, 237¼ pounds..	31 38
Tomatoes, 652 quarts..	10 90

Turnips, 215 bushels.....	\$31 92
Veal, 1,861 pounds.....	159 50
Wheat, 25 bushels.. ..	20 55
	<hr/>
	\$7,145 31
	<hr/> <hr/>

VALUE OF FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Bull, 1	\$30 00
Cows, 35	960 00
Calves, 4	20 00
Chickens, 218	44 50
Ducks, 34	18 50
Hogs, 62	1,300 00
Heifers, 24	435 00
Horses, 15	1,550 00
Hens, 118	47 20
Pigs, 42	234 50
Turkeys, 22	20 25
Veals, 1	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,668 95
	<hr/> <hr/>

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE SOLD DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Hides, 2	\$6 37
Veal skins, 18.. ..	23 50
	<hr/>
	\$29 87
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Inmates in Asylum October 1, 1901.....	313	131	444
Admitted during year.....	127	11	138
Total number in custody during year.....	440	142	582
Daily average population.....	392.97	131.08	524.05
Discharged during year.....	4	1	5
Died during year.....	21	6	27
Whole number discharged during year.....	25	7	32
Remaining October 1, 1902.....	415	135	550

TABLE No. 2.

(Date of opening, May 1, 1894.)

Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	350½
Actual cost of real estate, including buildings.....	\$533,899 56
Value of personal property.....	37,737 41
Acreage under cultivation.....	261
Capacity of institution, October 1, 1902.....	650
Daily average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1902.....	524.05
Receipts during the year:	
From State Treasury, for maintenance, on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$85,800 00
From private patients.....	624 43
From all other sources.....	483 50
Balance on hand from previous year.....	335 66
Total receipts during the year for maintenance,	\$87,243 59

Disbursements from maintenance fund:

Paid on vouchers.....	\$86,235 89
Transferred to State Treasury.....	1,107 93

Total disbursements	\$87,343 82
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Overdraft	\$100 23
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Total receipts during the year for extraordinary
improvements under special appropriations, in-

cluding balance on hand October 1, 1902.....	\$34,545 61
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Total disbursements during the year for extraordi-
nary improvements under legislative appropria-
tions

34,545 61

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	\$30 00
Women	20 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	20 00
Women	14 00

Proportion of attendants to daily average popula-
tion

1 to 10

Estimated value of farm and garden products raised
and consumed during the year.....

\$7,145 31

TABLE NO. 3.

SHOWING ASSIGNED CAUSES OF MENTAL DEFECT IN CASES ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asphyxia.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....				1		1
Arrested development.....					1	1
Chorea.....				1		1
Congenital.....				52	27	79
Consanguinity.....				10		10
Convulsions.....	2		2	13	1	14
Delayed circumcision.....				1		1
Diphtheria.....	2		2	2		2
Eclampsia.....					3	3
Epilepsy.....				14	8	22
Fall.....	3	1	4	5	3	8
Heredity.....	3	1	4	24	15	39
Heredity, direct.....				1		1
Hernia.....				1		1
Hydrocephalus.....	1		1	2		2
Ill health.....				2	5	7
Ill health, maternal.....				3	2	5
Injury.....				6	1	7
Insanity, mat.....				1		1
Intemperance.....				5		5
Masturbation.....				7		7
Mat. impression.....	1		1	4	3	7
Measles.....				1	1	2
Meningitis.....	2		2	12	4	16
Menopause.....					1	1
Menstrual disorder.....					2	2
Nervousness.....		1	1		1	1
None.....	5		5	10	2	12
Organic brain disease.....				1		1
Overdosing with paregoric.....				1		1
Overwork.....	1		1	2	1	3
Paralysis.....	1		1	1		1
Physical infirmity.....				2		2
Protracted labor.....				1		1
Rickets.....					1	1
Scarlet fever.....	5	1	6	16	7	23
Scrofula.....				1		1
Self-abuse.....				1		1
Senility, pat.....					1	1
Severe fright.....				1		1
Severe illness.....	2		2	2		2
Sexual excess.....					1	1
Teething.....				1		1
Traumatism.....	1		1	6	2	8
Unascertained.....	98	7	105	412	161	473
Variola.....				1		1
	127	11	138	628	254	882

TABLE NO. 4.

SHOWING FORMS OF MENTAL IMPAIRMENT OF THOSE ADMITTED,
DISCHARGED AND DIED.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.								
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy.....							1		1
Idio-imbecility.....	12	3	15				4	2	6
Imbecility, low grade.....	41	3	44				10	3	13
Imbecility, medium grade.....	59	2	61	3		3	4		4
Imbecility, high grade.....	11	2	13	1		1			
Insane.....	2		2	1		1	2		2
Epileptic.....	2	1	3					1	1
	127	11	138	4	1	5	21	6	27

TABLE NO. 4 — (Concluded).

	SINCE MAY 1, 1894.								
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiocy.....	24	10	34				15	7	22
Idio-imbecility.....	83	19	102	1		1	17	5	22
Imbecility, low grade.....	204	69	273				45	17	62
Imbecility, medium grade.....	156	57	213	10		10	17	11	28
Imbecility, high grade.....	52	16	68	6		6		1	1
Insane.....	92	71	163	76	61	137	12	3	20
Epileptic.....	17	12	29	3	2	5	11	7	18
	628	254	882	96	63	159	117	56	173

TABLE NO. 5.

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 3, 1902.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess.....				1		1
Abscess, retro-pharyngeal.....				1		1
Appendicitis.....	1		1	2		2
Anæmia.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....	2		2	6		6
Atrophy, prog. mus.....				1	1	2
Bronchitis.....				1	1	2
Cancer of stomach.....					1	1
Convulsions.....					1	1
Chorea.....		1	1		1	1
Drowned.....	1		1	1		1
Encephalitis.....				1	1	2
Enteritis.....	1		1	9	3	12
Epilepsy.....				3	1	4
Exhaustion.....	1		1	7	4	11
General paresis.....				2	2	4
Grippe.....		1	1			
Hæmoptysis.....				1		1
Heart disease.....					3	3
Hernia, strangulated.....				1		1
Inanition.....	4		4	21	3	24
Kantatonia.....				1		1
Meningitis.....	1		1	1		2
Nephritis.....		1	1		2	2
Neuritis, disseminated.....				1		1
Organic brain disease.....				1		1
Paralysis.....				1	1	2
Paralysis, progressive.....					2	2
Pericarditis.....					1	1
Peritonitis.....					1	1
Peritonitis, septic.....				1		1
Pleurisy, septic.....				1		1
Pneumonia.....	1	3	4	10	7	17
Pyæmia.....	1		1	2		2
Rheumatism.....				1		1
Senility.....				1	1	2
Status, catilepticus.....				1		1
Status, epilepticus.....				2	1	3
Strangulation.....				3		3
Tuberculosis.....	8		8	24	15	39
Tumor.....					1	1
Typhoid.....				4		4
Typho-malarial fever.....				2		2
	21	6	27	117	56	173

TABLE NO. 6.

SHOWING HEREDITARY TENDENCY TO MENTAL ENFEEBLEMENT IN
THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1902.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches.....	3	1	4	22	16	38
Maternal branch.....	6	1	7	23	4	27
Paternal branch.....	7		7	16	4	20
Paternal and maternal branches.....	3	1	4	15	8	23
No hereditary tendency.....	12	4	16	104	39	143
Unascertained.....	96	4	100	448	183	631
	127	11	138	628	254	882

TABLE NO. 7.

SHOWING AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 1 to 5 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	9	3	12	15	1	19
From 10 to 15 years.....	27	2	29	58	7	65
From 15 to 20 years.....	42	2	44	167	35	202
From 20 to 25 years.....	18	1	19	119	38	157
From 25 to 30 years.....	8	1	9	64	37	101
From 30 to 40 years.....	13	.....	13	87	29	116
From 40 to 50 years.....	6	.....	6	57	51	108
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	1	3	38	29	67
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	.....	2	17	18	35
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	127	11	138	628	254	882

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING AGE AT TIME OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1	4	1	5
From 15 to 20 years.....	2	.....	2	19	4	23
From 20 to 25 years.....	3	.....	3	26	10	36
From 25 to 30 years.....	2	.....	2	17	5	22
From 30 to 40 years.....	3	.....	3	19	12	31
From 40 to 50 years.....	6	1	7	16	7	23
From 50 to 60 years.....	1	.....	1	8	6	14
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	2	3	6	9	15
From 80 to 85 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	21	6	27	117	56	173

TABLE NO. 9.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Canada.....	1	.....	1	8	5	13
Denmark.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
England.....	1	.....	1	9	5	14
Finland.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
France.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	8
Germany.....	1	.....	1	21	14	35
Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hungary.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Ireland.....	1	2	3	21	16	37
Italy.....	3	.....	3	8	1	9
Norway.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Poland.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
Russia.....	6	.....	6	14	.....	14
Scotland.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Sweden.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
United States.....	102	9	112	466	179	645
Venezuela.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Wales.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
Unascertained.....	8	.....	8	53	21	74
	127	11	138	628	254	882

TABLE NO. 10.

SHOWING RESIDENCE, BY COUNTIES, OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....				16	4	20
Allegany.....	1		1	3	3	6
Broome.....		2	2	7	4	11
Cattaraugus.....				7	3	10
Cayuga.....				5	3	8
Chautauqua.....	2	2	4	8	3	11
Chemung.....				4	1	5
Chenango.....		1	1	3	3	6
Clinton.....				5	4	9
Columbia.....				5	6	11
Cortland.....				7		7
Delaware.....				4	3	7
Dutchess.....				5	2	7
Erie.....	5	1	6	39	5	44
Essex.....				4	5	9
Franklin.....				6	6	12
Fulton.....				2	1	3
Genesee.....		1	1	3	2	5
Greene.....				3	1	4
Hamilton.....	1		1			1
Herkimer.....		1	1	2	2	4
Jefferson.....	3		3	6	7	13
Kings.....	37		37	74	9	83
Lewis.....				4		4
Livingston.....	2		2	4	1	5
Madison.....	1		1	6	3	9
Monroe.....				15	5	24
Montgomery.....				7	1	8
Nassau.....	1		1	2	2	4
New York.....	60	1	61	146	29	175
Niagara.....				10	5	15
Oneida.....				29	46	75
Onondaga.....	1	1	2	11	10	21
Ontario.....	1		1	4	2	9
Orange.....	2	1	3	7	2	9
Orleans.....					2	2
Oswego.....				3	4	7
Otsego.....				4	1	5
Putnam.....				1		1
Queens.....	3		3	13	4	17
Rensselaer.....				18	13	31
Richmond.....				4	1	5
Rockland.....	2		2	5		5
St. Lawrence.....	1		1	8	5	13
Saratoga.....	1		1	4	4	8
Schenectady.....	1		1	3		3
Schuyler.....				3	5	8
Seneca.....				4	2	6
Steuben.....				13	5	18
Suffolk.....				5	5	10
Sullivan.....				5		5
Tioga.....				1	2	3
Tompkins.....				5		5
Ulster.....	1		1	8		8
Warren.....					3	3
Washington.....				3	1	4
Wayne.....				7	2	9
Westchester.....	1		1	20	6	35
Wyoming.....				2		2
Yates.....				3		3
State.....				13	2	15
Total.....	127	11	138	628	254	882

TABLE NO. 11.

SHOWING RESIDENCE, BY COUNTIES, OF THOSE REMAINING OCTOBER 1,
1902.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....	9	4	13
Allegany.....	1	2	3
Broome.....	3	3	6
Cattaraugus.....	4		4
Cayuga.....	4	1	5
Chautauqua.....	4	2	6
Chemung.....	3	1	4
Chenango.....	2	1	3
Clinton.....	4	1	5
Columbia.....	4	4	8
Corland.....	1		1
Delaware.....	1	1	2
Dutchess.....	4	2	6
Erie.....	29	4	33
Essex.....	4	1	5
Franklin.....	5	4	9
Fulton.....	2	1	3
Genesee.....	2		2
Greene.....	3		3
Hamilton.....	1		1
Herkimer.....	2	2	4
Jefferson.....	2	4	6
Kings.....	66	9	75
Lewis.....	2		2
Livingston.....	3		3
Madison.....	2	1	3
Monroe.....	13	8	21
Montgomery.....	3	1	4
New York.....	128	25	153
Nassau.....	2	1	3
Niagara.....	7	1	8
Oneida.....	8	6	14
Onondaga.....	8	3	11
Ontario.....	2	2	4
Orange.....	6	1	7
Orleans.....		1	1
Oswego.....	1	3	4
Otsego.....	3		3
Putnam.....		3	
Queens.....	8	2	10
Rensselaer.....	5	9	14
Richmond.....	3	1	4
Rockland.....	3		3
St. Lawrence.....	5	2	7
Saratoga.....	1	4	5
Schnectady.....	3		3
Schuyler.....	2	3	5
Seneca.....	3	1	4
Steuben.....	3	3	6
Suffolk.....	4	1	5
Sullivan.....	2		2
Tioga.....	1	1	2
Tompkins.....	4		4
Ulster.....	5		5
Warren.....		2	2
Washington.....	1	1	2
Wayne.....	3	1	4
Westchester.....	6	3	9
Wyoming.....	2		2
Yates.....	2		2
State.....	1	1	2
Total.....	415	135	550

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING FORM OF EMPLOYMENT AND NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE
BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

EMPLOYMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards.....	13,403	4,958	18,361
Laundry.....	2,982	2,284	5,266
Dining room.....	.....	6,832	6,832
Kitchen.....	1,525	2,005	3,330
Sewing room.....	696	1,551	2,247
Farm.....	13,933	13,933
Shops.....	8,878	8,878
Bakery.....	1,191	1,191
Total.....	42,608	17,630	60,238

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE **UNIV. OF MICH.**
APR 13 1906

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

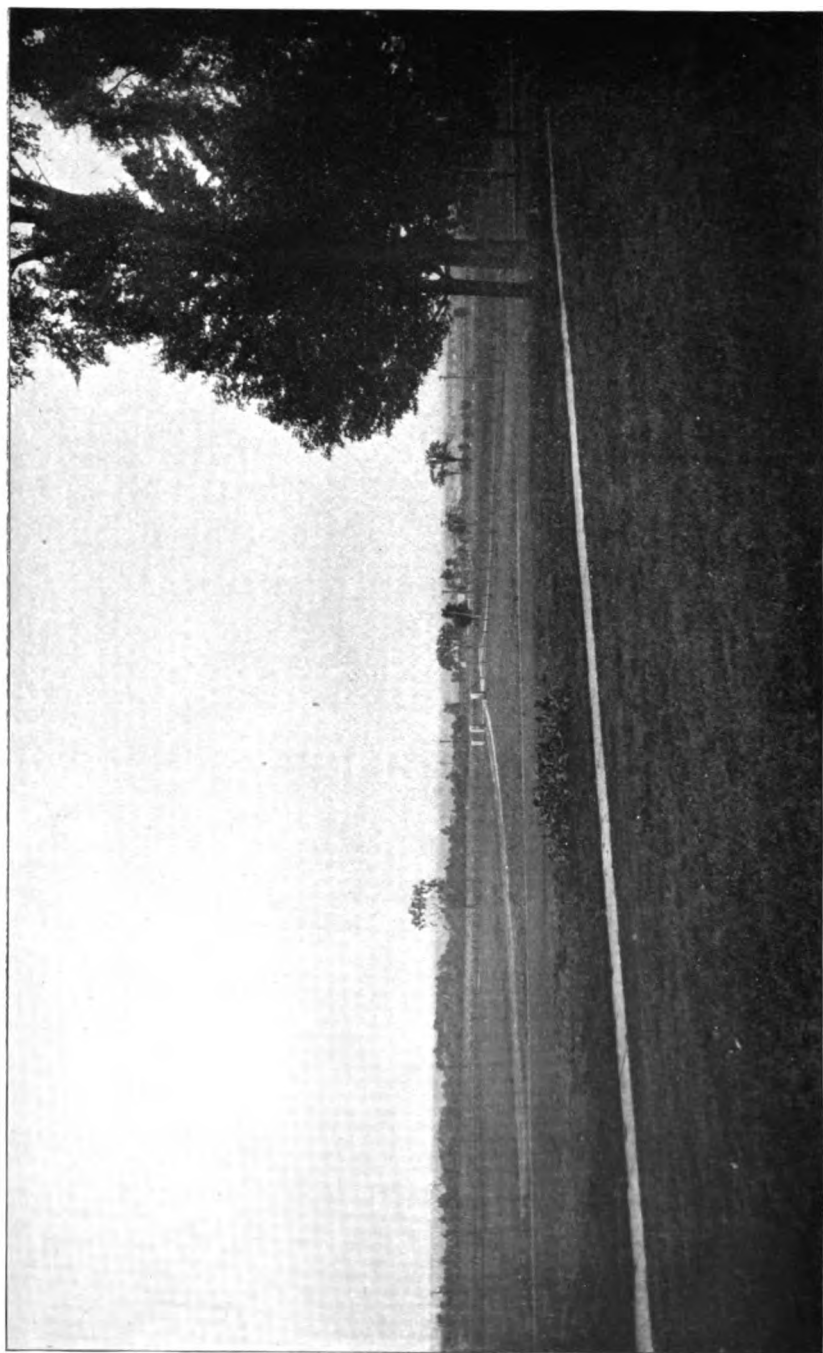
AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1903

ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 7, 1903

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 27, 1904

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904



LOOKING NORTH FROM BUILDINGS OVER CITY OF ROME.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1903

ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 7, 1903

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 27, 1904

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 31.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 28, 1904.

Report of the Board of Managers.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectfully submit for your consideration the ninth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903.

Very respectfully yours,

EARLE S. BATCHELLER,

President.

JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,

Vice-President.

HOMER T. FOWLER,

JIM STEVENS,

THOMAS W. SINGLETON,

R. C. BRIGGS,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.,

GEORGE W. WHITE,

BYRON L. WINTERS,

FREMONT W. SPICER.

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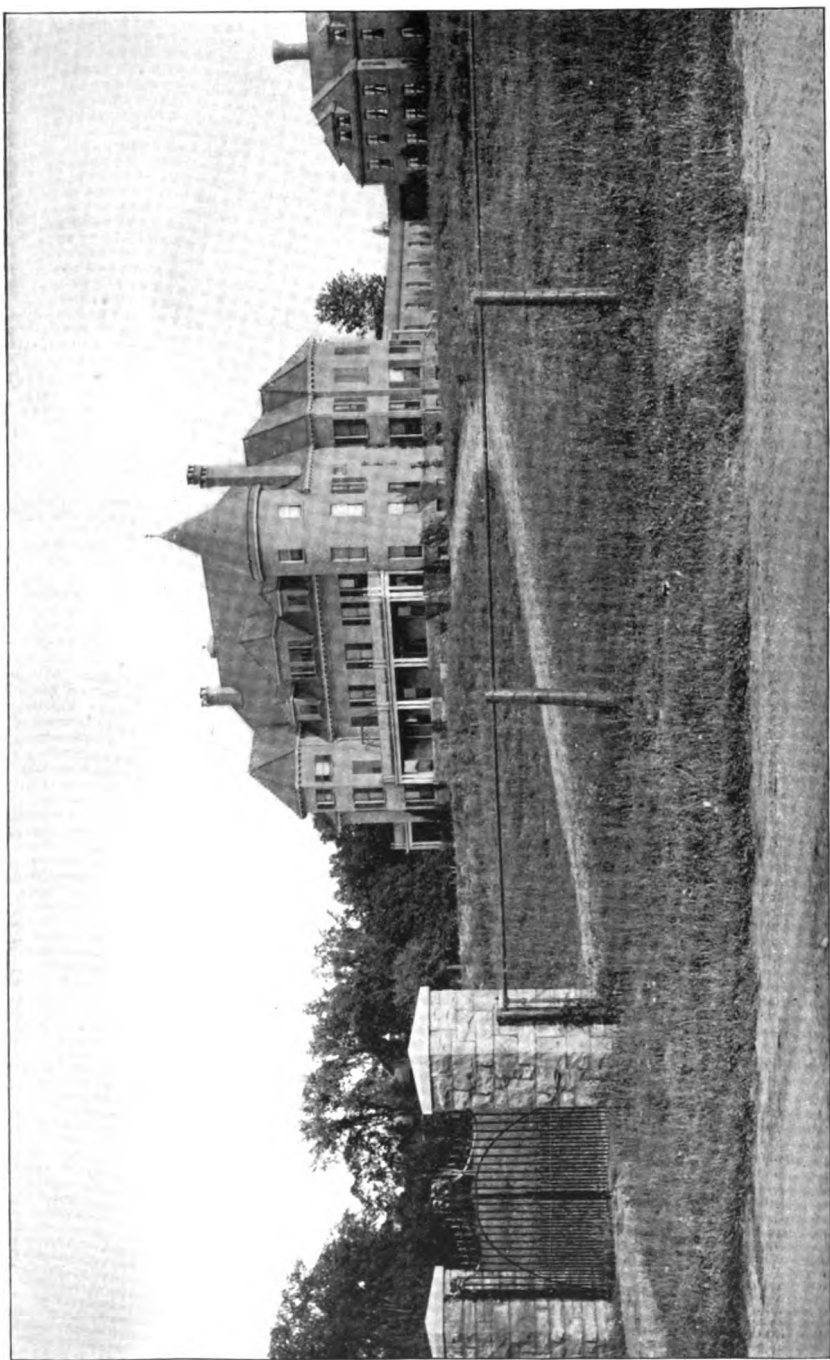
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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Officers of the Asylum.

MANAGERS.

EARLE S. BATCHELLER, President.....	Gloversville
JOHN McG. WOODBURY, Vice-President.....	New York City
HOMER T. FOWLER, Secretary	Rome
Hon. JIM STEVENS.....	Rome
THOMAS W. SINGLETON.....	Rome
Hon. R. C. BRIGGS.....	Rome
Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....	Oriskany Falls
JACOB AGNE, Jr.....	Utica
GEORGE W. WHITE.....	Taberg
BYRON L. WINTER.....	New York City
FREMONT W. SPICER.....	New York City

TREASURER.

H. G. LAKE.....	Rome
-----------------	------

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.....	Acting Superintendent
LASHER HART, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
FRED S. SMITH.....	Acting Steward
.....	Matron

Administrative Assistants.

G. M. PALMER.....	Bookkeeper
F. A. ZURBRUGG.....	Acting Storekeeper
L. M. STEBBINS.....	Stenographer
JOHN McMAHON.....	Supervisor in Charge of Male Group
MYRA L. STOKES.....	Assistant Matron in Charge of Female Group (Day)
JULIA BRENNAN....	Assistant Matron in Charge of Female Group (Night)
CORA E. SMITH.....	Assistant Matron in Male Group
W. B. EDES.....	General Night Watch
S. J. BURNS.....	Assistant Supervisor in Charge of Industries
GEORGE TEAL.....	Farmer
THOMAS HOLLERAN.....	Gardener
GEORGE KELLOGG.....	Engineer
GEORGE BESSE....	Carpenter and Supervisor of Construction
DELIA CRANSO.....	Head Cook and Matron of Kitchen and Dining-rooms

Committees of the Board of Managers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. JIM STEVENS, *Chairman.*

Hon. R. C. BRIGGS,
FREMONT WAYNE SPICER,
GEORGE W. WHITE,
Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Hon. R. C. BRIGGS, *Chairman.*
THOMAS W. SINGLETON,
HOMER T. FOWLER.

ASYLUM, FARM AND GARDEN.

Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE W. WHITE,
JACOB AGNE, Jr.

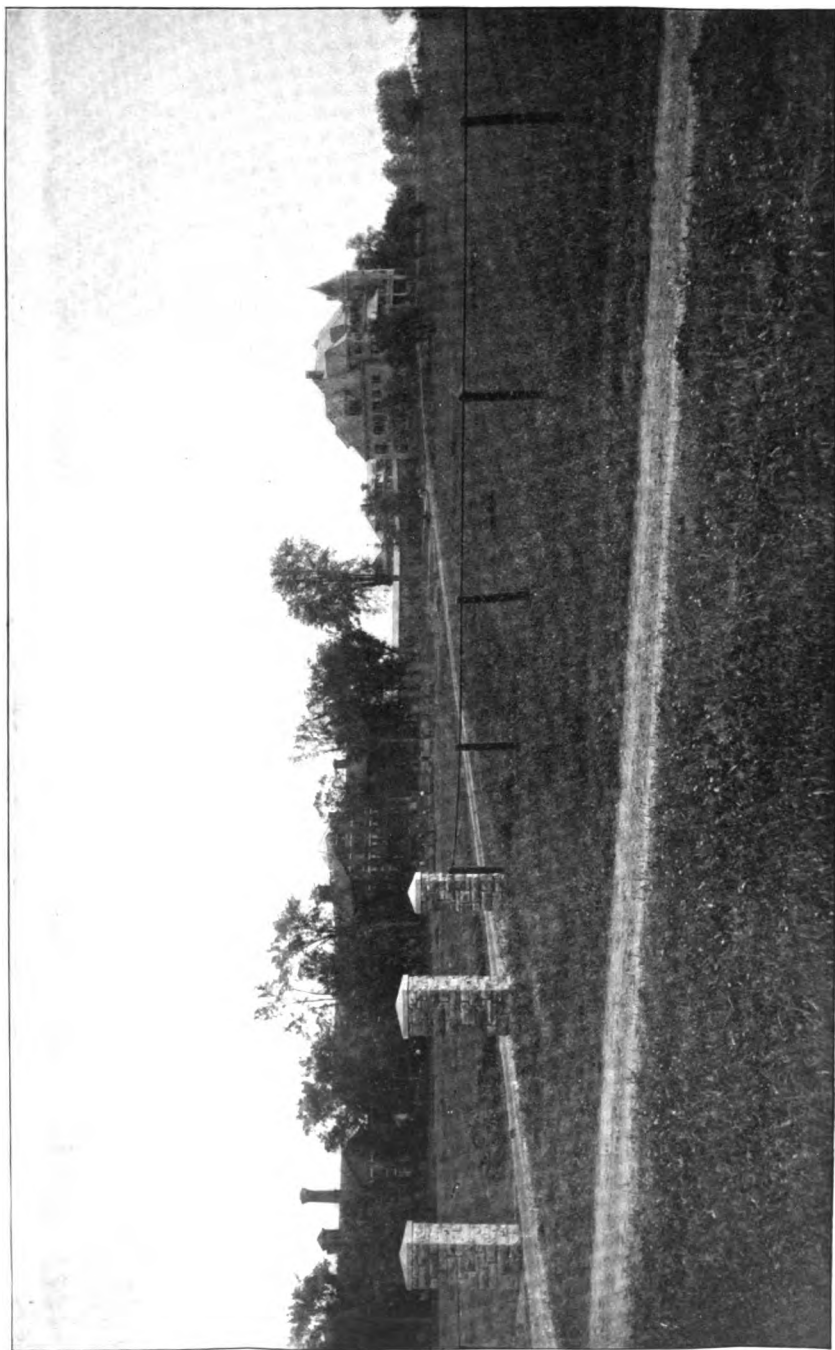
VISITING COMMITTEE.

JACOB AGNE, Jr., *Chairman.*
GEORGE W. WHITE,
THOMAS W. SINGLETON.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

THOMAS W. SINGLETON, *Chairman.*
HOMER T. FOWLER,
Hon. R. C. BRIGGS.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.**FREMONT WYANE SPICER, *Chairman.*****JOHN McG. WOODBURY, M. D.,****Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS,****Hon. JIM STEVENS,****BYRON L. WINTERS,****JACOB AGNE, Jr.,****EARLE S. BATCHELLER.**



EAST GROUP (MALE).

20

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

This, the ninth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum to your honorable body, is, in accordance with the organic law creating this asylum, respectfully submitted.

The asylum has grown in population during the past year from 550 to 637.

One new building accommodating 125 females has been opened, thus providing for this increase in population and also serving to relieve the crowded condition which formerly existed in the one and only building formerly occupied by females. The opening of this building has also allowed of a much better classification of inmates on the various wards.

The principle adopted in this group of buildings of using the first floor for living purposes during the day time and second floor for dormitories has proven very satisfactory indeed, and has contributed very materially toward facilitating the work, diminishing the need for running up and down stairs and bringing the inmates under closer supervision with a smaller proportion of attendants. It has also rendered the atmospheric con-

dition in the buildings much more sanitary, as now a whole floor can be thoroughly aired while the other is being occupied without materially inconveniencing or discomforting the inmates.

A number of repairs and decided improvements in the male group of buildings are under way and progressing favorably. Steel ceilings are being installed in Building D. The north end of Building E is being reconstructed, thus removing the last vestige of the remains here of the old cells formerly used in the care of the insane. Building B is being reconstructed, thus clearing up the remains of the existence of the old almshouse construction and its extremely unsanitary condition, it having been entirely relined, as it were, with new floors, walls and ceilings, many of the old partitions being removed and extra windows installed, rendering it light and airy and giving us large day rooms and dormitories therein as becomes a modern building for the proper care of the class of patients now cared for here.

New and modern sanitary bath and toilet rooms have been completed in all the male group of buildings.

The entire male group of buildings is being rewired, thus removing the old brass armored conduit, thereby relieving us of the anxiety of fire which might result at any moment from the faulty electric construction.

A new mortuary building is in process of erection in which cold storage will be provided for all bodies, also a suitable post-mortem room and small laboratory.

A new silo has been erected.

A number of repairs have been made to the exterior of the old buildings and painting done, thus placing them in a good state of repairs for the winter.

New feed-water pump has been installed in the boiler-house and all the exposed hot water and steam pipes covered.

A second large and a second small dynamo is being installed in our dynamo room as a duplicate reserve system should the old units give out.

Fire ladders have been purchased as an additional protection in case of fire.

Grading about the buildings is progressing as rapidly as the inmates can carry on the work.

Shade trees have been set out along both sides of all the public highways.

An electric motor is being installed in the carpenter shop in place of the old steam engine to economize in the use of power therein because of the long distance the shop is removed from the power-house.

Screens have been placed in all of the windows in the women's new group of buildings as a sanitary measure as well as contributing toward the comfort by excluding flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

A new water heater has been installed in the farm cottage and stables.

Electric flatirons are being installed in the laundry and tailor shop, and a number of other improvements are under way made possible by the special funds available, for a full and detailed description of which we would refer you to the report of the superintendent herein contained.

We wish especially to direct your attention to the products of the farm and garden and the amount they contribute toward the maintenance of the inmates not alone in reducing the actual cost to the State, but also in furnishing a large variety in diet

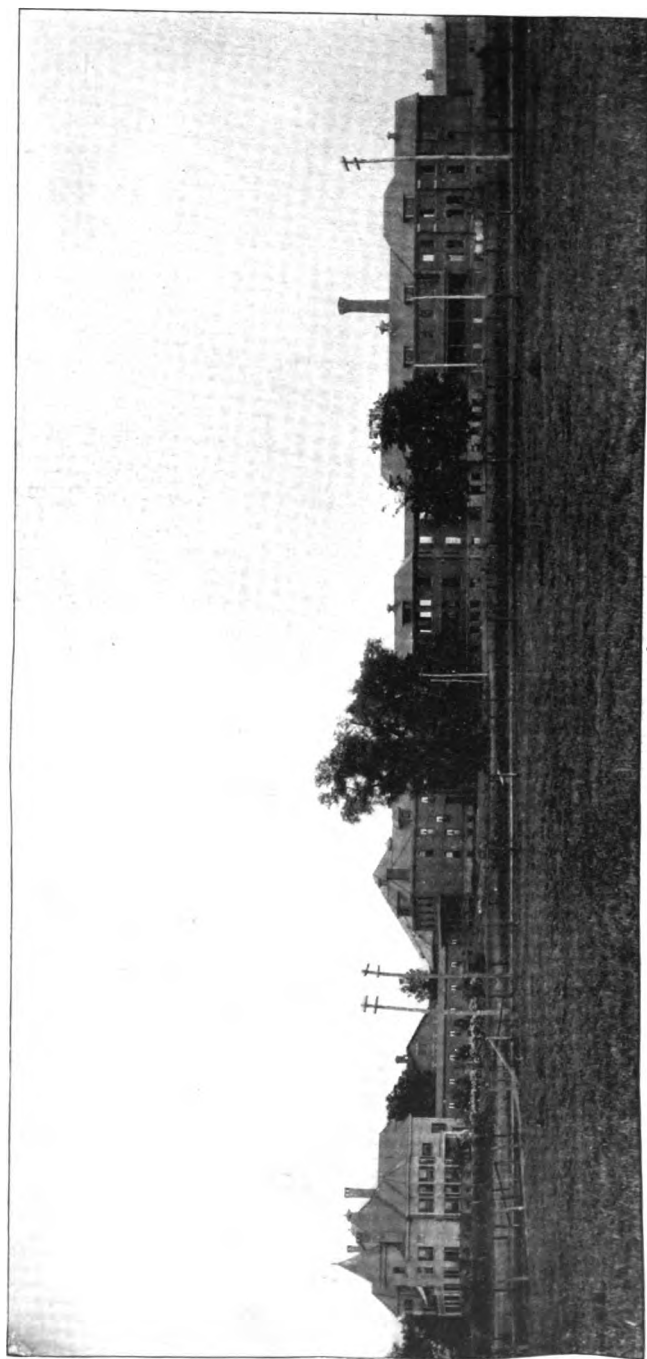
and an abundant supply of good fresh vegetables and milk, and specially do we commend the effort made to produce vegetables for canning purpose for winter use.

The work done in the industrial departments is also very satisfying, and the large amount of work done by inmates in the laundry, kitchen and dining-rooms and the large number of articles manufactured and repaired in the sewing room and shoe shop are certainly a credit to the institution and its management, especially so when we stop to consider the class of inmates cared for here.

We were very much disappointed that our recommendations to and requests of the honorable Classification Commission regarding revision of classification of positions, salaries and vacations in this asylum were not complied with, specially so as our requests were extremely modest and their allowance or not was of so much concern to the welfare of the asylum.

As a result of these disallowances in several instances valuable employees who had spent a number of years in the service—having grown up, as it were, with their several departments and whose services had become very valuable therein, and who having looked forward to a well earned advance in salary commensurate with the general increase in pay for like work outside—have been seeking employment elsewhere at increased salaries, and in several instances, as for instance, a very competent engineer has succeeded in securing such position, the asylum's interests were jeopardized by the fact that valuable and well organized property must be entrusted to the hands of strange and often untrained employees.

Especially are we disappointed in not having a dentist and a steam fitter and plumber allowed, as, in connection with the



WEST GROUD (FEMALE).

former, we have had a thorough demonstration of the worth to the asylum of the services of a dentist, and the need of a plumber and steam fitter is thoroughly evident when we take note of the large plumbing and heating plant and the time devoted by the general engineer in keeping up repairs thereto, which work could as well be done by cheaper labor, thus allowing the engineer to devote his time to his special line of work, wherein undoubtedly many desirable economies might be instituted were a capable man to devote his time solely to the engineering problems presenting themselves at all times in connection with a plant as large as ours.

The following is a copy of our recommendations:

Having observed closely the working of the present classification of positions, salaries and vacations in this institution, we believe for the good of the service the following changes are very desirable; in fact, extremely necessary in order to retain efficient employees in the service:

REGARDING THE MATTER OF POSITIONS.

Steam fitter and plumber.—At the present time, as our plant is very large, we believe we should be allowed a steam fitter and plumber at \$40 per month and maintenance. Our engineer, with the assistance of a fireman or an attendant at times, attempts to keep this work up. However, the work is often in a bad state of repair because of the fact that he is not able to spend sufficient time away from the power plant to direct the work with inexperienced helpers.

Assistant physician.—At the present time the classification allows us an assistant physician at from \$600 to \$900 per year. As the State hospitals pay from \$900 to \$1,200 for an assistant physician, it has been our experience none of the men on the list

for assistant physician will accept an appointment here. We would respectfully suggest that instead of "assistant physician" the position be called "medical interne," the Civil Service Commission having always at hand such a list from which we could choose.

Dentist.—We believe we should be allowed the service of a dentist for two or three months each year. We could well arrange to employ a recent graduate dentist for two or three summer months, following time of graduation, and thus get the work done up for the year. We believe we could secure the service of a well qualified dentist for \$40 per month and maintenance, and respectfully request that you add such a position to our classification for not to exceed three months per year.

Dairyman.—We believe we should be allowed a dairyman at from \$24 to \$30 per month and maintenance, this position being in lieu of a laborer who is now employed to care for our cattle; this man is an experienced dairyman and we will be unable to retain his service unless we should be allowed a slight increase as above.

REGARDING THE MATTER OF SALARIES.

Attendants (women).—At present we are allowed to pay our women attendants \$14 to \$18 per month, there being no distinction made between those attendants who have charge of the wards and those who do not. With us we always have one attendant in charge of a ward with from 30 to 50 inmates, this charge attendant having from one to three attendants under her direction. We believe this charge attendant should receive some additional compensation for the increased labor and responsibility connected with her position, therefore would respect-

fully recommend that charge attendants, women, one for each ward, receive from \$16 to \$20 per month. In the classification this charge attendant might be called "assistant supervisor" as in the case of our men.

Baker.—At present we are only able to pay our baker from \$30 to \$40 per month. We believe he should receive from \$40 to \$50 per month, and we enclose herewith a statement by him in support of this recommendation.

Laundress.—We believe this position should pay from \$14 to \$18 per month, the same as attendants, as we find it very difficult to get an employee in the laundry at \$12 per month, and if we do they are very soon dissatisfied when they find the attendants and other employees are receiving \$14 to commence with.

Carpenter.—We believe this position should pay from \$50 to \$60 per month, depending upon the length of service. This especially so as our carpenter is also experienced in tinsmithing and blacksmithing, he doing all the mending to the tinware and considerable blacksmithing for the asylum. He is also capable of inspecting construction, and does have general oversight of all construction here in the absence of a State Architect's inspector. We enclose herewith a statement made by our carpenter showing that the salary he receives is much below that paid for a like line of work outside.

Stenographer.—We believe the stenographer in this institution should be paid \$40 per month, especially when we consider the fact that the institution is located two miles from town with no regular means of conveyance back and forth except livery hire. Because of this fact we find that the stenographers are usually unwilling to come here or remain after they get here. We feel the \$10 increase will at least in part allow a certain number of

conveyances to and from town each month and thus tend to render the stenographer more contented here.

Engineer.—We believe the engineer in this institution should receive an increase in salary, at least equal with that paid engineers in this vicinity for equal work. We especially believe he should receive an increase because of the fact that he is a very efficient man and an increase in salary will attract him elsewhere, thus we will lose a man who is entirely familiar with the plant. We believe he should at least receive \$90 per month, which would only be making him about on a par with the engineer at Craig Colony, as our engineer does not receive house hire or fuel and light. We enclose herewith a statement made by our engineer.

REGARDING THE MATTER OF VACATIONS.

Firemen.—Firemen receive at present but one week—7 days; these firemen are on duty every day in the year, including Sundays, the greater portion of the year working 12 hours per day, therefore we believe they should be allowed 2 weeks' vacation.

Domestics and waitresses.—Domestics and waitresses in this institution work almost the same number of hours as the attendants and only have every fourth Sunday away. At present they are allowed but one week's vacation. We believe they should be allowed 2 weeks per year.

Cooks, assistant cooks and kitchen helpers.—Cooks, assistant cooks and kitchen helpers only have every fourth Sunday off duty, therefore we believe they should be allowed 2 weeks' vacation.



AMUSEMENT HALL AND KITCHEN (EXTERIOR).



NEEDS FOR SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Whereas, the only other State institutions for the care of the idiotic or feeble-minded class in this State are the Syracuse School and the Newark Asylum, both of which institutions refuse many cases which are decidedly not unteachable, but are considered by these two institutions ineligible for admission thereto or retention therein by reason of their being disqualified because of age, physical infirmity, disturbed condition, etc., and

Whereas, it becomes necessary that many of these cases be provided for elsewhere; and

Whereas, the so-called unteachable class practically constitute the custodial class, which class is made up of individuals having degrees of intelligence varying from the very lowest to that of almost normal; and

Whereas, "unteachable" seems to have been used in the law to designate all cases which it was considered, at the time of the organizing of this asylum, impracticable to teach, and "idiotic" to designate all cases of feeble-mindedness not susceptible to what was then considered practical training; and

Whereas, the time has now arrived when it is a fully demonstrated fact that the term "unteachable idiots" should no longer be used in connection with this asylum, or in fact any other, it being surely an unwarranted stigma on the lives of these poor unfortunates to so characterize them, when as a matter of fact not one per cent, if any, of our inmates are truly unteachable, many of them being able to read and write, and over 50 per cent of them have been taught to be useful; and

Whereas, we believe it was never the intention of the State to provide here only for the unteachable idiots if such a class exists, and we are convinced they do not; and

Whereas, this institution seems to have been created to allow of the enforcement of the "poor law," wherein it states "The superintendent of the poor shall provide for the support of poor persons that may be idiots or lunatics at other places than in the almshouse in such manner as shall be provided by law for the care, support and maintenance of such poor persons;" and

Whereas, we believe it is decidedly for the interest of this asylum that the following noted change be made, not alone from a standpoint of sentiment (although in many instances the objects of the asylum are defeated because sentiment will not allow parents or friends to consent to the commitment of their afflicted to so hopeless a place as an asylum for unteachables) but also because many times the interests of the asylum are jeopardized by the idea existing among many people that only unteachable are cared for here, and thus the erroneous idea is conveyed that the percentage of unteachables is very large, and as they are unteachable there can be little or no hope for improvement in the cases; and

Whereas, this often reacts to the institution's disadvantage, as, for instance, in dealing with the various departments, as in the matter of supplies, the idea prevailing that the smallest variety possible in diet and clothing is sufficient for unteachables, who must necessarily live like animals, and also many times contributions of various kinds are not given because the would-be contributors are of the opinion that the contributions will not be useful or appreciated;

Therefore, do we in view of these facts respectfully request that your honorable body consider the matter of revising that portion of the law, viz.: Section 90, article 6, chapter 26 of the General Laws which designate this asylum as for the care of

"unteachable idiots" and change it to read, "Asylum for the care of the custodial class of feeble-minded," and in each and every use in the law of this term, "unteachable idiots," said term be changed to read, "custodial class of feeble-minded."

We also respectfully request that that section of the organic law relating to this asylum, viz.: Section 93, Article 6 of chapter 26 of the General Laws, wherein is stated that one of the qualifications for the superintendency of this asylum is that "the physician must have had five years' experience in an institution for the care and treatment of the insane," be changed to read, "The superintendent shall be a resident of this State, a well-educated physician and a graduate of an incorporated medical college, have had at least five years' actual experience in the practice of his profession in an institution for the care and treatment of the mentally defective." And in view of the fact that the educational features of the work in this asylum have come to be such a prominent part of the work and have proven to be so practical and contributory towards the improvement of the inmates and resulting economy in administration and maintenance, we believe that one of the qualifications for medical superintendent of this asylum should be that the applicant must have had five years' experience in an institution for the mentally defective where educational methods, including manual training, are systematically carried on, and that he must have actually assisted in the direction of, or actually directed, such educational work.

This request is made because of the fact that, as the law now stands, a gross injustice is done the asylum and also those who serve on its medical staff through the law, imperfect as it is, making it impossible for us to appoint as superintendent men

who should be best qualified by actual experience in this asylum. Therefore, as the law now stands, all incentive to good work through hope of promotion is paralyzed, and thus the best interests of the asylum are not properly provided for.

CRIMINAL FEEBLE-MINDED.

During the past year, as a result of a number of requests for the admission or transfer here of feeble-minded criminals, and many inquiries regarding the proper disposition and care of these cases, including some correspondence with Mr. Samuel J. Barrows, secretary of the Prison Association of New York, we are convinced that something must be done to properly provide for this class of cases. Until one year ago we had been admitting this class of cases here in considerable numbers, and they have proven to us that it is entirely impracticable to attempt to properly care for them among our noncriminal class, as these criminal cases are as a rule much brighter and a great source of annoyance among the lower grade and less bright associates, inculcating in them bad habits, as masturbation, buggery, criminal tendencies, profanity, vulgarity, etc. We are also convinced that this class of cases might be made of much benefit to us in the manufacturing of clothes, shoes, mats, brushes, chairs, etc., also in the general repairs to woodwork and furniture and in summer on the farm and in the garden, thus contributing much toward their own and others' support in this asylum. They could also be maintained here where land, heat, light and water are already provided much more economically than in a separate institution where a new plant and corps of officers would need be provided for.

In view of these facts we have resolved that we must decline to admit any more of these cases here until such time as suitable detached buildings, properly equipped, are provided for this class of cases.

We believe that if the Prison Association were to, in conjunction with our Board, carefully lay this matter before the Legislature and the Governor the appropriation and other necessary legislation would be forthcoming to carry out the above recommendations, especially in view of the fact that, at the present time, there are many of these cases in the State Industrial School and the Elmira Reformatory, where they very much interfere with the carrying out of reformatory measures, they being wholly or partially unamenable thereto.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Our needs for general and special appropriations for the coming year are as follows:

Employees' cottage—to accommodate 100.....	\$40,000
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This cottage will permit us to house our employees in a building by themselves, thus giving them an opportunity to enjoy some social diversion when they have hours off duty, giving them something of the nature of home life about the institution. The majority of the employees are housed in the wards, or in rooms adjoining wards, where we must insist on their remaining very quiet when in their rooms because the patients are in bed trying to sleep. This would also allow us to remove our employees from the more or less vitiated atmosphere of the wards during their hours for recreation, rest and sleep,

thus contributing very materially toward better health and spirits, these being no small factors in rendering them able and willing to do much better work. The quarters vacated by the employees would accommodate an equal or greater number of inmates.

The ward buildings are supposed to have accommodations therein for the necessary attendants, and while at present all the attendants are provided for so far as possible in the ward buildings, still nearly one-half of the employees are now in rooms which were originally designed for patients, they occupying in many instances one small room each, which rooms should and were originally intended to accommodate two patients each, thus taking from the better class of patients the "little corner" which they might otherwise call their own, and wherein they would have a place where they could feel free to expose their little collections of bric-a-brac and other treasures, including their clothing, most if not all of which they have worked for and earned for themselves. Very often because of these brighter patients being excluded from these small rooms, having no place except their bed and the small place it occupies in the large dormitory which they can really lay claim to (with the possible exception of a very small corner in the general clothes room) their little treasures are stolen or destroyed by the lower-grade cases whom the brighter ones are working for and contributing towards the care and comfort of those who in the meanwhile are devastating their possessions, thus bringing about discomfort and dissatisfaction among the brighter ones and a general state of unrest and disturbance among all.

In further explanation of the need for this item we would refer you to our last preceding annual report, page 11.

Ward Building J—100 men.....	\$38,000
Electric cable, Ward Building J.....	3,360
Heating and pipe covering, Ward Building J.....	6,000
Lighting, Ward Building J.....	1,500
Plumbing, Ward Building J.....	<u>4,000</u>

Beside the accommodations for increased population that the employees' building would give us, we are in need of this Ward Building J, as we have at the present time 359 applications on file for admission to this institution and there is an additional 100 awaiting transfer here from the Syracuse State institution.

Every county is coming to feel more forcibly the need for relief from this class of cases because of the fact, the law specifically states, they shall not care for the feeble-minded at the county homes, thus they are compelled to send these cases to private institutions where they must pay at the rate of from \$5 to \$6 per week for their maintenance. We have applications on file from every county in the State.

Every county superintendent of the poor, every board of supervisors and each member of the Legislature will have a list of the number of applications from their individual counties, and will be fully informed regarding the extreme needs for relief to their individual districts. The fact that various districts in the State cannot be given relief often tends to bring the institution into disrepute. Thus to provide against this we intend that each district shall be informed regarding the accommodations of the institution at the present time, how much relief has been given to each district, and how much relief each district at the present time is demanding.

In further explanation of the needs for this item see page 13 of the last preceding annual report.

Hospital for acute diseases—50 beds..... \$25,000

This hospital is needed because of the fact at the present time, and for some time in the future, accommodations must necessarily be crowded to provide as far as possible for giving relief to the various districts which are seeking relief here. Thus, when we have acute cases of sickness, infectious diseases, etc., we must necessarily at present care for them in crowded surroundings where the air is vitiated; where that quiet cannot be provided which is necessary for the comfort of sick people; where it is difficult and often impossible to administer proper dietary or therapeutic measures; where in enforcing quiet a number must be rendered uncomfortable for the accommodation of a few. At the present time we have no place where necessary operative procedures can be safely carried on because it is impossible to render the surroundings free from germ infection; also no proper place for the care of instruments and dressings, and no place where scientific medicine can be anywhere nearly properly administered and complete and satisfactory records thereof kept, these latter being some of the conditions which, when properly carried out, serve to give the public confidence in the institution and to give the institution a standing as becomes it among scientific men generally.

In caring for our sick people in present surroundings I thoroughly believe in some instances friends of inmates might secure sympathizers in malpractice suit against the State for caring for the sick (especially the surgical cases) in some of the surroundings in which we are at present compelled to accommodate them.

This item was asked for in our last preceding annual report.

Increased stable facilities for necessary stock..... \$5,000

During the past few years we have endeavored to raise sufficient young stock so that we could increase our supply of milk commensurate with our increase in population, thus not having to ask for money for buying cows; this we have been doing up to the present time.

During the present winter our stable facilities for cows will be overcrowded; in fact, we will have to provide for some of our young stock in sheds.

During the past year \$3,008.37 worth of dairy supplies have actually cost us to produce \$1,904.50, this cost including home product feed for cattle, the actual cost in direct expenditures by the State for these dairy supplies being only \$651, exclusive of home product feed used, thus showing the economy in producing our own milk. Then too among this class of inmates, especially the young and more feeble ones, milk is one of the best and cheapest articles of diet with which we can supply them, and if our supply of milk were larger we would have to purchase much less butter, cheese and meat supplies. We would also be able to diminish the need for the use of special foods for the sick, such as malted milk, etc.

This item has been a necessary for the past several years and has been asked for before. (See page 15 of the last preceding annual report.)

The need for this item is very apparent when we study the statistical table on page 73, which shows that our annual home product per capita is growing smaller each succeeding year with increased population. The fact of our home-product milk not increasing proportionately with our population is no small

factor in accounting for our home product per capita cost of maintenance yearly growing smaller.

Addition to laundry.....	<u>\$6,000</u>
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At the present time our laundry accommodations are crowded, thus it is impossible for us to wash the clothes and return them to the wards as promptly as it is desirable. If we were able to wash and return them to the wards more promptly the amount of clothing needed would be diminished, and it also would be a decided sanitary measure reducing the amount of soiled clothing that would need to lie about waiting for washing. It would also allow us to employ a larger number of inmates in the laundry, we not at the present time having room for them to work. With this addition we would not need additional employees, the inmates doing the extra amount of labor which would come there with this additional room. It would give us an increased space for ironing purposes, which space would be occupied by inmates; thus without any additional expense we would be able to iron a large amount of clothing, including bedding and inmates' personal clothing, which now must be returned to the wards without ironing.

Addition to associate dining-rooms, to accommodate

500 additional male patients.....	<u>\$30,000</u>
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At the present time we have 40 male patients (boys) eating in our women's dining-room because of the fact that our men's dining-room is so crowded that there is no room therein for these boys. As soon as repairs under way here at the present time are completed we will have room for fifty additional men, but no dining-room accommodations for them. It would be

much less expensive while making an addition to the dining-room to make it all at one time, thus providing for the men we expect to accommodate here within the next few years, rather than build these additions piecemeal from time to time.

Without sufficient room in the dining-room, or having them crowded as we have to at the present time, it very much interferes with the proper service as regards serving food warm, also in the proper waiting on tables, and thus diminish to the minimum waste of food and an improper division of the food. These needs are especially marked among the class of people we have to care for here.

Industrial building	\$30,000
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This is to be a building for the accommodation of our sewing rooms, dressmaking departments, tailoring departments, shoe-making and repairing department and manual training school rooms, with a portion of the first floor and basement to be used as general storehouse and storerooms. At present all of our sewing work, tailoring department, etc., is carried on in very limited quarters in one of the male wards, the women having to come to the men's building to work. Because the room is so limited not nearly the number of inmates are employed in these industrial departments that we could employ to advantage had we more room. We are sure that, with such a building as this properly equipped, we would be able to make all of our men's clothing, all of our women's clothing and a large proportion, if not all, of our men's and women's shoes, and all this, too, with only one employee in charge of each one of these departments—no one of these employees to cost us over \$480 per year. In this way we are very sure that considerable saving could be insti-

tuted in our per capita cost of maintenance, and that a much larger proportion of our inmates could be employed with profit to the institution and to themselves as well.

For painting, repairs and betterments..... \$6,000

None of the new buildings, except Building A, erected at this institution have ever been painted; i. e., the plastered walls, thus the plaster in many instances is disintegrating and crumbling.

We have buildings here on the ground—the dining-rooms, kitchen building, amusement hall—which have been in use for years and have never been painted.

Many of our steel ceilings also need repainting in order to preserve them from rusting. The additional buildings which have been erected and never painted are Buildings F and G; in fact, the whole of the women's group of buildings, including the corridors. Building B will have been entirely repaired and replastered throughout and no provision made for painting plastered walls.

For fencing, ditching and grading..... \$2,500

A number of our line fences are in a bad state of repair. During the past summer cattle have broken in from adjoining farms, the farmers making no effort to keep their portion of the line fence in a good state of repair as long as the State does not repair their own portion.

We have a number of low wet places, also springy places, about the farm which we intend to drain, doing the whole of the labor with inmates providing money is forthcoming for tile to be used in the ditches in connection with stone, which is picked up from the farm by the inmates.

We also wish to carry on grading about the building, doing the whole of the work with inmate labor providing money is forthcoming for purchasing shovels, wheelbarrows, picks, etc.

Furnishing and extraordinary repairs..... \$2,000

In connection with improvements in Buildings B and E some additional furniture will be needed to accommodate the additional population to be cared for therein.

There will also be some extraordinary repairs necessary next year, such as repairing some of our old tin roofs, repairing water tower, pointing up brick and stone work about the men's group of buildings, painting tin roofs, etc.

1,020 feet 6-inch galvanized pipe..... \$2,040

This pipe is to be of strong galvanized iron to replace the old wrought iron water main throughout the conduit. This old wrought iron main being badly rusted, it having in two places rusted through, we believe it is no longer practical to place new pieces of pipe in this old line of pipe as it requires a great deal of time, causing much inconvenience in draining off the water, and we are subject to a big break and the flooding of the building at any moment which might especially occur at time of fire, as we have arrangements for raising the water pressure at such a time.

500 feet 6-inch pipe \$1,300

This is to be of strong galvanized iron for hot water return main through conduit to care for the return water from condensation in the radiating surfaces for heating buildings. The pipe which this is to replace is a 5-inch pipe and was originally installed for carrying the return water from Buildings B, C, D

and E and kitchen building for which it was ample. At the present time the returns from Buildings A, F and G have been attached to this same pipe, thus overtaxing it and often flooding Buildings D and G, thereby wasting a great deal of heat through the loss of this hot water, and, too, rendering the basements of the buildings, in fact the whole of the buildings, damp; also undermining foundations, floors, etc.

300 feet 4-inch cast iron water pipe and hydrant.... \$200

This is for extending fire service to piggery and henhouse.

400 feet 3-inch pipe \$250

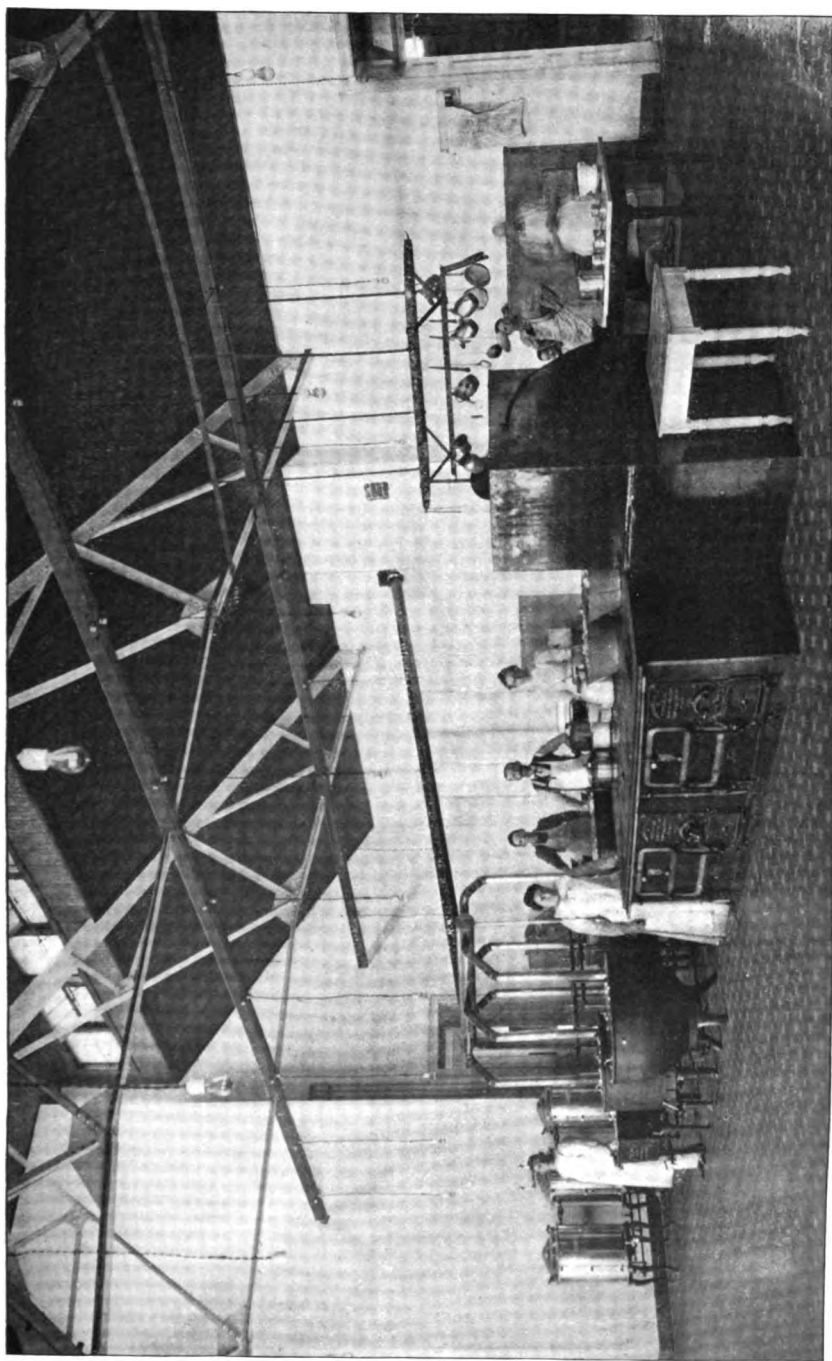
This pipe is for connecting barn, slaughter house, piggery and and henhouse with water mains, making direct connections.

For rewiring Buildings C, D and E..... \$2,500

The wiring in these buildings is partly exposed wiring and partly contained in old brass-armored conduit. It is all in a bad state of repair, as shown by the fact that the main line of wire will no longer carry current to lamps, and in connection with repairs to these buildings it was found that in many instances nails had pierced the conduit, thus we are in danger of the insulation being destroyed and having a fire any moment.

For new windows in north end of Building E..... \$300

In connection with repairs to this building it was found the window frames are not tight and in places are decayed and in a bad state of repair. It will be much less expensive to install these windows now than after the other repairs are completed. New windows would also serve to render this building much warmer, thus necessitating less heat in the building.



MAIN KITCHEN.

Maintenance for 700 inmates for fiscal year beginning

October 1, 1904.....	\$103,000
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Even though the appropriations for increased accommodations are all allowed it will not be possible to occupy any of these buildings before the latter part of the year 1905, thus no additional maintenance will need be provided for above the 700 inmates for the fiscal year during which this appropriation would be available.

During the past year \$715.18 were returned to the State Treasurer as the earnings of the asylum from various sources; a portion of this from the maintenance of patients, whose parents or friends pay as much as they feel able toward the care of these cases here, a portion from the sales of old materials and sales of garden and farm produce which we are unable to use to advantage. As this amount represents the savings and some of the earnings of the asylum, we request that this sum be refunded to us for use in the extension of industries in this asylum.

Our president, who was sent as a delegate from this Board to attend the Buffalo meeting of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, reports that he was very much impressed at that meeting with the decided and universal interest manifest among all in attendance in the class of patients cared for at this asylum and the nature of the care they receive; that they discussed very forcibly the need of increased accommodations at this asylum for the care of additional cases, passing a set of resolutions in which they strongly urge that this asylum be given an appropriation for buildings for at least 200 additional inmates at the earliest date possible.

The people in attendance at this conference came from all parts of the State, and were thoroughly familiar with the pressing demands from all sections of the State for adequate State care for the feeble-minded and early provision therefor.

There is not a county in the State but that has deferred applications here at the present time for the admission of suitable cases. These cases have necessarily been deferred until appropriations were forthcoming and the buildings could be erected for their care.

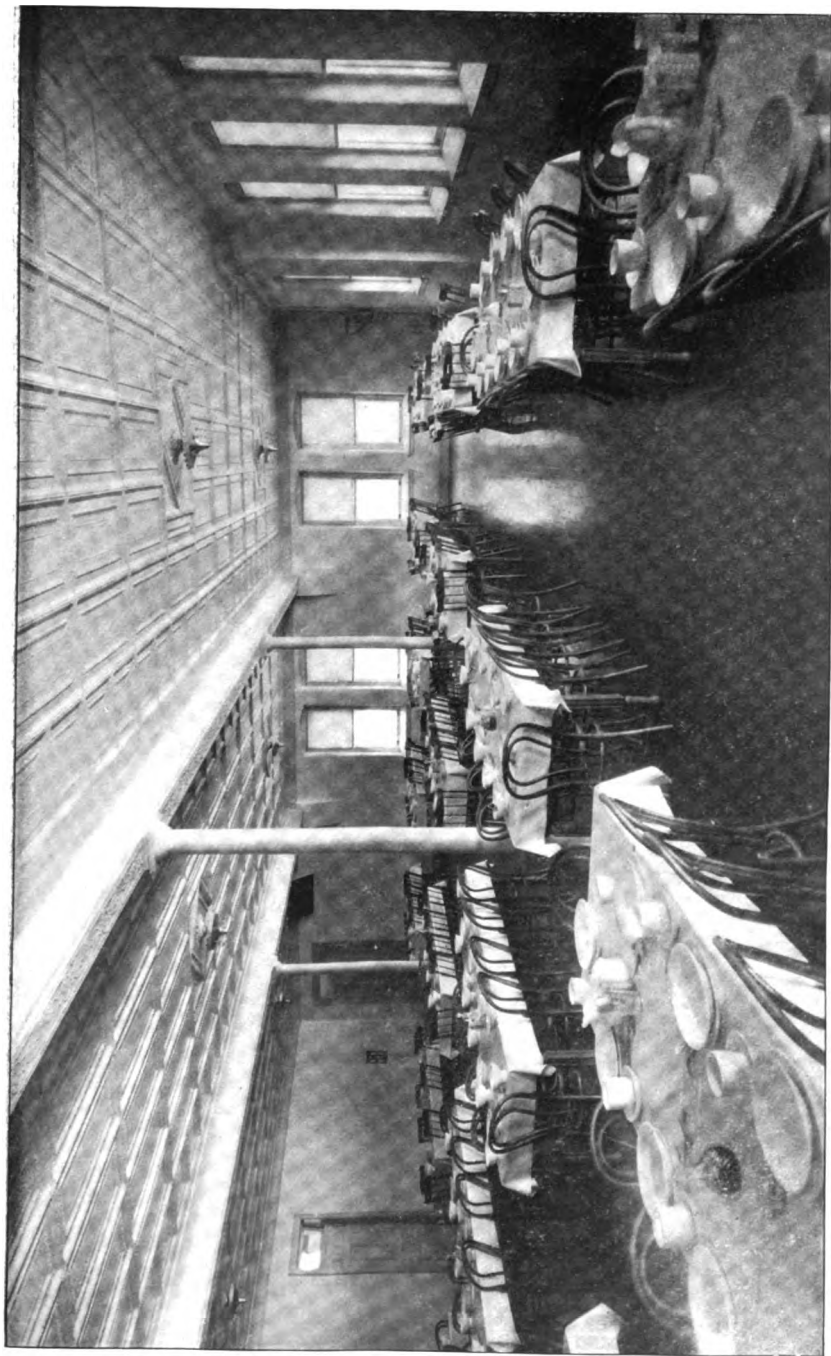
We wish to take advantage of this opportunity to give public expression to our appreciation and gratitude for the intelligent way in which the State Board of Charities has exercised its power of inspection and supervision of the affairs of this asylum and the valuable assistance rendered us by its members and representatives, especially Dr. Robert W. Hill, in securing appropriations and carrying on the work for which the institution was organized.

We also wish to thank the State Charities Aid Association and their very efficient local representative, the Rev. Charles G. Sewell, for the kindly interest taken in the affairs of this asylum.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR.

We cannot pass by without commenting on the work of the Fiscal Supervisor's Department as it affects us in connection with the administration of the affairs of this asylum.

It has been the Board's pleasure to have had two meetings with the present incumbent in that office, the Hon. H. H. Bender, and we are pleased to say that our relations have been at all times entirely harmonious, and he has cooperated with us at all times to the end that the institution and the public's best



interests in the financial management of the asylum be safeguarded. At the present time the institution is much more liberally dealt with in the matter of supplies and much assistance is rendered us in the matter of instituting decided economies when practical, even though the first outlay is a matter of considerable expense.

We are fully confident that conscientious administration of the affairs of the asylum will in no way be hampered by this department.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Our relations with the State Architect and his representatives during the past year have been extremely pleasant, he having cooperated with us in every way in his power to further the best interests of the asylum in the matter of extensive repairs and improvement along the line of construction, and we take this opportunity to thus express our appreciation of the assistance rendered us by the Hon. G. L. Heins and his able corps of assistants in the bringing about during the past year of the large number of improvements in equipment that has taken place in this institution, two of which we wish especially to mention, namely, the economizing in the use of steam power by reducing to the minimum all waste, and the marked sanitary improvement about our whole plant.

CHANGE IN MANAGERS.

Several changes have occurred in our Board of Managers during the past year. The term of office of two of the managers expired, and of these our last preceding president, Mr. William H. Cloher, Jr., of Utica, N. Y., not being desirous of reappointment, Mr. George W. White of Taberg, N. Y., was appointed to

fill the vacancy. Mr. E. S. Batcheller of Gloversville, N. Y., was reappointed and made president of the Board.

Mr. H. S. Beach of Rome, N. Y., resigned, as he could not see his way clear to give sufficient time from his present business to attend to the duties incumbent upon a manager. Mr. E. Stewart Williams of Rome resigned for a like reason. To fill these vacancies the Hon. R. C. Briggs and Mr. T. S. Singleton, both of Rome, were appointed. Thus again we have a full working Board, ever alert in the performance of their duties and closely looking to the best interests of the asylum and the State.

A vacancy in the office of treasurer occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of office of our former treasurer, Mr. J. M. Brainard, the position was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. G. Lake of Rome, N. Y., to fill the vacancy.

It has been very gratifying to us to have been in especially close touch and very familiar with the details of affairs of administration in this asylum during the past year, and we are pleased to say that at no regular or special meeting held during the year has it been impossible for us to transact business because of the fact that a majority of the members of the Board were not present.

In compliance with the law a majority of the members of the Board have visited the asylum every month and reported the observations made during their visits in detail to the Governor, the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisors. Individual members of the Board have also visited the asylum at irregular intervals at other times, and it has been our pleasure and satisfaction to have on several occasions observed the very enjoyable entertainments provided for the inmates and em-

ployees, also to have observed the marked improvement in the inmates as a result of the special remedial measures instituted and carried out for their improvement.

We were very grateful to know of the regard in which our present chief executive officer is held by the members of the medical profession of Oneida county as evidenced in the most kindly set of resolutions which they offered expressing their confidence in his qualifications and ability for the position of medical superintendent in this asylum, and also in their making him president of the Oneida County Medical Society and a delegate from that society to the Medical Society of the State of New York.

After a year's experience we are fully assured that the Board has found a chief executive officer fully competent, both from the standpoint of executive ability and qualifications as a physician, to carry out the Board's wishes in the management of this asylum, and that the record of the year's work demonstrates that our stand taken in conformity with the spirit of the Civil Service laws for promotion in the filling of all vacancies in this institution has in many ways reacted to the institution's better equipment in the organization of its staff of officers and corps of employees and in the general systematic arrangement of the various departments of the asylum and the carrying out of special features of the work.

We have had especially brought to our attention during the past year the very valuable work along educational lines carried on in this institution, and it is to no small degree gratifying to know that so much can really be done for this custodial class of dependents, and it has served to give us renewed interest in the

work to know that something more than purely custodial care is possible and practicable among the cases committed to our care.

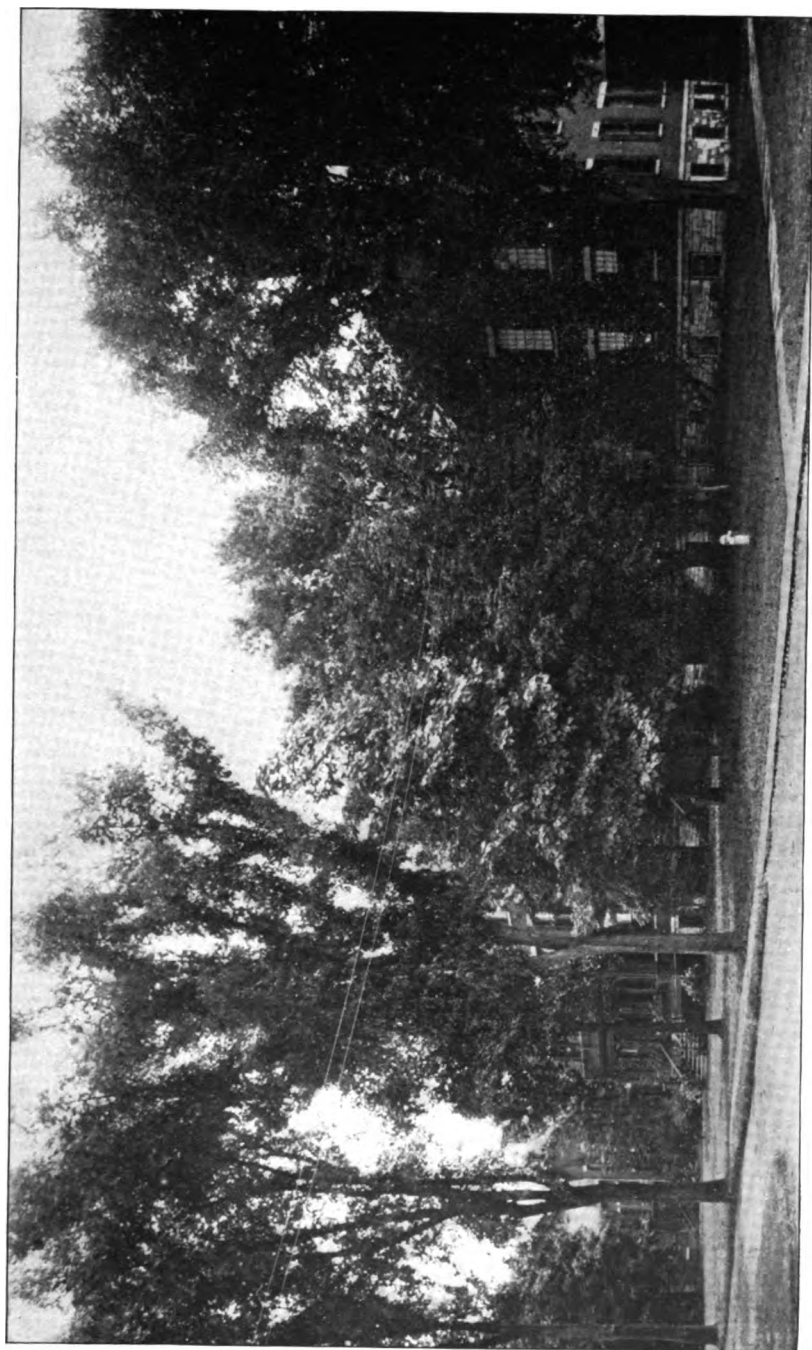
The general management of the asylum has been well up to its accustomed high standing, and we especially direct the attention of all to the report herein contained of the immediate officer in charge for a full and detailed description thereof.

We take this opportunity of publicly commending all the officers and employees for their faithful and unselfish devotion to the asylum and its best interests.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. S. BATCHELLER,
BYRON L. WINTERS,
R. C. BRIGGS,
GEORGE W. WHITE,
F. W. SPICER,
JIM STEVENS,
H. T. FOWLER,
JACOB AGNE, Jr.,
J. A. DOUGLASS,
THOS. W. SINGLETON,

Managers.



BUILDING "B."

Treasurer's Annual Report.

The treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum respectfully submits to the Board of Managers the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1903:

GENERAL FUND.

Received from the Comptroller..... \$89,500 00

Disbursements.

Salaries of officers and employees.....	\$37,126 08	
Expenses of managers.....	456 04	
Provisions	21,066 03	
Household stores.....	2,519 35	
Clothing	5,889 21	
Fuel and light.....	14,349 43	
Hospital and medical.....	325 34	
Shop, farm and garden.....	4,479 90	
Ordinary repairs.....	545 44	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,904 18	
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		88,661 00

\$839 00

October 1, 1902, less overdraft.....	100 23
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October 1, 1903, cash on hand.....	\$738 77
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SPECIAL FUNDS.

Received from the Comptroller.....	\$21,888 36
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Disbursements.

(Chapter 700, Laws of 1901.)

Plumbing and draining Building G.....	\$1,517 40
Electric cable.....	2,130 00
Changing switchboard.....	530 00
Boiler connections.....	1,186 12
Window guards.....	88 14
Ice house and cold storage.....	960 00
Fire-escapes	24 96
Furniture and equipments.....	315 00

(Chapter 700, Laws of 1901.—Reappropriated chapter 599, Laws 1903.)

Electric wiring and fixtures Building G.....	358 82
Heating and ventilating Building G.....	916 41
Addition to boiler-house.....	623 57
Installing watchman's clock system.....	715 00
Feed water heater.....	1,793 19
Stock and utensils.....	242 63
Fencing	357 65
Dynamo engine and connections.....	5,502 18
Steel beams, etc., bathrooms.....	1,490 00

(Chapter 427, Laws 1902.)

Painting walls in administration building.....	500 00
Construction of ice pond.....	43 20
Sanitary floors, toilet rooms, Building B.....	1,590 00
Remodeling Buildings B and E.....	580 58
Sanitary floors, toilet rooms, Building E.....	423 51

\$21,888 36

Money received by the Rome State Custodial Asylum and forwarded to the State Treasurer from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, inclusive:

From sale farm and garden produce.....	\$48 94
From old materials sold.....	177 70
From board of patients.....	488 54
	<hr/>
	\$715 18
	<hr/> <hr/>

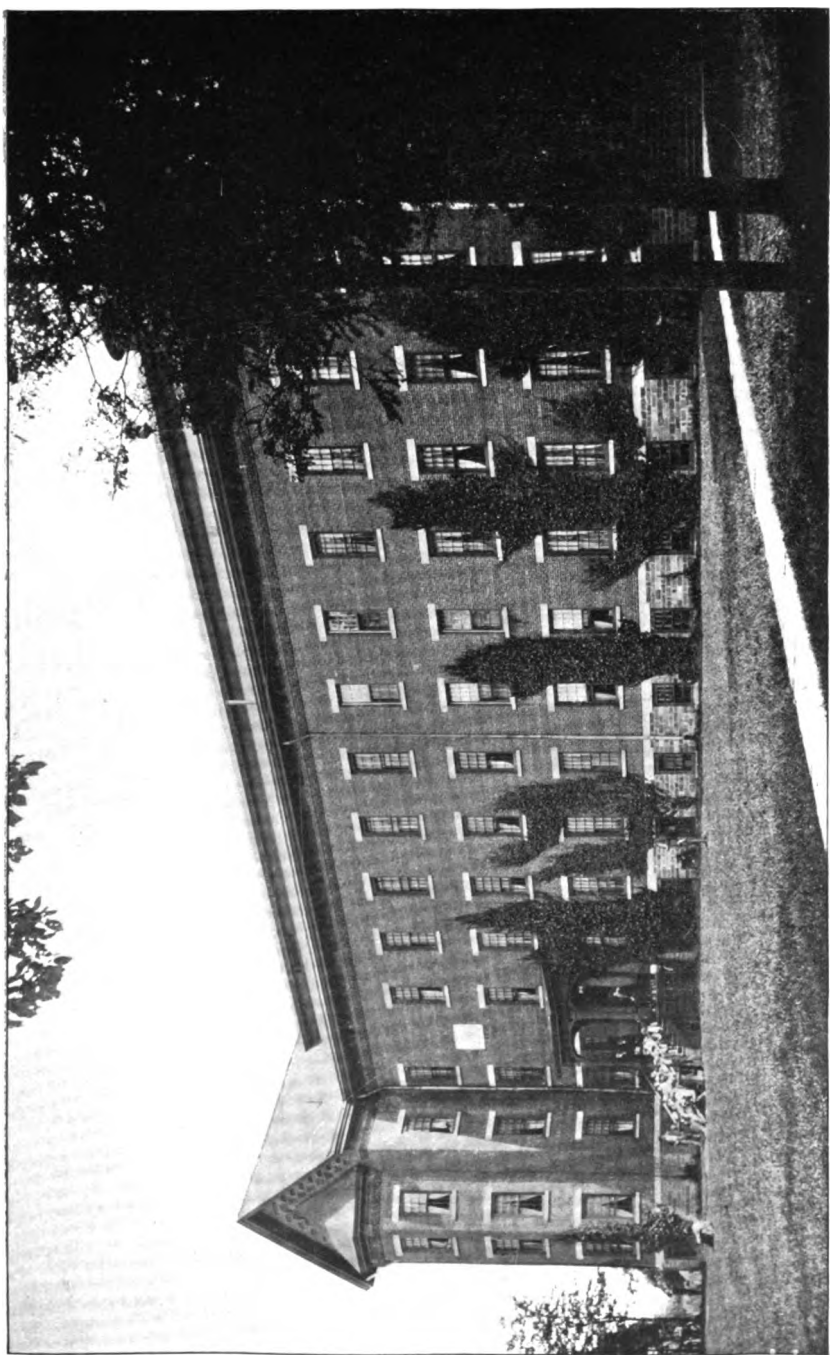
H. G. LAKE,
Treasurer.

Report of the Superintendent.

HON. E. S. BATCHELLER, *President Board of Managers Rome State Custodial Asylum:*

Sir.—Herewith, in conformity with the by-laws of this asylum, I present the ninth annual report of the chief executive officer, embodying therein as directed, in tabular form, full and minute detail from the records of the asylum for the preceding year, and accompanying same with a condensed report of other interesting and useful facts, experiments and opinions illustrating the management, the conditions and needs of the institution.

From the table embodying the movement of population is shown the fact that 32 men and 116 women were admitted during the year. This is the largest number of admissions that has taken place during any one year of the asylum's existence. This large number of admissions was made possible partially by the opening of a new building and partially by the vacancies created through the extreme effort made to comply with the law and remove from the institution all epileptics and insane, 22 vacancies being thus created, which in nearly every instance were immediately filled by the exchange with the respective counties of case for case, the county providing for the epileptic or insane person elsewhere and committing to us in their stead proper cases for care and treatment here, thus the county receiving no burden because of the exchange, but, on the contrary, in many instances the county being relieved of an additional case by reason of their insane charges here having been com-



BUILDING "D" (FRONT).

mitted to the State hospitals and a few of their epileptic charges to Craig Colony. The relief thus given to the various communities from the burden of the care of this class of cases has been correspondingly widely felt and appreciated, as evidenced by the marked sympathy with the work and the very friendly feeling and kindly assistance extended us by the various county officials with whom we come in contact.

The large excess of women over men admitted was by reason of the opening of a new building for females, designated Building G, this addition being only the second of two buildings in the women's group, each accommodating 125 patients.

ADMISSIONS.

Up to the present time a very large proportion of all the admissions have been as transfers from other institutions, where these cases had been retained because no other disposition could be made of them.

Much relief has been given the Syracuse State institution by the reception here of many of the custodial class, who up to this time have burdened that school, they occupying space which should have been given to cases designated as "school cases," thus precluding the possibility of those school cases receiving the training of which they are so much in need and which does so much for them.

A large number of cases have been received from county homes and State hospitals, in which institutions most of this class of cases was cared for up to the time of the opening of this asylum. Because of the fact that committing officers have seen fit up to the present time to commit from the above sources first, very little direct relief has been given to families, and

thus many urgent requests for the admission of cases from families come to us, and in only an occasional instance are we able to give them relief. Scarcely a community in the State but has made such request, and in nearly every instance the committing authorities have felt the need of giving relief elsewhere first, they believing that the need of relief to burdened institutions demanded their first consideration.

As examples, and these by no means overdrawn, of some of the urgent appeals for family relief I will cite the following:

A widowed mother in the southern part of this county makes urgent request for the admission of her feeble-minded daughter, this daughter being the oldest of several children. The mother goes out to work endeavoring to earn a living for her family, leaving smaller children to care for the feeble-minded girl, thus often keeping one or more of the normal children from school.

A father in the northern part of this county makes urgent appeal for the admission of his feeble-minded son, 22 years old. This boy has contracted many bad habits and become violent because of his being isolated and thus rendered inactive, both bodily and mentally. In one of these violent moods he attempted to strike and kill his father.

Another widowed mother in Madison county urges us to admit her feeble-minded son, whom she has cared for until now. He has grown so large and strong that she can no longer manage him; he is causing no end of trouble in the community and contracting many bad habits.

An appeal from Orleans county, through the authorities, for the admission of a feeble-minded woman, who is a vagrant and has borne several feeble-minded children, comes with much urging for immediate admission.

An appeal from parents and local authorities in Montgomery county was urgently pressed upon us for the admission of a feeble-minded boy with criminal tendencies. This boy has been through the Rochester Industrial School and also the Elmira Reformatory, and is now spending most of his time in the local jail in penalty for various minor crimes which he is constantly committing when free.

Another appeal from Washington county for the admission of a feeble-minded woman, and who is now pregnant and who is a wanderer about the county, was followed up with considerable energy in efforts to secure her admission.

As another appeal for county relief we cite the following from Albany county, dated December 19, 1903:

"Vincent De Glory, Frank B. Eldridge and Sarah Burnside are three applications still in force.

"Bernard and James Hannon and Thomas McCleary are at Amityville at an expense to this county of \$5 per week each, and an average of \$30 per year each for clothing.

"Sarah Burnside is in our Homeopathic Hospital, where she is maintained at an expense of \$4 per week, which is a direct charge upon the city."

Because of the fact that these counties had their full quota here and we had no vacancies, all of these cases had to be deferred to await the occurrence of vacancies or until additional accommodations for inmates are provided. Many cases parallel with the above are still waiting admission here.

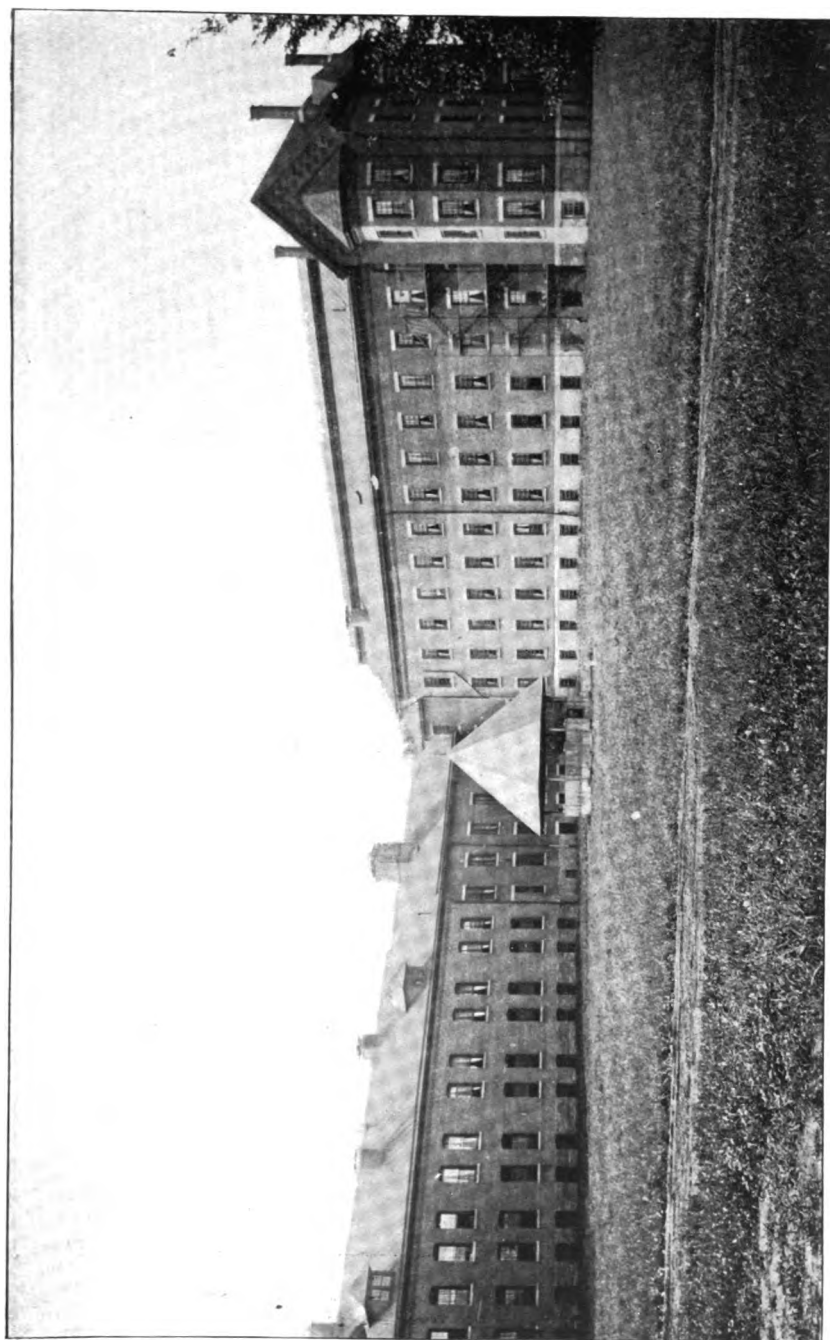
We have on file here at the present time 359 applications for the admission of cases, many of whom are no less urgent than the above cited.

The real necessity for provision for State care for this class

is. the State "Poor Law" distinctly provides, that the feeble-minded shall not be cared for in the county homes. The private institutions will only care for the better and less helpless cases, and for the few which the private institutions do care for they charge the counties at the rate of from \$5 to \$6 per week for such care, whereas we are able to care for them here at \$2.74 per week.

Of the cases admitted, 29 females were transferred here from Syracuse, 11 males and 72 females from Randall's Island, and the remainder, 21 males and 15 females, from homes or county houses. With these admissions a very large proportion of all the female cases awaiting transfer here from the Syracuse State institution were provided for.

In comparing these admissions from the various sources it is very noticeable what training in the institutions has done for these cases, the marked contrast being very noticeable as well when all the cases are observed in mass as when individual cases are noted. Among the Syracuse cases the condition of bodily cleanliness, the neat and tidy clothing, orderly behavior, high moral tone and the extremely marked spirit of respect and love for their immediate as well as their remote caretakers stamps these cases with the unmistakable evidence that their training has done much for them, not only rendering them less helpless or more helpful, but also rendering them less objects of pity or even subjects the sight of or contact with whom is to be dreaded. In these observations we are also convinced that, among the many misfortunes which befall the lot of the feeble-minded, one bright hope at least may be held out to them and their friends, namely, that through training method much improvement can be brought about in the cases, thus making them less of a burden



BUILDINGS "D" AND "E" (REAR).



to society in general and their immediate caretakers in particular, often making them able to render a helping hand in the care of their more dependent brothers and sisters. Therefore we are convinced that our labor along educational lines is not lost, and thus we are spurred on to better efforts in their behalf.

Among the males only such a number of admissions could be provided for as to fill the vacancies that occurred in the male group through an occasional death, transfer or discharge.

It will be noticed that the ages of those admitted have averaged much younger than any former year's admissions. This is partially because of the fact that many of the pressing older cases have been received here at an earlier date, but more especially from the fact that it is now the policy of the institution to, other things being equal, admit the youngest cases first, thus giving them an opportunity to get accustomed to their new home during their habit-forming period of life, also giving them the advantages that accrue to them from the best training we can give, and this too during that period of life when they are most amenable thereto. It has been our experience that in cases ranging in age between 10 and 20 years we can look for the greatest improvement, these ages being apparently the ones in which they are the most receptive and amenable to training methods, although the older and younger are by no means to be neglected.

As a result of this year's admissions we are for the first time in the history of this asylum able to say that every county has very nearly its just and equal quota here, and the counties comprising Greater New York have their full quota. These cases from Greater New York constitute nearly one-half of our present population. With the 50 additional men whom we intend to

admit during the next three months, as soon as the repairs under way are completed, the matter of the equalization of quotas between the various counties will be entirely adjusted and it will be no longer necessary for several counties to be refused admission of cases here because their quota is doubly or more filled.

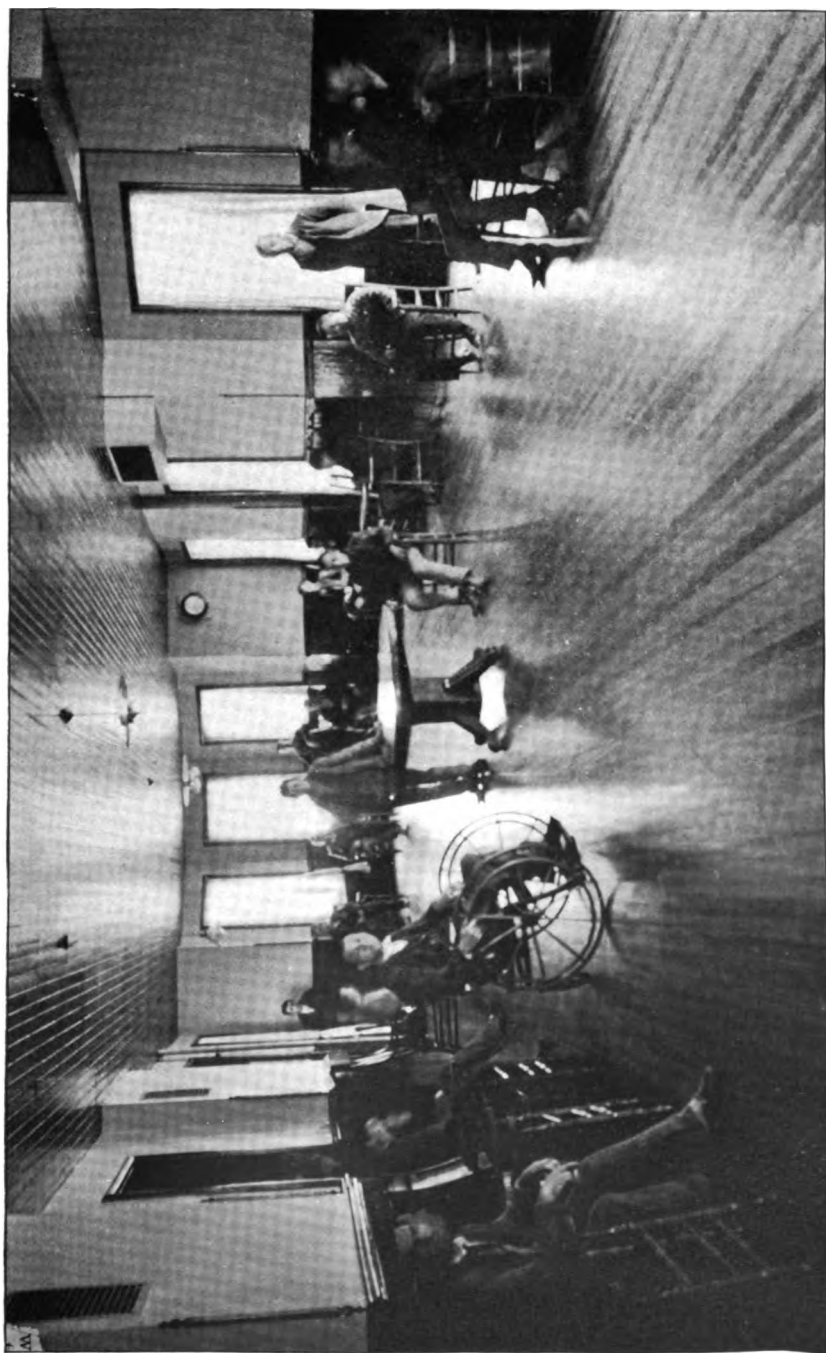
Of the cases admitted very few have been of the extreme low grade or idiotic class, and this not because the low-grade cases are refused or deferred, but rather it would seem to be because of the fact that earlier in the existence of the institution all sources had emptied, as it were, all their extreme cases here, and this not unjustly so long as they came within the legal province of our care. These low grade and extreme cases constitute only a very small percentage of the feeble-minded class as a whole.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges during the year have been the largest of those in any one year's work, 22 men and 11 women having left the asylum.

Of these discharges 11 went to their homes, their parents or friends feeling they could now properly care for them, either because the case had so much improved or because the family conditions had so changed that their care would no longer be a burden.

Of the 11 discharged to their homes only one was a female, she having tuberculosis (and her family living in a rural community) was allowed to go. We are of the belief that no female should be allowed to leave custodial care, except in such an instance as this or some parallel conditions, or when they are well beyond the child-bearing age and could be of some assistance to their immediate family.



INFIRMARY.



Twenty-two cases were transferred to other institutions, of which 8 were insane and 14 epileptics. As a result of this the institution is to-day nearly freed from the classes of cases which the law specifically states shall not be cared for here. The insane were in each instance examined by a commission and duly committed according to process of law to the State hospitals in the respective districts from which they came, the county to which they were a charge bearing the expense.

In one instance only has the committing officer, after being duly notified, failed to remove the epileptics or insane committed here by him. In this case the matter was referred to the State Board of Charities and it is still pending.

The number of deaths during the year was strangely just the same number and proportion as regards sex as those of last year—21 males and 6 females having died. This is one of the lowest death-rates in the history of the asylum, being 1 per cent less than that of last year.

Acute diseases were the cause of death in all but 6 cases, and tuberculosis claimed 11. From this observation of the causes of death we are convinced of the necessity of a hospital for the acutely sick and the isolation of tubercular cases to prevent their spreading the infection, not only among the inmates but also among the attendants and employees generally.

CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES.

During the year all of the adult female cripples have been removed from the second to the first floor in order that they might be gotten out of doors more readily for general airing and exercise and in case of fire, also in order that they might see more of what is going on about them, coming in contact with visitors and

outsiders generally whenever they came near their ward. All the cripples, male and female, are placed at the ends of the respective groups so that they are nearest the general dining-rooms and entrance to the respective groups, thus giving them the more freedom of access to the dining-rooms and less distance for carrying food, this again serving to bring them into closer contact with people entering or leaving the wards in either group. Their minds being often very bright and active, this matter of allowing them to see and know what is going on about them is not to be lost sight of in catering to their comfort and contentment. The principle so far as possible is adopted of devoting the first floors of all buildings to sitting and living rooms and the second floors to dormitories. This is especially desirable when mill construction is used to provide against the conveyance of noise from the second floor to the first when the first floor is occupied.

All male patients working in the industrial departments, so long as they obey the rules, are allowed to live in buildings which are not locked during day hours, thus giving them freedom to go in or out as they please, and this, with a man and his wife on the ward to care for it, gives them as nearly as possible a condition of home life which is very gratifying. This placing the patients on their honor during the day and allowing them to use their own judgment at times does much to develop self-confidence in themselves, rendering them much more capable of good work also much more contented with the life within the asylum.

Outside of the uncleanly and disturbed cases the basis of classification is the mental state in association with the age. We prefer to speak of them all as boys and girls whatever their ages or bodily development may be, for such they really are in

intellect, and, too, thus speaking of them in their presence tends to incite in them subjection, as they, if called boys and girls, they hearing it, never learn to think of themselves as anything but children.

In this connection we very often allow an older female to take partial or whole care of a small child, she calling it her child, thus giving the little one the best of care and at the same time catering to the motherly instinct in the older one; at least, partially satisfying her passion for love. In many instances the older ones will actually use their little collection of pennies to buy clothing, etc., for these little ones, and in any number of instances this procedure has done much to render the older and brighter inmates much more contented with their lot here; also in some instances an older and brighter inmate who can be trusted is made a general assistant to an attendant, and thus their love of authority is catered to and the inmate made happy.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

This work has been carried on with the usual extreme degree of diligence during the year. The results have not materially varied from those of previous years, except in the line of special industrial training, the number assigned to the various industries being much larger than in any preceding year, a little more than one-half of our population being employed as useful workers.

Appended is a full and complete report on the school work to date.

Further, in this connection, I wish to especially mention and commend the most faithful and enthusiastic work of our two teachers, Miss Blayney and Miss Douglass, they having worked

very hard and cooperated in every way for the making of the experiment of educational methods among the purely custodial class of feeble-minded the entire success which it has proven to be.

AMUSEMENT.

This is so closely a part of the training (in fact, we consider it is a very essential part of both training and discipline) that it must be considered in connection therewith.

Regular Friday evening entertainments are held the year around, consisting of dances, band and orchestra concerts, home-talent musicals, theatricals, etc., the latter of which the churches in the city (being very considerate of us) often repeat their entertainments here for us.

We are also occasionally able with the small amusement fund provided by the State to secure the services of traveling entertainments, such as stereopticon exhibits, chalk talks, impersonators, glee clubs, etc. During the winter months indoor baseball and basket ball are freely indulged in, both by inmates and employees, and during the summer and autumn baseball, football, etc., thus occupying the Saturday half-holiday.

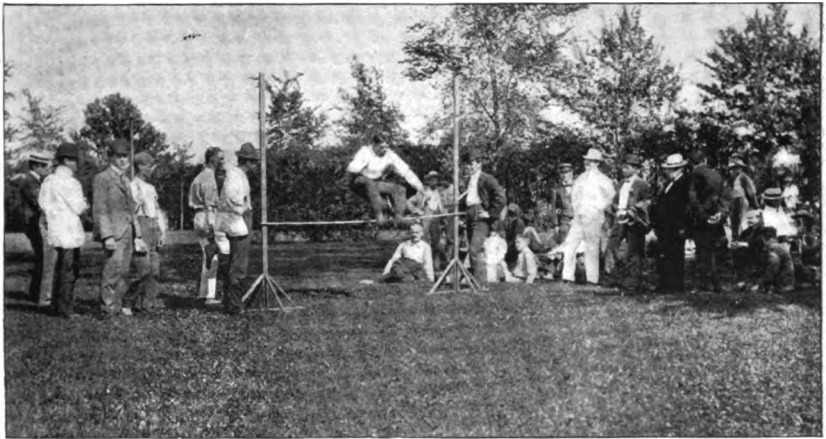
Our annual field day is always held on July Fourth in the afternoon, followed by a lawn festival in the evening and an exhibition of fireworks thereafter. Our annual clambake is always held on Labor day; exercises appropriate to the day, tree planting, etc., on Arbor day; special dinner and exercises on Thanksgiving day, and on Christmas day and eve, through the kindly contribution of friends, a most enjoyable entertainment is provided, with a bountiful supply of presents, including toys, candy, fruit and nuts for all.



AMUSEMENT HALL (INTERIOR).



FIELD DAY.
100 yard dash (girls).



FIELD DAY.
Standing high jump (boys).



R. S. C. A. BAND.
July 4, 1903.

On Sunday evening sacred concerts are held in which as many of the inmates as possible enter into the singing led by our quartette, or full choir, as convenience allows, from time to time.

Skating rinks and toboggan slides are provided during the winter, singing school is held on each Wednesday evening during the school year and dancing school and drilling during cold weather, each two afternoons in the week for one hour.

Traveling libraries are provided from which those inmates who can read are allowed to draw books.

Occasionally social evenings of games in which both sexes can indulge are arranged in our large amusement hall.

Chapel exercises have been conducted every Sunday afternoon by various pastors from Rome, except on very stormy Sundays when a song service is held instead of chapel, conducted by a minister.

Sunday school is held every Sunday morning where all who can understand even the simplest language, as well as those who can read and use language freely, are arranged into classes according to their intelligence and trained not only in religion and ethics but also in the use and understanding of language. Separate classes are provided for the Protestants and Catholics and the classes conducted by attendants or teachers of like faith; oftentimes the brighter patients act as teachers.

Mass for the Catholics is held once or twice monthly, and the priest called in case of serious illness or impending death.

Following is a copy of our annual Christmas letter:

STATE OF NEW YORK.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.,

Acting Superintendent.

ROME, N. Y., December 9, 1903.

To the Public:

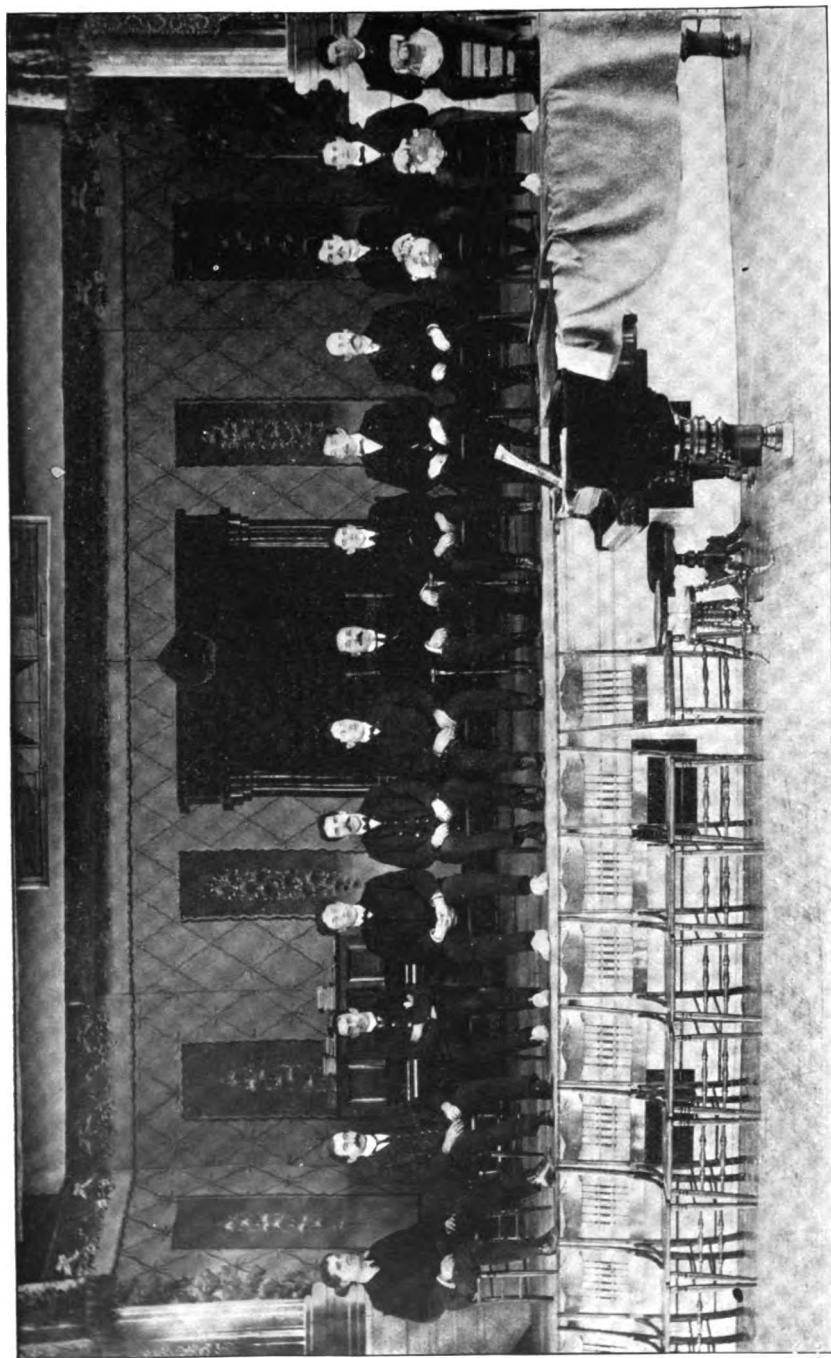
Again as the holiday season approaches, in order that the inmates of this institution may enjoy their share of its festivities, we appeal to their parents and friends to do all in their power to assist us in making the coming Christmas here a time for pleasure and rejoicing as great as in former years. In order to do this, contributions of money, toys, fruit, candy, articles of wearing apparel, etc., are all very acceptable. Of course many of the brighter ones enjoy packages sent to them from friends, which they receive on the Christmas tree, and are allowed to open for themselves. For many candy, fruit and toys give most pleasure, and as the express constitutes so large a part of the expense of sending parcels of these, we advise sending the money, as we are able to get wholesale prices and thus procure most for the money.

All contributions of money should be sent to Dr. Charles Bernstein, superintendent, and all packages sent should be carefully directed to the Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y. If the package is sent for a patient, the patient's name should be plainly written on the outside of same, also the name of the sender. All contributions will be acknowledged after Christmas time.

Wishing you all much happiness with the return of the season, I am

Very truly yours,

CHARLES BERNSTEIN, *Acting Superintendent.*



R. S. C. A. MINSTREL TROUP.



DISCIPLINE.

Discipline is extremely necessary about an asylum of this nature, and knowing as we do that so long as it is tempered with love it cannot go far astray. We endeavor to allow none but those who manifest a proper spirit of love to administer it.

Our means of discipline are to curtail privileges, placing the erring ones on other than open or unlocked wards; placing them on a low-grade ward and compelling them to work there; removing them from the specially set and served tables for the higher grade cases and seating them among the low-grade cases; not allowing them at entertainments; taking their dress-up suits of clothes away from them, etc. No form of physically-inflicted punishment is allowed, those forms appealing to the mind through curtailed privileges being entirely effectual.

As a reward for good deportment the brighter male inmates are occasionally given a written permit to go to the city for a few hours, also on little fishing trips, berry-picking excursions, etc. No inmate is allowed to leave the asylum grounds without a written permit or being accompanied by an employee, and all employees are instructed to detain every inmate they find off the ground, ascertaining whether or not they have a duly issued permit, and if the patient has not the employee is to return him at once, following which this patient's special privileges are all withheld for a certain time. This granting of special privileges has done much to render our inmates more contented here, and we have yet to know of the first instance wherein the privilege has been abused, and surely the escapes and attempts thereat have been much reduced.

MEDICAL WORK.

During the past year special medical work has been instituted and a considerable number of surgical operations performed. A dentist has also been employed.

The appended table will give a general idea of the work done.

The beneficial results of the work done along these lines are evidenced in the marked improvement in a number of chronic physical and nervous diseases. One especially notable case was that of F. S., age 18, admitted February 3, 1903. This boy had been a ruminator for some time, and was much reduced physically and very uncleanly. All medical treatment failed. However, later, as a result of a complete circumcision and cleaning of the glands that had never before been exposed, the case has entirely cleared up as regards the uncleanly condition and rumination, and the boy is now decidedly improved and entirely amenable to training methods.

Phymosis operations have been done in a number of cases, in a portion of them for its general remedial effect; in the remainder for some direct specific effect.

Full reports of this work will appear elsewhere in medical literature.

Three cretins have been under treatment during the year with marked beneficial results, reports of which in more detail will appear elsewhere.

Four myxodematous cases have been under treatment during the year with marked improvement, also six of the Mongol type have received special treatment, which, while not promising, has resulted in considerable physical and mental improvement in these cases.

Four cases of Frederich's ataxia have been under treatment, four cases of disseminated sclerosis, besides a number of other functional and organic nervous diseases, including a number of choreaic cases, all of which will be reported on elsewhere in medical literature.

A number of cases from surrounding communities have been referred by their family physician to the medical officers here for consultation and advice. Many cases come to us in which operative procedures about the cranium, etc., are advised. We invariably advise against these operative procedures on the cranium unless there is some inflammatory or traumatic lesion, or tumor, directly indicating such operation. We believe no such operations should be done for the general improvement that might result when there is no special indication for operation, as it has been our experience that many cases have been rendered much worse by craniotomies, the operation eventually exaggerating the condition of pressure which it was originally intended to relieve.

The dentist has made 35 cleanings, 110 fillings, 700 extractions and 81 treatments, using chloroform in only 11 cases in doing this large amount of work. As a result of this work the personal appearance of patients has been very markedly improved. In a number of cases dribbling saliva stopped, irritability allayed and nutrition much improved. In many cases long-standing abscesses of the gums have been cleansed and healed, large amounts of tartar deposits removed and bleeding gums treated and toughened with the resulting allaying of irritation and diminishing flow of saliva, thus a clearing up of many unpleasant cases and corresponding improvement in general nervous and mental states as evidenced by allaying general ner-

vous irritability and disturbed mental conditions. One girl in particular, who had for years soiled from ten to twenty towels (used as bibs) in one day up to the time the dentist took hold of her case, has now so much improved that she no longer needs to use a bib, as the overflowing saliva has entirely ceased. Thus a stereotyped dribbling idiot was cured, or at least rendered an inoffensive imbecile. In another case a boy, a good worker, who always dribbled saliva in cold weather, making his chin and lips very sore, has been entirely cured.

CASE RECORDS.

A new case-record system has been adopted to take the place of the old antiquated system of cumbersome and expensive case books which has been in use here up to one year ago. We have adopted a page-filing record system in which the original application blanks and commitment form are filed, also case records on blanks having same size sheets or pages as the printed forms, thus it is no longer necessary to rewrite all case histories in books, but instead the original notes made on the wards or elsewhere on these uniform size sheets of paper can be filed. As a result of this case notes need not be cut down or contracted to economize in the use of space in large expensive books. All the correspondence regarding the case can also be filed directly in the case file, thus making it possible to have a complete history of the case at hand whenever the case is being looked up. This has resulted in a very decided economy in the original expense, and also in time consumed in keeping up complete case history.

SANITATION.

The sanitary surroundings have been much improved during the year by reason of a large amount of ditching and drainage having been done about the rear of the buildings, a number of water holes having thus been drained and rendered no longer breeding places for mosquitoes and the development of noxious odors, etc.

Screens have been placed in all of the windows in the women's group of buildings, thus keeping out all insects and allowing of free ventilation during warm weather.

New sanitary bath and toilet rooms have been completed in the whole of the male group of buildings. The repairs under way in Building B will render it light and airy, modern and sanitary throughout. A number of the floors in the old buildings have been repaired and waxed or oiled, thus giving them a polished surface which is impervious to soiling and therefore thoroughly sanitary. Steel ceilings are being placed in Building B, thus removing the old plastered ceilings and therewith much dust and dirt.

All the barn buildings, piggery and henhouse have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed throughout.

All clothing worn here by newly admitted patients is taken from the patient at the time of admission and thoroughly sterilized by the use of high-pressure steam, and the patient thoroughly inspected and bathed as soon as received.

All tubercular cases are isolated in rooms set aside for these cases as best we can in our closely grouped and crowded buildings. However, here our best efforts are far from satisfactory, as the patient must be closely confined or no isolation results. the

patient being in such close proximity to the general living-quarters for all. All infectious or contagious cases are isolated in special rooms set aside for that purpose.

All garrets, basements and out-of-the-way places, closets, etc., are systematically cleaned regularly once monthly. All dressings and refuse matter from wards and elsewhere are burned.

MEDICAL WORK REPORTED.

During the year a paper on the results of the investigation of physical, nervous and mental imperfections as clinically presented in the custodial class of feeble-minded, and the results of special medical and surgical work and manual training among this class in the cure or amelioration of these defects was read by one of our medical officers before the Oneida County Medical Society.

The semiannual meeting of the Oneida County Medical Society was held at this asylum last October, at which meeting a clinical presentation of cases was given by your humble servant, he being at the time vice-president of that society. At this time the visiting physicians were shown all parts of the asylum and its workings thoroughly explained to them, as a result of which we are sure these physicians will be able to advise and direct parents and friends more intelligently regarding proper disposition and care of this class of patients.

While in attendance at the meeting of the American Association of Medical Officers of Institutions for Feeble-Minded in Washington last May, I was very deeply impressed with the large number of truly conscientious men and women who are devoting themselves to the education and training of the feeble-minded, and these not only in public and private institutions

but also many independent workers in special fields, as the establishment of public municipal schools for feeble-minded, etc., also the number who were interested purely from humanitarian, philanthropic or scientific motives, they having no official connection with the various institutions for this class. No less a renowned personage than the Hon. W. H. Harris, National Commissioner of Education, attended the meeting and entered into the discussions.

Attendance at such meetings as this is surely inspiring, and of much benefit to those who have to do with the care of this and allied classes of afflicted humanity.

INMATE LABOR.

During the year 342 patients have been employed in the various industrial departments doing a total of 82,235 days' work. Of the number employed, four boys have worked in the bake shop every weekday, thus rendering it necessary to have but one paid employee in this department. One of these boys is so proficient in the work that there is no part of it that he cannot carry on alone, he often setting the sponge, mixing or kneading the dough, putting the bread in or taking it out of the oven at the right time without any direction from the head baker. However tempting it may be to place such a boy in charge of a department like this, obviously the risk would be too great; however, the love of authority is catered to by making him first assistant.

Four boys and 12 girls were employed in the sewing room—all the boys being cripples. They were able to make all the women's clothes, do all the mending that was not done on the wards, and also make all the little boys' clothing. The number of garments made was 9,180, and the value of the labor on

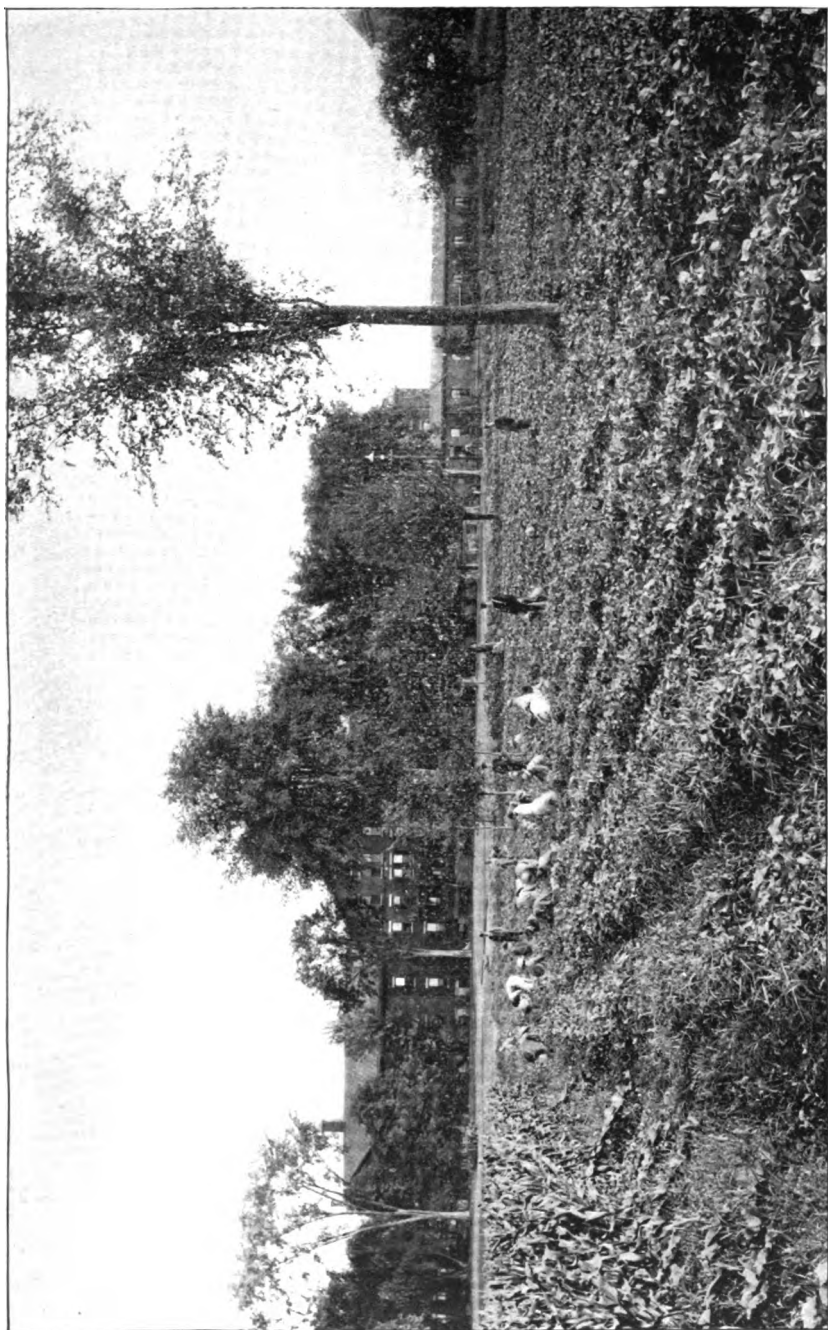
this clothing was \$1,479.30. The number of articles mended was 15,400, and this work had a value of \$890.21. We only have two paid employees in this department.

As a result of this amount of work being done in the sewing room and the new garments manufactured, we have been able to institute more variety in our clothing, suiting the styles to the various classes, catering to individual likings, etc. The work has been so very satisfactory that we have adopted the plan of using other than plain calico and gingham dresses for many of the girls, making suits and shirt waists of heavier material, and this winter for the first time using a heavier weight of cloth for winter than for summer wear. This procedure has contributed very materially towards an improved personal appearance among our inmates and thus engendered in them much self-respect and individuality.

Several of the patients working in this department are allowed the privilege of certain hours doing work for the employees for which they receive pay, and thus are able to partially or wholly clothe themselves and enjoy many little luxuries by reason of the money they thus earn.

Twelve boys and 7 girls were employed in the kitchen assisting in the preparation of vegetables, etc., thus making it possible for us to use a large amount of home product garden truck, thereby very materially increasing our variety in diet without raising our cost of maintenance.

Eight boys and 41 girls were employed in the dining rooms, washing dishes, keeping the rooms clean, etc., thus making it possible for us to use a larger variety of dishes in serving the food and in this way to make the food much more presentable and very materially improve the dining-room service.



GATHERING BEANS.

The large number of inmates employed in this department has allowed us to dispense with the use of an expensive dish-washing machine and thus very materially reduce the breakage in dishes.

Twenty-three boys and 10 girls were employed in the laundry, thus making it possible within the present per capita cost of maintenance to do much more hand washing instead of machine washing, thus saving the clothes very materially; this arrangement also serves to allow us to iron a much larger number of garments, dresses, etc., which does much toward improving the personal appearance of the inmates. We have also been able to iron much more bedding, which serves to improve the appearance of the wards.

We have been able to dispense with the service of one paid employee in this department.

In this department several inmates are allowed certain hours in which they may do special work for the employees and receive pay therefor, thus contributing very materially toward the comfort and contentment of both inmates and employees.

As a result of allowing the employees the privilege of getting shoes and clothes mended and special washing done here by the inmates, they and the officers are saved much inconvenience and annoyance in the matter of lost time, special privileges to the employees, etc., in arranging for the work being done elsewhere. This procedure also serves to bring inmates and employees on more nearly an equal level as regards their deportment toward each other and mutual interest in one another, thus rendering all the more regardful of each others rights, also tending to render less marked the usual social line of distinction between employees and inmates, which in our experience in no way undermines or destroys order and discipline.

Eighty-two boys and 39 girls were employed on the wards assisting in general housework, as a result of which our percentage of attendants employed on the wards has been somewhat reduced, and while our wards may not look quite so well-kept in certain individual particulars, as, for instance, the beds not quite so neatly made, still we are satisfied with the fact that it is the work of the inmates more particularly, therefore necessarily not quite so perfect as we would demand from an employee.

This ward work is one of the lowest grades and earliest forms of industrial training, and while at times it may be carried on at the expense of perfection in order, still it is never allowed to lower the grade of sanitary excellence about this institution.

Twenty boys were employed in the garden, where garden produce was raised to the value of \$1,335.60.

We have only one paid employee in this department.

Eighty boys are employed on the farm, where produce to the value of \$10,752.77 was produced. In this department two inmates have taken the place of one paid employee and thus we were able to dispense with his service.

In this connection it is very gratifying to note that the extra inmate labor on the farm this year has enabled us to grow and send to the factory for canning, for use during the winter, 5,436 net pounds of sweet corn, 962 pounds of peas and 3,605 net pounds of string beans. The item of labor alone on these beans amounted to one cent per pound for the picking, which was done by the boys, and one cent per pound for the stringing, which was done by the girls.

This work was of the nature of an experiment this year, and it has demonstrated to us the feasibility of enlarging thereon

next season, especially in the growth of string beans, as the item of labor is such a large one in connection with the preparation of this crop for the factory.

Canned goods are surely a staple article of diet, especially corn, succotash, etc., and we are able to exchange the string beans, which are more expensive and less nutritious, for the more staple articles which are much less expensive.

We have but three paid employees in this department.

Two boys are employed in the shoe shop. These boys have repaired 1,804 pair of shoes, the work having a value of \$451. This department has only been run a portion of the year by inmates. These boys have taken the place of a paid employee and thus were we able to dispense with his services. These boys not only do all the work for the State, but also do a considerable amount for the employees for which they receive pay, thus enabling them to clothe themselves and enjoy many little extra comforts and diversions. As a result of the work done by these boys the purchasing of shoes has been considerably reduced, the boys repairing many shoes which a paid employee would discard, declaring they were not worth his time mending.

Eighteen boys are employed in the boiler-house, where they wheel all the coal, remove all the ashes and do all the common labor in connection with this department.

Two boys are employed in the carpenter shop, where they do all the common labor in assisting the carpenter, one doing considerable work far above that of a common laborer.

One hundred and forty-two boys have been employed at grading and clearing lawns, picking stone, etc., this work giving employment to all the able-bodied inmates who have not as yet been trained up to a sufficiently high grade of mentality to ren-

der them competent of receiving training in the higher grade industrial department, or of working regularly therein. This form of employment is one of the lowest grades of work and is a stepping stone to something higher in the industrial line, it being one grade in the scheme of industrial training.

The ranks of those laboring in the various industrial departments requiring a higher grade of mentality are continually being recuperated from those from a lower grade, who, through laboring at the lower grade of work grow brighter, more apt, and thus are capable of receiving instruction in and doing a higher grade of work.

Five boys are employed on the lawns and in the flower garden, thus making it possible for us to keep our lawns mowed, roadways and walks trimmed and give us an abundant supply of flowers for the wards, dining-rooms, etc.

During the past year an effort was made to employ inmate labor on contract work about the institution having as much of the common labor as possible in connection with improvements and extension done by inmates, the money value of such labor being deducted from contract price. As a result of this experiment it is proven that it is entirely practical to employ inmates at excavation, moving and carrying building materials and clearing up about buildings, grading, etc.

Saturday afternoon is a general half-holiday for all inmates in all industrial departments, and amusements such as baseball, football and other games are provided in which the inmates and attendants take part.

The matter of diverting, amusing and entertaining the inmates during the leisure hours is a factor of no little importance in rendering them contented to remain at the institution,



R. S. C. A. BASEBALL TEAM.

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keeping them from running away, getting into mischief, etc., and it surely demonstrates to us that an occupied body and mind assures us of a contented individual.

**FORM OF EMPLOYMENT AND NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK
DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.**

Employment.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wards	23,100	7,235	30,335
Laundry	4,316	2,575	6,891
Dining-room .....	.....	9,955	9,955
Kitchen	2,921	2,310	5,231
Sewing room.....	1,257	2,690	3,947
Farm	18,112	.....	18,112
Shop	6,202	.....	6,202
Bakery	1,282	.....	1,282
Office	280	.....	280
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57,470	24,765	82,235
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

MAINTENANCE.

The amounts available were as follows: Chapter 593, Laws 1902, \$90,000; Chapter 599, Laws 1903, \$9,000.

As the Legislature of 1902 appropriated only \$90,000 for the maintenance of our estimated population of 650, and as the lowest yearly per capita cost for maintenance that had ever been reached in this asylum was \$164.56, we could not feel justified in not appealing to the Legislature of 1903 for a small supplemental maintenance appropriation to provide against our not having sufficient money available to carry us through the year. We especially felt the need of this extra appropriation, as be-

cause of a very close allowance in all supplies, including clothing, household stores and provisions, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, we started in the following fiscal year with monthly estimates far in excess of the estimated monthly apportionment of the \$90,000 then available.

Our allowances, estimates and expenditures for the twelve months of the fiscal year were as follows:

1902.	Estimated monthly needs.	Average monthly allowance remaining end of each month.	Amount esti- mated for monthly.	Amount expended monthly.
October	\$9,037 41	\$7,500 00	\$9,037 41	\$8,866 34
November ..	8,788 06	7,375 79	9,788 06	9,691 08
December ..	9,200 00	7,144 26	9,711 19	8,602 30
1903.				
January	9,000 00	6,982 31	8,713 99	7,116 62
February ...	9,200 00	6,965 46	8,429 80	7,380 39
March	8,800 00	6,906 18	9,281 51	7,857 68
April	8,700 00	6,747 59	9,077 16	7,091 26
May	8,500 00	6,678 86	7,667 19	5,683 22
June	8,500 00	6,927 77	8,505 14	6,331 70
July	8,000 00	7,126 47	7,015 69	6,101 87
August	7,600 00	7,683 77	7,842 50	6,487 67
September .	7,700 00	8,789 87	6,459 67	7,450 87
	<u>\$103,025 47</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$101,529 31</u>	<u>\$88,661 00</u>

Following the first three months of the fiscal year the amounts of the expenditures very nearly approached the average monthly allowance remaining, as will be seen from the preceding table, still we could not overlook the fact that some unestimated contingency might occur, and as our necessary expenses were run

ning so very close to the amounts available, should any such contingency occur we would be entirely helpless as regards available funds to meet the needs and thus we could not consider the asylum's interests well defended unless our claim for an additional \$9,000 was pushed and if possible the fund secured. Our request was complied with and the \$9,000 asked for was appropriated. Now, at the end of the year, we are happy to say no contingency has occurred and the amount remains undrawn on, the original appropriation (\$90,000), having been sufficient to meet our needs with a small remainder therein unexpended at the end of the fiscal year.

Our yearly per capita cost during the year has been \$142.57. The item of "home products" being \$12.61 exclusive of inmate labor, and \$20.28 including inmate labor in the shops and departments where inmates have taken the place of paid employees. This is \$21.99 lower than any previous year, as per the following statement:

Year.	Average population.	Yearly per capita cost.	Per capita home product.
1896	193.06	\$253 06	\$19 62
1897	325.30	202 76	14 98
1898	338.52	187 48	14 27
1899	342.90	196 05	12 14
1900	354.02	186 10	18 00
1901	398.71	184 54	19 35
1902	524.05	164 56	13 63
1903	621.87	142.57	12.61

Thus for the first time in the history of the asylum we are well within the amount set as a fair allowance for the care of this class of patients, namely \$150 per year. An effort has been

made for several years to bring the cost within the above figures, and it is very gratifying to be able to say we have reached the objective point and that without scrimping in any way or denying the inmates or employees any of the necessities, comforts or privileges which they enjoyed before; in fact, this has been accomplished even though the employees have been given shorter hours duty and the inmates a greater variety and more liberal supply of food and a much improved service of same.

In this connection it may also be well to note that this reduced per capita is not because of the fact that some of our fixed yearly expenses were not as large as usual during the present year, for the amount which was thus unexpended was used to purchase coal to the value of \$3,440, which coal was carried into the succeeding fiscal year.

We are convinced that we may safely assume that an allowance of \$150 yearly per capita is a fair basis upon which to estimate the amount to be asked for as maintenance appropriation in the future, and with this allowance there will be sufficient leeway in funds available to provide against all contingencies that may occur in the way of fluctuations in prices of commodities, failure of crops constituting home products, excessive repairs needed, etc.

We are sorry to note that the item of home product and its contribution toward the per capita cost of maintenance grows yearly proportionately smaller. This is not due to the fact that the actual amount of home product is smaller than in former years, but because of the fact that our population is increasing proportionately more rapidly than the home product produced from the farm. This diminished proportionate production is almost wholly in the item of home product, milk, as the farm con-

tinues to produce, the same as formerly, all the vegetables used and also all the coarse horse and cattle fodder; in fact, this latter item is produced in excess of our needs. Thus with increased stable facilities for caring for a larger number of cows we could very materially increase our milk supply with but very little additional cost, as we could raise our own cows by growing young stock for which we now produce ample feed.

Another item which might well be included in the valuation of home product is the item of inmate labor on the wards, in the shops, etc., and especially the inmate labor in cases where inmates are doing the work that was formerly done by paid employees. This item of labor in no way enters into the valuation of home product (as stated above) as does the item of inmate labor in the garden and on the farm. These items of inmate labor contributed toward the home product per capita cost during the past year as follows:

	Yearly per capita cost.
Labor on articles manufactured in sewing rooms....	\$3 65
Labor on articles mended in sewing rooms.....	1 43
Labor in shoe shop.....	1 01
Inmate labor in place of paid employees.....	1 58
Total	<hr/> \$7 67 <hr/>

IMPROVEMENTS.

The amount received for special appropriations, including the amount available carried over from previous years, as per the following statement, made it possible to carry on and complete the following improvements:

CHAPTER 700, LAWS 1901.

Fol.	Appropriation.	Title.	Available October 1, 1902.	Used.	Remaining October 1, 1903.
38	\$5,500 00	Plumbing and draining Building G.....	\$1,517 40	\$1,517 40	.....
42	2,160 00	Electric cable	2,146 00	2,130 00	.....
42	530 00	Changing switchboard.....	530 00	530 00	.....
43	3,500 00	Boiler connections	1,186 49	1,186 12	.....
45	2,000 00	Window guards	91 96	88 14	\$3 82
46	6,000 00	Ice house and cold storage...	960 00	960 00	.....
58	600 00	Fire-escapes	24 96	24 96	.....
59	5,000 00	Furniture and equipment....	315 59	315 00	.....

CHAPTER 700, LAWS 1901.—
REAPPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 599,
LAWS 1903.

39	2,000 00	Electric wiring and fixtures Building G.....	849 45	358 82	490 63
40	5,940 00	Heating and ventilating Building G.....	997 64	916 41	81 23
41	6,800 00	Addition to boiler-house.....	1,654 75	623 57	1,031 18
41	750 00	Installing watchman's clock system	750 00	750 00	35 00
43	1,800 00	Feed-water heater.....	1,800 00	1,793 19	6 81
48	1,018 24	Stock and utensils.....	468 44	242 63	225 81
50	931 43	Fencing	357 65	357 65	.....
51	6,700 00	Dynamo engine connections..	6,676 37	5,502 18	1,174 19
53	3,500 00	Floors, doors and windows..	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
54	1,150 00	Painting, repairs, etc., steel ceilings, Wards 3, 7, 9, Building D.....	1,143 50	.....	1,143 50
55	1,500 00	Steel beams, etc., bathroom..	1,491 70	1,491 70	.....

CHAPTER 427, LAWS 1902.

61	2,500 00	Mortuary building	2,490 00	.....	2,490 00
62	600 00	Cylinders and locks, Buildings D and E.....	600 00	.....	600 00
63	500 00	Painting walls administration building	500 00	500 00	.....
63	1,200 00	Vegetable storehouse	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
63	500 00	Fruit and shade trees.....	500 00	.....	500 00
64	500 00	Constructing ice pond.....	500 00	43 20	456 80
64	1,600 00	Sanitary floors (4) toilet rooms, Building B.....	1,593 50	1,590 00	3 50
65	8,500 00	Remodeling Buildings B and E.....	8,483 75	580 58	7,903 17
66	1,000 00	Sanitary floors (4) toilet rooms, Building E.....	1,000 00	423 51	576 49
66	425 00	Silo	425 00	.....	425 00

CHAPTER 572, LAWS 1903.

66	180 00	Flagstaff	180 00	.....	180 00
67	400 00	Concrete floors and elevator, cold-storage building	400 00	.....	400 00
67	8,500 00	Remodeling Buildings B and E	8,500 00	.....	8,500 00
68	2,600 00	Steel ceilings, Buildings B and E	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00
68	1,300 00	Feed pump and water heater.	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00



LAUNDRY.

Remodel Buildings B and E.

Install steel ceilings in Building D.

Construct sanitary bath and toilet rooms throughout the whole male group.

Erect mortuary building.

Place new locks in entire male group of buildings.

Erect addition to boiler-house.

Install an entire duplicate system of dynamos and engines.

Install a new 150 horse-power Fitz Gibbons boiler.

Change switchboard.

Install new electric cable to women's group of buildings.

Install outside electric lights about the women's group of buildings.

Install feed-water heater.

Install oil separator filter in connection with feedwater return.

Install two feed-water pumps to boiler.

Install pipe covering on all exposed steam and hot-water pipes.

Install water heater in cottage and barn.

Erect cold storage and ice house.

Place concrete floor and elevator in cold storage building.

Install the night watchman's clock system.

Furnish Board of Managers room.

Install entrance gates.

Erect silo.

Continue grading and drainage about the women's group of buildings.

Continue grading and drainage in the rear of male group of buildings.

Painting walls of administration building.

Arrange for flagstaff.

Set out many shade trees.

Purchase new mowing machine, harness and heavy wagon springs for farm equipment.

Purchase hand lawn mowers to allow of patients mowing the lawns rather than use horse-power.

Purchase fire ladders.

Install screens in women's group of buildings.

Place children's chairs on the children's wards in place of large chairs.

Place large swings about the lawns.

Place new floors in officers' living quarters.

Install electrical flatirons in laundry.

Install electrical motor in carpenter shop.

Open and fill with inmates Ward 6, Building C.

Open Ward 1 in Building C as a clubroom for men, including the brighter class of inmates and the employees.

Open Ward 2, Building C, as a library and reading room for men and women.

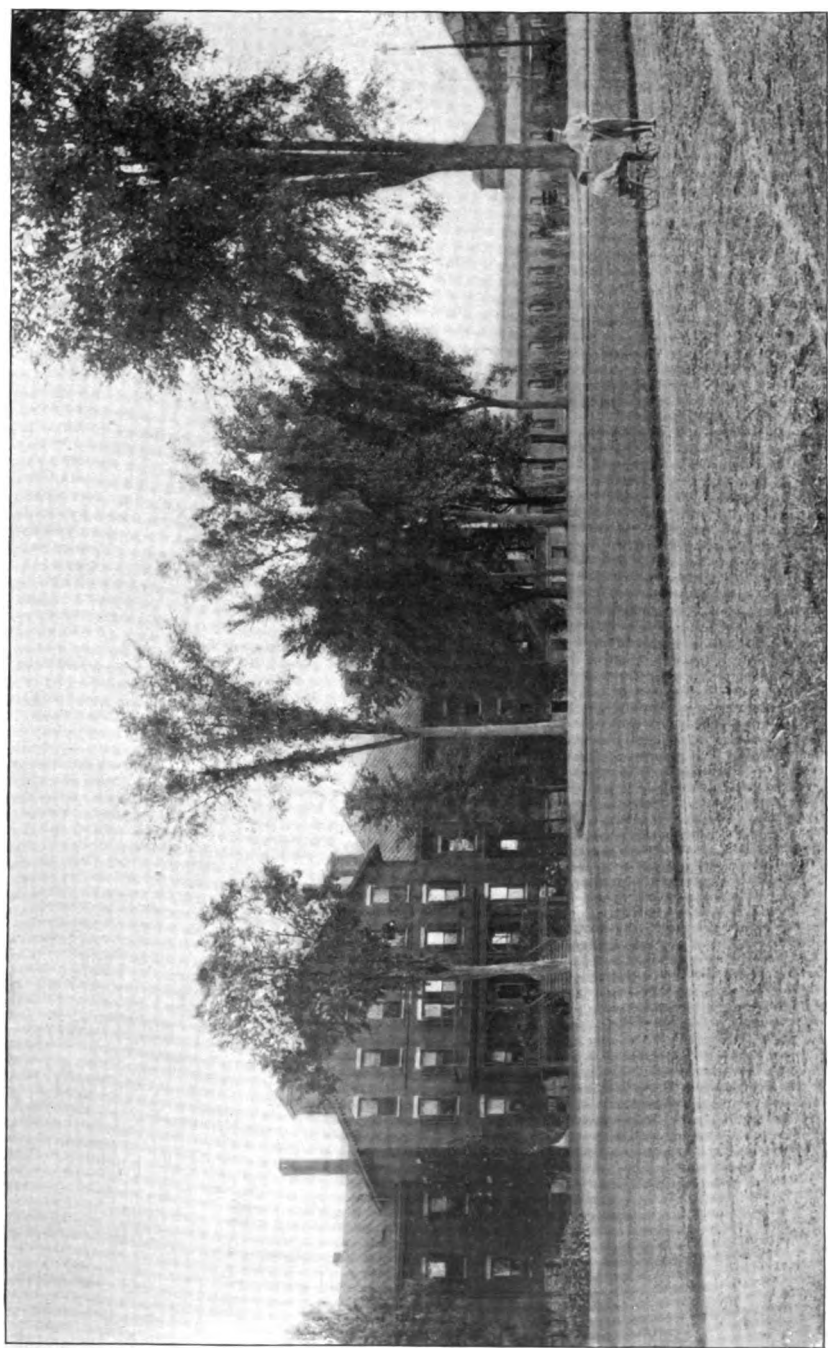
Place pictures on the walls in the wards.

Place potted plants about the wards.

Lay out and construct new roads, walks and lawns.

OFFICERS.

During the past year there have been several marked changes in the staff of officers of this asylum. Dr. John F. Fitz Gerald, the first and only chief executive officer up to that time, resigned December 9, 1902, and the vacancy was temporarily filled by the appointment of your humble servant (the writer) as acting superintendent.



OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Dr. H. T. La Moure came to us as assistant physician in February, he having served in the same capacity at the Rochester State Hospital and at Craig Colony. Dr. La Moure remained with us until July, at which time he received an appointment in the institution for feeble-minded at Faribault, Minn.

Dr. La Moure took a decided interest in the work here and rendered us valuable assistance outside of his regular medical work in carrying out the new system of case records which we have adopted.

Dr. Karl D. Wood of Nashua, N. H., served one month under temporary appointment, leaving to take up general hospital work.

Dr. Wood was very enthusiastic in the work and did especially good work along surgical lines, doing many minor operations which had been neglected for some time because of insufficient assistance. As a result of these operations many chronic, irritative conditions were cleared up with corresponding physical and mental improvement resulting.

Dr. Lasher Hart of Syracuse, N. Y., was appointed assistant physician September 10, 1903.

Dr. Hart is very much interested in his work and has followed in the footsteps of Dr. Wood, beside having instituted a number of special lines of medical work among chronic cases. We shall look for some published report of his work in the medical journals in the near future.

Dr. Robert Crawford, a young dentist, came to take up his residence here temporarily and act as an assistant on our staff, looking after the dental work among the inmates. His work has been almost entirely gratuitous, and I take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the good work being done by him, not only

along his special line but also his decided interest in the general educational work and amusement, he having taken a hand freely in this work during his leisure hours from the dental work, and we wish here to publicly thank him for all his kindly consideration for the inmates and his large contribution toward their comfort and amusement.

James T. Stone, steward for several years in this institution, resigned in April and the position was temporarily filled by the appointment of Fred S. Smith as acting steward, or until the permanent appointment of a steward could be arranged. Mr. Smith had been storekeeper here for several years, and in several instances had temporarily discharged the duties of steward in the latter's absence, thus he has a good working knowledge of the duties of the position.

I wish here to express my sincere appreciation of the kindly assistance rendered me by all of the officers at all times, and especially do I wish to commend them all for their extreme interest and loyal devotion to the various duties assigned them.

EMPLOYEES.

It has been our policy during the past year to in every way possible render the employees more comfortable and lighten their burdensome duties as far as consistent with our unwavering determination to do all in our power for the improvement, comfort and amusement of the patients committed to our care, thus any improvement in the employees' condition has in no instance in the slightest degree reacted to a lowering in the degree of perfection in care and treatment of patients; in fact, it has in several instances redounded to a higher degree of perfection by rendering the employees more comfortable and thus more contented and the better workers therefor.

A clubroom and smoking room was opened in January where games and other social intercourse could be indulged in by the men during their hours off duty. At the same time another large room was thrown open as a general meeting room for male and female employees and a library placed therein, as was also the property of the Culture Club, this being a magazine club organized among our employees.

The organizing of these clubs has done much towards making our employees more comfortable and satisfied to remain on the grounds during hours off duty rather than leaving at every opportunity, thus they are voluntarily here subject to call in case of an emergency.

In February the employees' hours of duty were shortened by the employees being called in the morning one hour later, and by one-half of the attendants going off duty every second day one hour earlier in the evening, thus reducing their hours of duty from $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours to $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

In March the plan was adopted as an experiment of placing a man and his wife in charge of a number of our male wards, they acting in the capacity of housekeeper to the fullest extent of the meaning of that term. They are not only to keep the house clean (a thing which a woman can do or direct much better than a man) but they are also to keep up all mending on the wards which formerly had been sent to the sewing room. The experiment proved a decided success and has resulted in giving the wards a decidedly home-like appearance as evidenced by a motherly woman sitting in the afternoon in her comfortable chair mending, with a number of the boys seated about her, possibly helping, possibly singing, or possibly only watching her work. It has also helped to most decidedly raise the general moral tone

of our male wards as evidenced by the higher grade of refinement in language used, more tidy personal appearance of the inmates and the decidedly better grade of housekeeping on these wards, also a much improved dining-room service.

An assistant matron (woman) has been placed in direct charge of the male wards to act as general housekeeper there and look after all supplies. This has proven a very decided assistance in improving the service in our male group.

It is very desirable that as soon as possible a training school for attendants be established in order that we may in a much more systematic way give them a thorough knowledge of the underlying principles of their work and thus the more thoroughly instill into them the importance of the work they are engaged in, and impress them with the fact that bodily care, even though of the best, and that alone is by no means the only end sought, but that all manual training must be followed up closely on the wards, and that keeping the inmates occupied, entertained and amused, not allowing them to settle down to a listless, inactive existence, is of as great or even greater importance than the actual work done in the class or schoolroom. This training school will also serve to impress the attendants with the fact that they are receiving much more than the small monetary compensation which they receive for their labor, as they will be prepared to do a like line of work privately and will have a standing in securing such work. During the past year several opportunities have presented where properly trained attendants could have been thus given employment had we known of properly trained men and women to recommend therefor.

I wish here to make acknowledgment of my sincere regard for the cheerful and self-sacrificing assistance and cooperation the employees have rendered in all that pertains to the successful

carrying on of the work. Especially are the band, orchestra and choir to be mentioned and the individual members thanked for gratuitous work which they have rendered, giving freely of their money in the purchasing in nearly every instance of their own instruments and of their time in rehearsing, giving concerts and furnishing music during hours which would ordinarily be theirs for recreation.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER VISITORS.

During the year the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor, visited us on October 7, 1902; on July 6, 1903, and again on July 21, 1903.

Dr. Robert W. Hill, of the State Board of Charities, visited us five times during the year.

Mr. Herbert F. Prescott, secretary to Hon. H. H. Bender, visited us on July 6, 1903.

Mr. W. H. Feldman, of the State Architect's office, visited us on November 11, 1902, making a thorough inspection of our whole heating system in order that he might report to us and to the State Architect regarding its degree of perfection and recommend all repairs needed or changes desirable to economize in the use of fuel, or render our system more effectual.

Mr. V. C. Wynne, of the same office, visited us three times. On one of these visits he thoroughly inspected our whole lighting system in order to report on it in the same way as per above in connection with the heating plant.

Mr. E. V. Rockwood, of the same office, visited us twice, also Mr. Samuel Manning and Mr. William B. Armstrong, each once.

Mr. W. B. Buck, of the State Charities Aid Association, visited us again on July 15, 1903; Miss Mary Vida Clark on September 25th and Rev. C. G. Sewell in October, 1902.

Mr. C. V. Lathrop, of the State Board of Charities, visited us twice during the year.

Mr. James B. Kilbourn, of the Fiscal Supervisor's office, visited us three times, thoroughly inspecting our heating and power plant; also Mr. E. C. Ennis and Mr. Jeffrey, of the same department, each once; the former on a special mission to investigate needs for repairs, the latter to investigate our system of book-keeping.

Mr. H. M. Pollock, of the Civil Service Commission's office, visited this asylum on August 4th to arrange for and conduct a promotion civil service examination for the position of steward for this institution.

Dr. A. H. Beaton, of the Institution for Feeble-Minded at Orillia, Canada, visited us on May 20th, and Dr. J. C. Carson, of the Syracuse State Institution, has visited us on several occasions.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings and Mrs. Evans of Orillia, Canada, visited us in October, 1902. They came to investigate our line of work in manual training and report back to their home government thereon. Following this visit, we received a request from them for a full and detailed description of the work, also a request that we recommend to them teachers for carrying on a like line of work with them.

Dr. Lincoln, of Boston, Mass., has likewise requested that we give him full information of our line of training among the custodial class of feeble-minded.

Dr. John F. Fitz Gerald, our former superintendent, made us a short visit last summer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Messrs. John Brand & Co., of Elmira, N. Y., kindly contributed 1,000 fine tobacco plants, as a result of which we were able to raise a fine crop of tobacco, providing our patients who are accustomed to the use of tobacco with an ample supply.

Through the kindness of the Rome Opera House management we were able to attend the theater several times.

Through the kindly invitation of Mr. Sig. Sautelle, 150 of our patients attended his large circus. Mr. Sautelle has kindly left a standing invitation for us to attend his circus, free of all charge, whenever he comes to Rome. We have already taken advantage of this invitation several times.

The officers of the Oneida County Fair kindly gave us the privilege and freedom of their fair grounds during the fair, and the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railroad Company, gave us free transportation on their cars thereto.

There was a most liberal response to our Christmas letter, thus, we were able to give all a most enjoyable Christmas time, with a bountiful supply of candy, fruit and nuts and presents for all, such as mittens, neckties, dolls, sleds and many other toys.

For all these kindly givings we wish to, in the name of the patients under our care, most sincerely thank the various contributors who have done so much for the amusement and comfort of these poor dependents, and we only wish it were possible for all who have thus added to their happiness to visit the asylum and see for themselves how appreciative our inmates are for the kindness shown them.

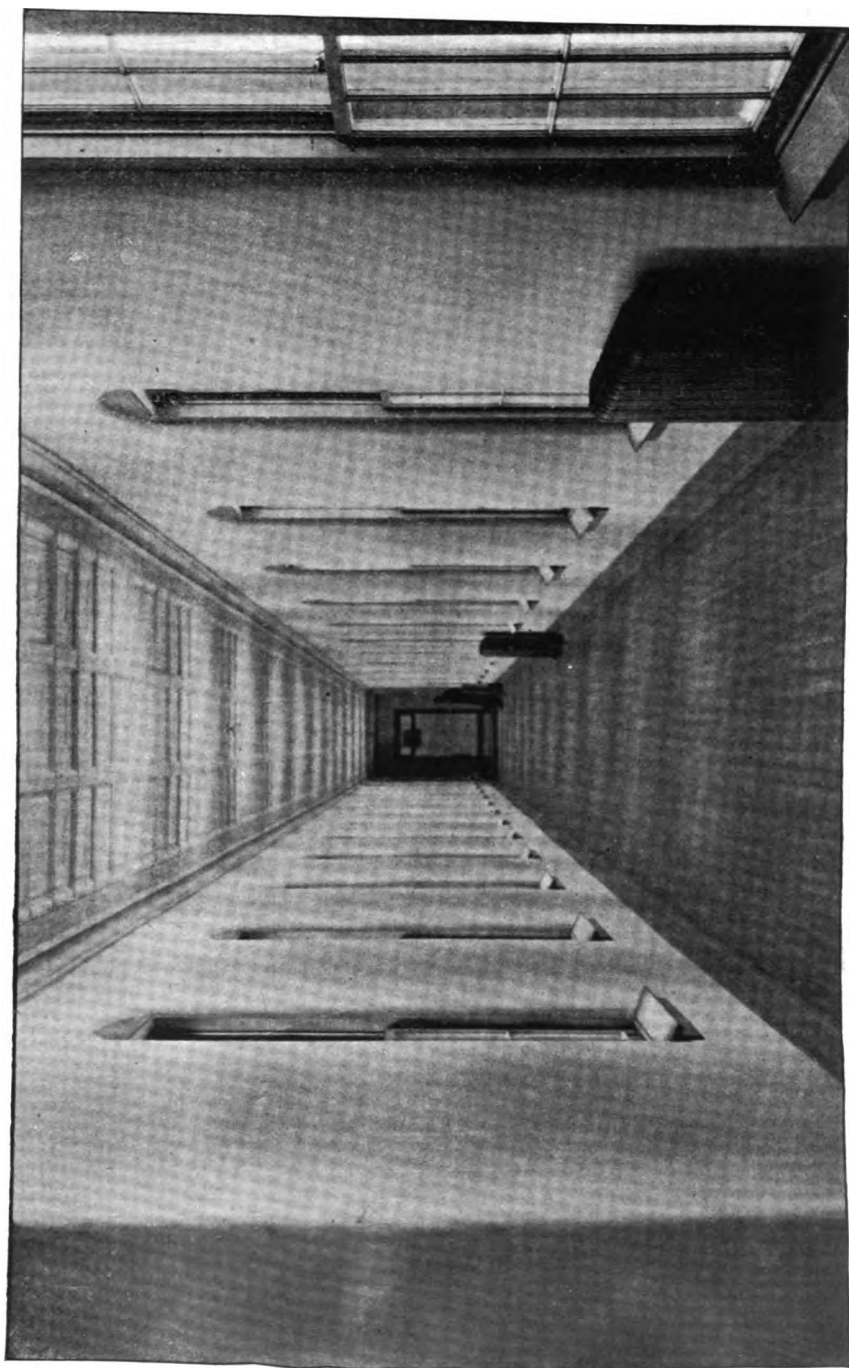
A number of statistical tables and general matter of information regarding the asylum, including reports of heads of de-

partments, etc., are appended to this report and made a part hereof.

In conclusion I wish to give expression to my grateful feelings for the consideration shown me by the Board and the many words of encouragement and kindly advice offered me by individual members. I also wish to assure them of our appreciation of the valuable service they have rendered in the direction and management of the carrying on of the work during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN,
Acting Superintendent.



CORRIDOR.

Report of the Steward.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR.

Asparagus, 357 bunches.....	\$28 64
Beef, dried, 31 pounds.....	5 78
Beef, corned, 1,685 pounds.....	99 61
Beans, lima, 8.4375 bushels.....	8 44
Brussels sprouts, 63 quarts.....	6 30
Beets, 149 bushels.....	54 84
Beets, 129 bunches.....	10 23
Beans, string, 101.0625 bushels.....	43 30
Bacon, 875 pounds.....	102 29
Beets, mangels, 725 bushels.....	75 20
Cauliflowers, 241 heads.....	14 46
Cucumbers, 5,133.....	12 83
Cabbage, 3,788 heads.....	133 31
Celery, 2,366 heads.....	47 75
Chickens, 201 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.....	27 95
Carrots, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.....	14 00
Corn, ears, 582 dozen.....	69 80
Currants, 50 quarts.....	6 00
Duck, 105 pounds.....	16 52
Eggs, 1,221 dozen.....	256 27
Fodder, 19 tons.....	76 00
Ham, 5,350 pounds.....	671 21
Hay, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.....	1,005 50

Lettuce, 2,271 heads.....	\$52 89
Lard, 875 pounds.....	96 96
Milk, 26,594 gallons.....	2,536 79
Onions, 271 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.....	160 01
Onions, 522 bunches.....	10 81
Oats, 360 bushels.....	138 60
Pork, salt, 8,976 pounds.....	871 49
Pork, fresh, 2,524 pounds.....	253 91
Potatoes, 367 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.....	245 85
Parsnips, 260 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels.....	104 23
Peas, 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.....	126 32
Peppers, green, 12.....	12
Pie plant, 1,946 pounds.....	19 46
Radishes, 680 bunches.....	15 00
Raspberries, 68 quarts.....	5 44
Squash, winter, 220 pounds.....	4 45
Squash, summer, 559 pounds.....	14 65
Strawberries, 457 quarts.....	45 70
Straw, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.....	87 00
Salsify, 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.....	18 13
Spinach, 4 bushels.....	1 90
Sausage, 113 pounds.....	11 56
Sage, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound.....	10
Turkeys, 104 pounds.....	18 25
Tomatoes, 686 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.....	25 20
Turnips, 89 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels.....	23 72
Veal, 1,563 pounds.....	160 03
Wheat, 16 bushels.....	12 20

\$7,844 29

VALUE OF FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Bull, 1.....	\$40 00
Cows, 43.....	1,323 00
Calves, 3.....	26 00
Chickens, 217.....	75 95
Ducks, 38.....	19 00
Hogs, 102.....	910 00
Heifers, 21.....	340 00
Horses, 15.....	1,500 00
Hens, 150.....	60 00
Pigs, 65.....	162 50
Veals, 5.....	35 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,491 45
	<hr/>

ARTICLES SOLD.

Veal skins sold.....	\$25 47
Onions sold.....	3 00
Hides sold.....	20 47
	<hr/>
	\$48 94
	<hr/>

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE SOLD.

Tallow sold.....	\$69 23
Grease sold.....	43 27
Empty barrels sold.....	8 30
Egg crates sold.....	4 10
Rags	52 80
	<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Old material sold.....	177 70
Received from board of patients.....	488 54
	<hr/>
Total	\$715 18
	<hr/>

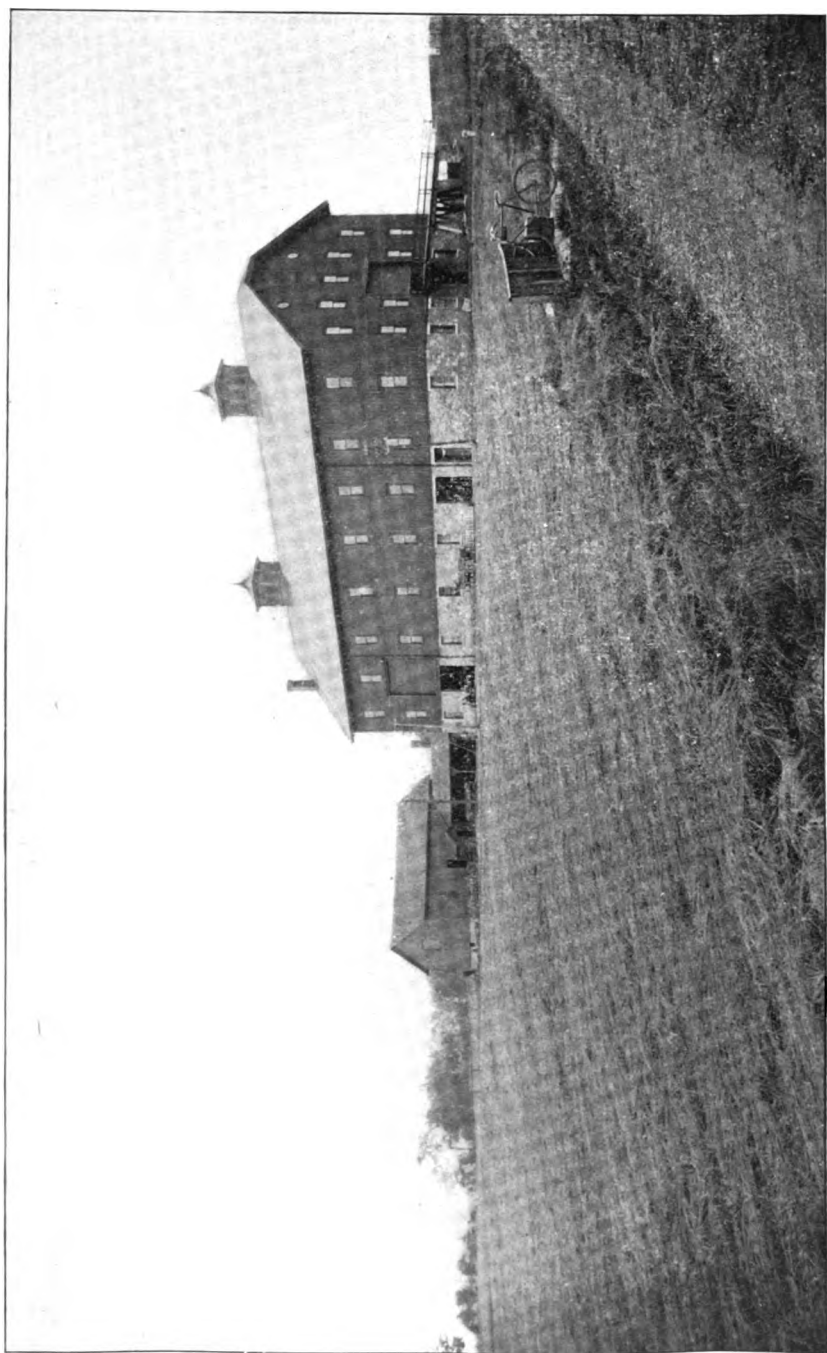
F. S. SMITH, *Acting Steward.*

Report of the Farmer.

Total acres of land.....	350
Total acres under cultivation.....	200
Total acres occupied by buildings.....	50
Total acres devoted to garden.....	15
Total acres devoted to meadow.....	80
Total acres devoted to corn, sweet.....	3
Total acres devoted to fodder.....	9
Total acres devoted to potatoes.....	14
Total acres devoted to peas.....	1
Total acres devoted to tomatoes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total acres devoted to oats.....	6
Total acres devoted to beans.....	2

QUANTITY OF FARM PRODUCT.

Hay, tons, 175.....	\$1,750 00
Straw, tons, 10.....	80 00
Potatoes, bushels, 1,500.....	600 00
Oats, bushels, 360.....	162 00
Pumpkins, pounds, 1,500.....	15 00
Milk, gallons, 26,373.....	2,637 30
Eggs, dozen, 1,220.....	244 00
Apples, bushels, 2.....	1 00
Beets, cattle, bushels, 1,000.....	100 00
Beans, string, pounds, 3,605.....	126 16
Corn, sweet, pounds, 4,177.....	35 34
Peas, pounds, 962.....	21 64



BARN.

Beef, pounds, 1,490.....	\$111 75
Pork, pounds, 11,395.....	1,139 50
Veal, pounds, 1,563.....	125 04
Lard, pounds, 875.....	87 50

\$7,236 23

Number of citizens employed on farm.....	3
Number of inmates employed on farm.....	80

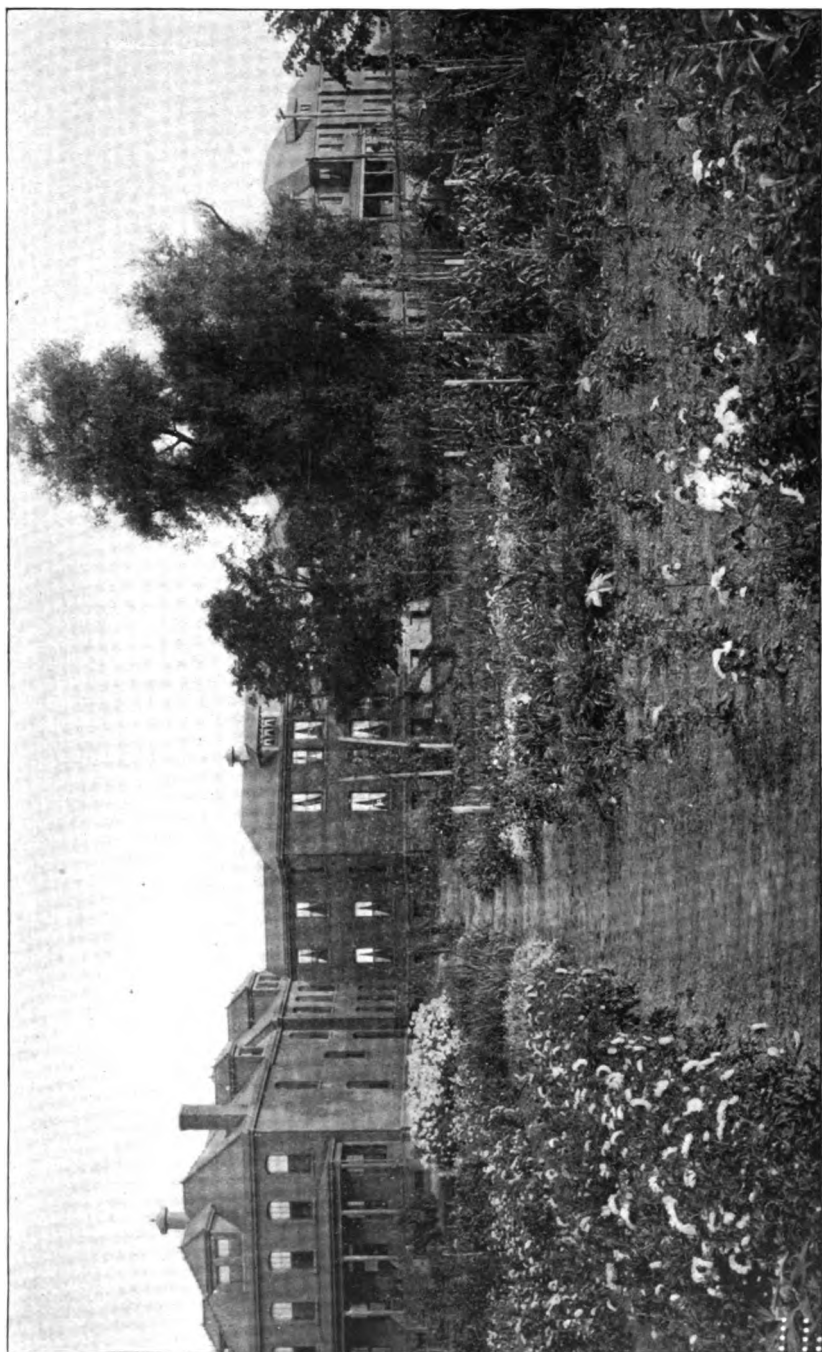
GEORGE TEAL,
Farmer.

Report of the Gardener.

Total acres devoted to garden.....	15
Number of raspberry bushes.....	1,800
Number of strawberry plants.....	4,000

QUANTITY OF GARDEN PRODUCT.

Raspberries, quarts, 68.....	\$6 80
Strawberries, quarts, 489.....	48 90
Celery, bunches, 6,000.....	120 00
Beets, greens, bunches, 200.....	20 00
Beets, bunches, 129.....	12 90
Beets, bushels, 375.....	75 00
Oyster plant, bushels, 10.....	2 00
Parsnips, bushels, 250.....	125 00
Turnips, bushels, 500.....	150 00
Peas, bushels, 152	114 00
Corn, sweet, ears, 600 dozen.....	60 00
Beans, stringed, bushels, 100.....	100 00
Cabbage, heads, 6,500.....	195 00
Cauliflower, heads, 300.....	15 00
Onions, bunches, 1,000.....	20 00
Onions, bunches, 260.....	130 00
Carrots, bunches, 25.....	5 00
Lettuce, bunches, 2,166.....	43 32
Radishes, bunches, 680.....	34 00



FLOWER GARDEN.

Squash, pounds, 600.....	\$15 00
Cucumbers, dozen, 428.....	25 68

\$1,317 60

Number of citizens employed in garden.....	1
Number of inmates employed in garden.....	20

THOMAS HOLLERAN,
Gardener.

Report of Director of Industries.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

Aprons, 340	\$85 00
Blankets, hemmed, 375.....	19 00
Bibs, 48	4 80
Bags, 108	10 80
Coats, duck, 30.....	15 00
Curtains, pairs, 163.....	48 90
Curtain bands, 1,312.....	13 12
Collars, 16	1 60
Chemises, 489	122 00
Cases, pillow, 1,314.....	262 80
Drawers, pairs, 395.....	98 75
Dresses, 533	533 00
Dresses, night, 121.....	48 40
Holders, iron, 121.....	12 10
Mittens, 23	2 30
Napkins, 84	17 50
Name sewed on garments, 684.....	6 34
Quilts, 10	10 00
Robes, burial, 50.....	25 00
Suspenders, pairs, 300.....	30 00
Skirts, 111	55 50
Sheets, 821	369 45
Shirts, 70	28 00
Shirts, under, 12	6 00
Slippers, pairs, 6.....	1 80

Tablecloths, 25	\$40 00
Towels, roller, 360.....	126 00
Towels, hand, 759.....	113 85
Trousers, pairs, 196.....	88 00
Waists, under, 74.....	18 50
Waists, shirt, 228.....	57 00

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons, 218.....	\$4 36
Blankets, 230.....	23 00
Bibs, 27.....	27
Bags, 36.....	1 80
Bedspreads, 80.....	4 00
Dresses, 1,068.....	106 80
Dresses, night, 113.....	5 65
Drawers, 1,308.....	65 40
Chemises, 223.....	11 15
Curtains, pairs, 49.....	2 45
Coats, 1,611.....	161 10
Cases, pillow, 523.....	15 69
Overalls, 534.....	26 70
Stockings, pairs, 97.....	1 94
Skirts, 502.....	25 10
Sheets, 192.....	9 60
Shirts, 2,290.....	114 50
Trousers, 4,172.....	208 60
Vests, 762.....	38 10
Waists, shirt, 445.....	17 80
Waists, under, 17.....	1 05
Wrappers, 903.....	45 15

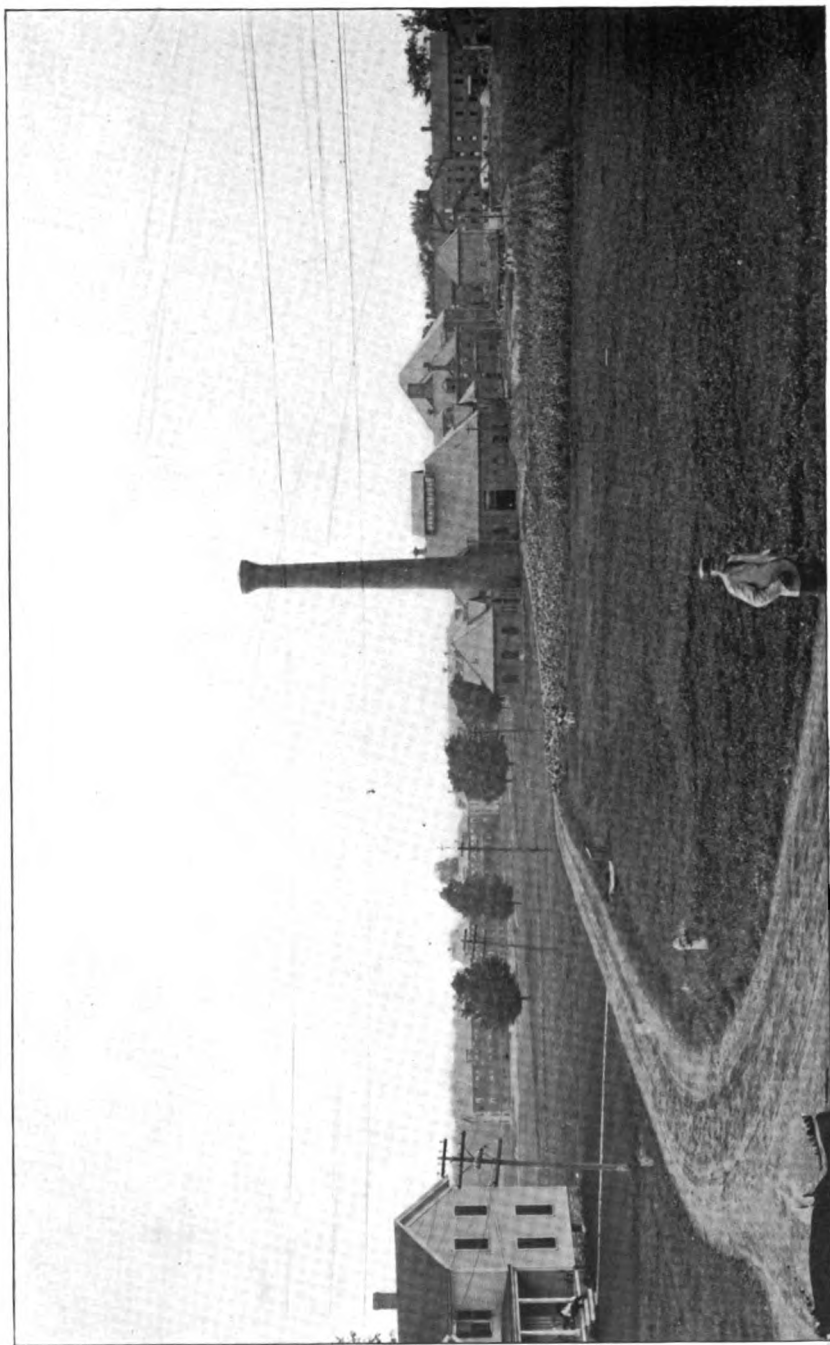
You will please note from the above that many more new articles have been made in the sewing room. This has been necessary because of the increase in population during the past year. The list of articles mended you will see is comparatively small. This is because of the fact that much more mending has been done on the wards and thus less sent to the sewing room, giving more time for the manufacture of new articles.

Number employed in the sewing room, citizens, 2; inmates, 16;
number employed in the shoe shop, two patients only.

1,804 pair shoes and boots repaired, soled, heeled...	\$451 00
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S. J. BURNS,

Assistant Supervisor.



TOBACCO CROP AND A SOLITARY DEVOTEE TO THE WEED.

STATISTICAL TABLES AND APPENDED
STATEMENTS.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY.

Date of opening of institution, May 1, 1894.

Real estate:

Number of acres of land.....	350	
Value		\$35,050 00
Number of acres under cultivation, farm...	150	
Number of acres under cultivation, garden.	50	
Number of acres under pasturage.....	100	
Number of acres occupied by buildings and in lawn.....	50	
Number of buildings.....	20	
Value of buildings.....		513,032 47
Total value of real estate.....		\$548,082 47

Capacity of institution:

Men	400
Women	250
Total	650

Personal property:

Farm stock and implements.....	\$7,093 59
Farm produce	3,526 90
Furniture	18,623 58
General supplies	2,844 64
Miscellaneous articles.....	7,688 43
<hr/>	
Total value of personal property.....	\$39,777 14

TABLE NO. 2.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

Received from the State:

From special appropriations....	\$21,888 36	
From general appropriations...	89,500 00	
Total		\$111,388 36

Received from other sources:

From sales farm and garden produce	\$48 94	
From individuals for support of inmates	488 54	
From all other sources.....	177 70	
Total		715 18

Total receipts, including cash on hand. **\$112,103 54**

Ordinary expenditures:

For salaries of officers.....	\$4,757 00
For wages and labor.....	32,369 08
For provisions	21,066 03
For household stores.....	2,519 35
For clothing	5,889 21
For fuel and light.....	14,349 43
For hospital and medical sup- plies	325 34
For transportation and travel- ing expenses, shop, farm and garden supplies.....	4,479 90
For ordinary repairs.....	545 44
For expenses of trustees or man- agers	456 04
For remittance to State Treas- urer	715 18

TABLE NO. 2—*Concluded.*

For all other ordinary expenses.	\$1,904 18	
		\$89,376 18
<i>Extraordinary expenditures:</i>		
For buildings and improvements.....		21,888 36
Total expenditures.....		\$111,264 54
Cash on hand October 1, 1903.....		\$738 77
Average weekly cost of support, including home and farm products		2 98
Average weekly cost of support, excluding home and farm products		2 74

TABLE NO. 3.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	M. 21	F. 21	M. 16-21	F. 16-21	M. 2-16	F. 2-16	Total.
Total in asylum October 1, 1902.	252	117	93	10	70	8	550
Admitted during year.....	14	57	10	23	8	36	148
Total number in custody during year	266	174	103	33	78	44	698
Discharged during year.....	4	....	2	1	4	....	11
Transferred during year.....	9	8	2	....	1	2	22
Died during year.....	11	5	7	....	3	1	27
Escaped during year.....	..	....	1	....	....	....	1
Whole number discharged during year.....	24	13	12	1	8	3	61
Remaining October 1, 1903.....	242	161	91	32	70	41	637
<i>Daily average population:</i>							
Men							406.84
Women							215.03
Total							621.87

TABLE NO. 4.

CLASSIFICATION OF MARKED PATHOLOGICAL TYPES BASED ON 883
ADMISSIONS.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Choreoid	48	24	72
Cretinous	4	3	7
Goitrous .....	....	2	2
Hydrocephalic	5	3	8
Macrocephalic	7	7	14
Microcephalic	51	42	93
Mongolian	19	10	29
Menengitic	48	25	73
Paralytic	120	61	181
Traumatic	5	1	6
Unclassified	272	126	398
	<u>279</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>883</u>

Total number of admissions up to September 30, 1903, has been 1,030; of this number 147 have been insane and epileptics, leaving but 883 cases of psychoasthenia, or purely feeble-minded, on which the above statistics are based.

TABLE NO. 5.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria .....	....	2	2	3	2	5
Canada .....	....	1	1	8	6	14
Denmark .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
England .....	....	1	1	9	6	15
Finland .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
France .....	....	....	....	5	3	8
Germany	2	1	3	23	15	38
Holland .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Hungary .....	....	3	3	5	3	8
Ireland .....	....	2	2	21	18	39
Italy	1	....	1	9	1	10
Norway .....	....	1	1	1	1	2
Poland	1	....	1	4	2	6

TABLE NO. 5—*Concluded.*

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Russia .....	....	5	5	14	5	19
Scotland .....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Sweden	1	....	1	4	....	4
Switzerland .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
United States	24	83	107	490	262	752
Venezuela .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Wales .....	....	....	....	1	4	5
Unascertained	3	17	20	56	38	94
	<u>32</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>1,030</u>

TABLE NO. 6.

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 1 to 5 years.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	3	9	12	18	13	31
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	24	26	60	31	91
From 15 to 20 years.....	10	24	34	177	59	236
From 20 to 25 years.....	8	18	26	127	56	183
From 25 to 30 years.....	3	11	14	67	48	115
From 30 to 40 years.....	4	18	22	91	47	138
From 40 to 50 years.....	2	9	11	59	60	119
From 50 to 60 years.....	....	2	2	38	31	69
From 60 to 70 years.....	....	1	1	17	19	36
From 70 to 80 years.....	....	....	....	6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	<u>32</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>1,030</u>

TABLE NO. 7.

HEREDITARY TENDENCY TO MENTAL ENFEEBLEMENT IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches.....	....	1	1	22	17	39
Maternal branch.....	1	5	6	24	9	33
Paternal branch	1	1	2	17	5	22
Paternal and maternal branches .....	....	1	1	15	9	24
No hereditary tendency...	20	5	25	124	44	168
Unascertained	10	103	113	458	286	744
	<u>32</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>1,030</u>

TABLE NO. 8.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF MENTAL DEFECT IN CASES ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asphyxia .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Apoplexy .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Arrested development....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Chorea .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Congenital	6	17	23	58	44	102
Consanguinity .....	....	1	1	10	1	11
Convulsions .....	....	4	4	13	5	18
Cretinism	2	3	5	2	3	5
Delayed circumcision....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diphtheria .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Dissipation .....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Eclampsia .....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Epilepsy .....	....	....	....	14	8	22
Fall	2	2	4	7	5	12
Heredity	1	3	4	25	18	43
Heredity, direct.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Hernia .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Hydrocephalus .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Ill health.....	1	....	1	3	5	8
Ill health, maternal.....	....	....	....	3	2	5
Injury	1	....	1	7	1	8
Insanity, maternal.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Intemperance .....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Masturbation	2	....	2	9	....	9
Maternal impression.....	....	1	1	4	4	8
Measles .....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Meningitis .....	....	....	....	12	4	16
Menopause .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Menstrual disorder.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Nervousness .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
None	6	....	6	16	2	18
Organic brain disease....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Overdosing with paregoric	1	....	1	2	....	2
Overwork	1	....	1	3	1	4
Paralysis .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Physical infirmity.....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Protracted labor.....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Rickets .....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	1	2	3	17	9	26
Scrofula .....	....	....	....	1	....	1

TABLE NO. 8—*Concluded.*

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Self-abuse .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Senility, paternal.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Severe fright.....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Severe illness.....	....	3	3	2	3	5
Sexual excess.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Teething .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Traumatism .....	....	....	....	6	2	8
Unascertained	6	78	84	418	239	657
Varicella .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Parental syphilis.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
	32	116	148	660	370	1,030

TABLE NO. 9.

AGE OF THOSE DYING.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	1	....	1	3	1	4
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	1	2	5	2	7
From 15 to 20 years.....	5	....	5	24	4	28
From 20 to 25 years.....	5	2	7	31	12	43
From 25 to 30 years.....	3	....	3	20	5	25
From 30 to 40 years.....	3	2	5	22	14	36
From 40 to 50 years.....	1	1	2	17	8	25
From 50 to 60 years.....	1	....	1	9	6	15
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	....	1	7	9	16
From 80 to 85 years.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	21	6	27	138	62	200

TABLE NO. 10.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess	1	....	1
Abscess, retro-pharyngeal..	1	....	1
Appendicitis	2	....	2
Anæmia	1	....	1
Apoplexy	1	....	1	7	....	7

TABLE NO. 10—*Concluded.*

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atrophy, progressive muscular		1	1	1	2	3
Bronchitis				1	1	2
Cancer of stomach.....					1	1
Convulsions					1	1
Chorea					1	1
Drowned				1		1
Encephalitis				1	1	2
Enteritis	1		1	10	8	13
Epilepsy	2		2	5	1	6
Exhaustion				7	4	11
General paresis				1	1	2
Grippe				2	2	4
Hæmoptysis				1		1
Heart disease.....		1	1		4	4
Hernia, strangulated.....				1		1
Inanition	4	1	5	25	4	29
Kantatonla				1		1
Meningitis				1	1	2
Nephritis					2	2
Neuritis, disseminated....				1		1
Organic brain diseases....				1		1
Paralysis				1	1	2
Paralysis, progressive....					2	2
Pericarditis					1	1
Peritonitis					1	1
Peritonitis, septic.....				1		1
Pleurisy, septic.....				1		1
Pneumonia	2		2	12	7	19
Pulmonary odema.....	1		1	1		1
Pyæmia	2		2	4		4
Rheumatism				1		1
Senility				1	1	2
Status catilepticus.....				1		1
Status epilepticus.....				2	1	3
Strangulation				3		3
Tuberculosis	8	3	11	32	18	50
Tumor					1	1
Typhoid				4		4
Typho-malarial fever....				2		2
	21	6	27	138	62	200

TABLE NO. 11.
RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	1	1	2	17	5	22
Allegany	3	1	4	6	4	10
Broome .....	....	1	1	7	5	12
Cattaraugus	1	....	1	8	3	11
Cayuga	1	1	2	6	4	10
Chautauqua	2	....	2	10	3	13
Chemung .....	....	1	1	4	2	6
Chenango .....	....	....	....	3	3	6
Clinton .....	....	....	....	5	4	9
Columbia .....	....	....	....	5	6	11
Cortland .....	....	1	1	7	1	8
Delaware .....	....	1	1	4	4	8
Dutchess .....	....	1	1	5	3	8
Erle	3	7	10	42	12	54
Essex .....	....	....	....	4	5	9
Franklin .....	....	....	....	6	6	12
Fulton .....	....	....	....	2	1	3
Genesee .....	....	....	....	3	2	5
Greene .....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Hamilton .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Herkimer .....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Jefferson .....	....	1	1	6	8	14
Kings	1	4	5	75	13	88
Lewis .....	....	1	1	4	1	5
Livingston	1	1	2	5	2	7
Madison .....	....	1	1	6	4	10
Monroe .....	....	....	....	15	9	24
Montgomery .....	....	....	....	7	1	8
Nassau .....	....	....	....	2	2	4
New York.....	7	72	79	153	101	254
Niagara .....	....	....	....	10	5	15
Oneida .....	....	....	....	29	46	75
Onondaga .....	....	4	4	11	14	25
Ontario .....	....	....	....	4	2	6
Orange .....	....	2	2	7	4	11
Orleans .....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Oswego	1	2	3	4	6	10
Otsego .....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Putnam .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Queens	2	1	3	15	5	20

TABLE NO. 11—*Concluded.*

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rensselaer .....	....	....	....	18	13	31
Richmond .....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Rockland .....	....	2	2	5	2	7
St. Lawrence	1	1	2	9	6	15
Saratoga	1	2	3	5	6	11
Schenectady .....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Schoharie	2	....	2	2	....	2
Schuyler .....	....	....	....	3	5	8
Seneca	1	....	1	5	2	7
Steuben .....	....	....	....	13	5	18
Suffolk	1	....	1	6	5	11
Sullivan .....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Tioga	1	....	1	2	2	4
Tompkins .....	....	....	....	5	....	5
Ulster .....	....	2	2	8	2	10
Warren .....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Washington	1	....	1	4	1	5
Wayne .....	....	....	....	7	2	9
Westchester	1	5	6	30	11	41
Wyoming .....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Yates .....	....	....	....	3	....	3
State .....	....	....	....	13	2	15
Total	32	116	148	660	370	1,030

TABLE NO. 12.

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF THOSE REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1903.

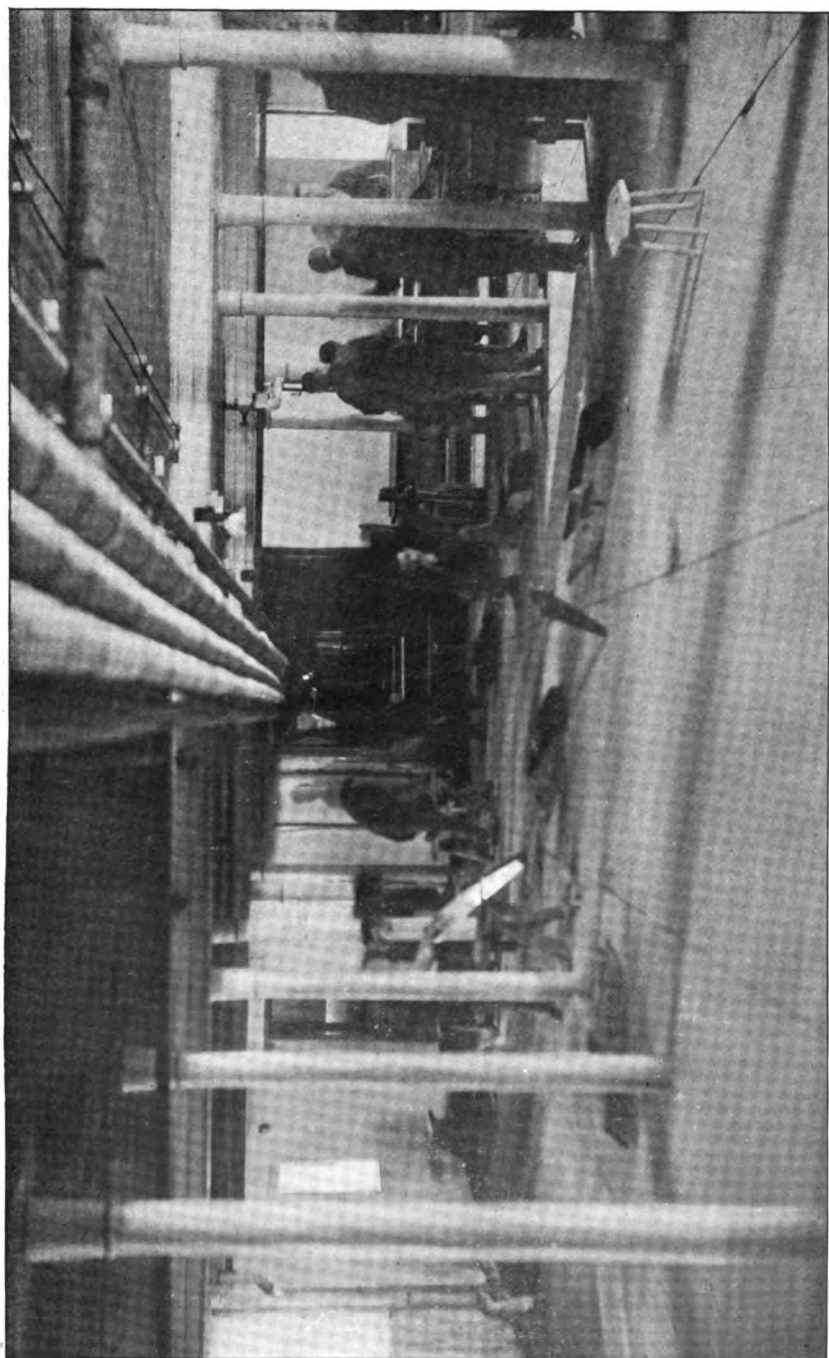
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	10	5	15
Allegany	1	2	3
Broome	3	3	6
Cattaraugus	4	....	4
Cayuga	3	2	5
Chautauqua	6	2	8
Chemung	3	2	5
Chenango	2	1	3
Clinton	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 12—*Continued.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Columbia	4	4	8
Cortland	1	1	2
Delaware	1	2	3
Dutchess	4	2	6
Erie	29	9	38
Essex	4	1	5
Franklin	5	3	8
Fulton	1	1	2
Genesee	2	.....	2
Greene	3	.....	3
Hamilton	1	.....	1
Herkimer	2	2	4
Jefferson	2	5	7
Kings	63	13	76
Lewis	2	1	3
Livingston	2	1	3
Madison	2	2	4
Monroe	12	7	19
Montgomery	3	1	4
Nassau	2	1	3
New York.....	122	90	212
Niagara	6	1	7
Oneida	8	6	14
Onondaga	8	7	15
Ontario	1	2	3
Orange	6	2	8
Orleans .....	....	1	1
Oswego	2	5	7
Otsego	3	.....	3
Putnam .....	....	.....	.....
Queens	6	3	9
Rensselaer	5	9	14
Richmond	3	1	4
Rockland	3	2	5

TABLE NO. 12—*Concluded.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
St. Lawrence	4	3	7
Saratoga	1	5	6
Schenectady	3	.....	3
Schoharie	2	.....	2
Schuyler	2	3	5
Seneca	4	1	5
Steuben	3	3	6
Suffolk	5	1	6
Sullivan	2	.....	2
Tioga	1	1	2
Tompkins	4	.....	4
Ulster	4	2	6
Warren .....	....	2	2
Washington	2	1	3
Wayne	3	1	4
Westchester	5	7	12
Wyoming	2	2
Yates	1	1
State	1	1	2
	<hr/> 403	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 637
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CLASS IN SLOYD.

Detailed Report of Manual Training School.

Any one spending even a little time among the custodial class of feeble-minded and observing them closely would soon be impressed with the fact that housing, clothing and feeding them, and that alone, was surely a short-sighted policy, as under such treatment they are bound to grow more dull, stupid, destructive, filthy or violent (this depending on temperament) and require a constantly increasing amount of personal attention from the attendants.

Some of the characteristic features of this class are their perverted mental and bodily activity with a predominance of automatic movements; in fact, animal energy being worked off. In many cases this takes the form of destructiveness, violence, etc.

After having observed this class of cases here for three years with no effort being made towards their training, we were convinced that something must be done for them and the line of work herein outlined was instituted. We carry on no so-called literary or intellectual training, believing this to be undesirable, as it would at once make them conscious of their worldly limitations and seclusion. This side of their nature is catered to in very frequent entertainments and amusements, such as home-talent theatricals, dances, indoor and outdoor baseball, tobogganing, skating, football, basket ball, etc.

The work has been under the immediate direction of the assistant physician here with two trained teachers, one in manual

training, the other in kindergarten. The teachers also assist in special entertainments and amusements.

The simple sloyd is carried on by attendants trained by the assistant physician. This work is made up of the use of hammers, nails, saw and such crude lumber as we may obtain from boxes and other odds and ends from the carpenter shop, and other repair work about the institution.

We keep all the able-bodied in training, the number in the various forms depending upon the season of the year. The only exclusive expense for this training is the two teachers and amusement fund of \$10 per month and \$5 per month for kindergarten supplies. Thus you may see how we economize in the work. The teachers work two and one-half hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, having a change of class every half hour. Size of classes, 10 to 15. The kindergarten teacher devotes her afternoons to classes in articulation. A portion of the training is done in separate rooms, a portion on the wards, the basements especially being used for sloyd. With our lowest grade of cases we start them carrying and piling blocks, tearing old rags, etc.; following this they begin to use the hammer driving nails after pattern outlined with pencil on board and sawing patterns from boards, nailing them together in boxes, sleighs, etc., or begin to use needles and thread to sew rags into carpets rags or patchwork, dolls' dresses, etc.

We also have drilling and dancing school afternoons from 4 to 5 o'clock, having both a band and orchestra among our employees. In all this training we have in mind gaining the individual's attention and teaching him to concentrate his mind and control muscular movements, following simple directions, and when he reaches this point we can easily give him special train-

ing in industrial departments of the institution where we have sufficient work to keep them all busy. We find this line of work during the past years has done much to render the inmates more contented and happy, has considerably diminished the number of escapes and attempts thereat, and has so raised the grade of mentality and improved personal appearance of inmates that frequent visitors to the institution note and comment thereon. As regards results I direct your attention to the following statistics which were prepared in connection with a paper on the work for presentation to the Oneida County Medical Society in 1901, and which statistics were embodied and commented on in the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the New York State Board of Charities, 1902:

STATISTICS.

The following statistics were based on 314 cases which were under training from 1897 to 1900 inclusively, thus the cases having been in training respectively one, two and three years; of these 314 cases, 32 had died at the time the statistics were made up and 5 had been discharged to their homes; ages ranging between 8 and 40 years, majority between 10 and 25 years.

Twenty-four per cent had markedly disordered nutrition; in 64 per cent of this number it became good.

Twelve per cent had physical disease; 30 per cent of this number were cured.

Eighteen per cent had deformity resulting from disease; 14 per cent of this number had improved.

Seven per cent had organic nervous disease; 9 per cent of this number had improved.

Twenty-six per cent had functional nervous disease; 55 per cent of this number improved, majority of which were cured.

Twenty-two per cent were unable to understand language; 57 per cent of this number now understand; $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were able to read.

Thirty-four per cent were unable to articulate; 26 per cent of this number can now talk.

Five per cent are able to write.

As regards their ability to work, we classified them at time of admission as follows:

Class 1. None.

Class 2. Self-care.

Class 3. Assist others.

Class 4. Usefulness in industrial departments.

Class 5. Good workers.

Thirty-three per cent were unable to do any work; of this number 65 per cent have so far improved that 44 per cent can care for themselves, 15 per cent assist others and 60 per cent are useful.

Second class, 45 per cent; of which 82 per cent have so far improved that 23 per cent assist others, 55 per cent are useful and 4 per cent good workers.

Third class, 7 per cent; of which number 26 per cent have so far improved that 58 per cent are useful and 28 per cent good workers.

Only 20 per cent were useful at the time of admission, and only 1 per cent good workers.

Twenty per cent were destructive, of which 89 per cent were cured and 8 per cent improved.

Twenty-seven per cent were filthy, of which 67 per cent were cured and 8 per cent improved.

In connection with the training we found it very desirable in

many cases to associate medical treatment therewith, and we found that 36 per cent of the 314 cases required special medical treatment, this being especially the very stupid cases, also the excitable, destructive and filthy cases.

The following table gives a statement of the manual training school for the year. Following this is a statement of the results obtained in another series of 200 cases, which is even more encouraging than the above. The cases were more favorable in the following series as they were younger, and too we were more experienced and our teachers more enthusiastic in the work.

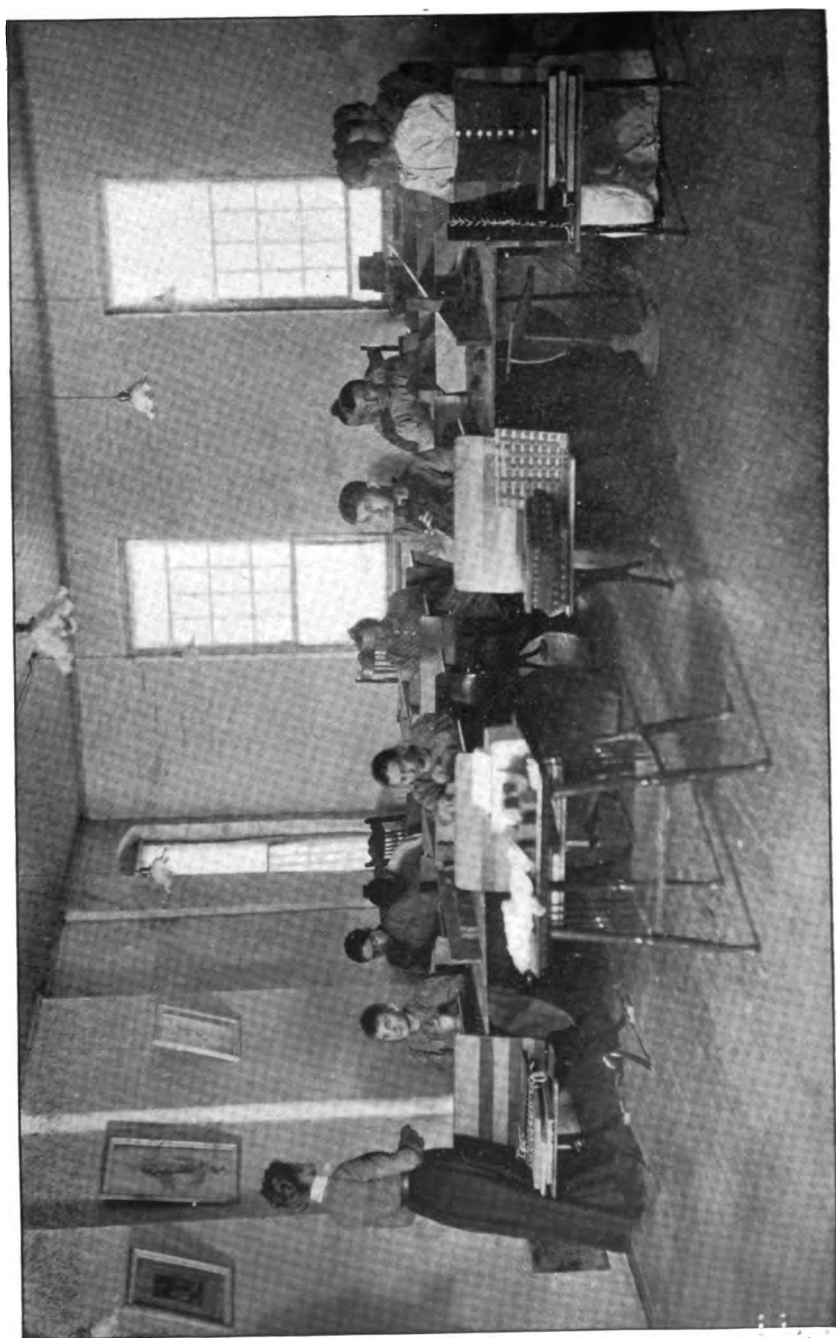
TABLE NO. 13.

SHOWING BODILY AND MENTAL CONDITION, SOURCE FROM WHICH RECEIVED, AND FORMS OF TRAINING AND TREATMENT OF THE 698 PATIENTS IN CUSTODY DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole number in custody during year..	447	251	698
Whole number in training during year..	375	226	601
Able-bodied	332	189	521
Crippled	115	62	177
Number sick during year.....	105	43	148
Number under special medical treatment	93	45	138
Operations for relief of physical abnormalities	70	8	78
Disturbed mentally	134	133	267
Able to articulate.....	255	160	415
Able to read and write.....	41	14	55
Number received from homes.....	192	111	303
Number received from schools and institutions	255	140	395

TABLE NO. 13—*Concluded.*

<i>Manual training:</i>	Males.	Females.	Total
Kindergarten	88	88	176
Sloyd	173	....	173
Calisthenics	98	86	184
Drilling	344	110	454
Articulation	31	65	95
Dancing school	91	55	146
<i>Mental training:</i>			
Primary work	34	27	61
Singing school and music	41	41	82
Sunday school	263	105	368
Chapel	258	112	370
Entertainment	268	112	380
<i>Industrial training:</i>			
Laundry	34	15	49
Kitchen	6	15	21
Dining-rooms	12	40	52
Wards	77	73	150
Office	2	....	2
Tailoring	5	....	5
Shoe shop	3	....	3
Bake shop	5	....	5
Boiler-house	32	....	32
Paint shop	6	....	6
Carpenter shop	2	....	2
Garden	21	....	21
Farm	34	34
Grading	187	187
Sewing	68	68
Dressmaking	15	15



CLASS IN MANUAL TRAINING.

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STATEMENT NO. 1.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE RESULTS OF TRAINING AND TREATMENT IN 200 CASES, CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS, BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1900, AND OCTOBER 1, 1902, THESE CASES HAVING BEEN UNDER TREATMENT RESPECTIVELY ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS; AGES RANGING BETWEEN 5 AND 50 YEARS—MAJORITY BETWEEN 10 AND 20 YEARS OF AGE.

	At time of admission.	October 1, 1903.
Number amenable to training.....	162	.....
Number requiring special medical treatment	44	.....
Number dead.....	.....	21
Number discharged .....	.....	15
Number remaining .....	.....	164
Nutrition was bad in.....	69	42 cured
Physical disease was present in.....	22	6 cured
Marked physical deformity was present in	40	.....
Organic nervous disease was present in.	32	.....
Functional nervous disease was present in	57	32 cured
Automatic or choreic movements were present in	54	39 cured
Unable to understand articulate language	39	33 cured
Unable to articulate.....	95	18 cured
Number who were destructive.....	32	27 cured
Number who were filthy.....	65	52 cured

STATEMENT NO. 2.

SHOWING ABILITY TO WORK OR USEFULNESS OF THE 200 CASES AT TIME OF ADMISSION AND ON OCTOBER 1, 1903. AS REGARDS THEIR ABILITY TO WORK THEY WERE DIVIDED INTO FIVE CLASSES.

First class, none. Second class, self-care. Third class, assist others. Fourth class, usefulness in industries. Fifth class, good workers.

	At time of admission.	October 1, 1903.
Of the First class.....	68	44 improved
<i>Degree of improvement:</i>		
To Second class.....		36
To Third class.....		6
To Fourth class.....		2
Dead		14
Discharged		3
Remaining		7 unimproved
Of the Second class.....	100	71 improved
<i>Degree of improvement:</i>		
To Third class.....		23
To Fourth class.....		41
To Fifth class.....		7
Dead		5
Discharged		4
Remaining		20 unimproved
Of the Third class.....	26	21 improved
<i>Degree of improvement:</i>		
To Fourth class.....		7
To Fifth class.....		14
Dead		1
Discharged		6
Remaining		1 unimproved



CLASS IN SEWING AND ARTICULATION.

STATEMENT No. 2—*Concluded.*

	At time of admission.	October 1, 1908.
Of the Fourth class.....	4	3 improved
<i>Degree of improvement:</i>		
To Fifth class.....		3
Died		1
Discharged		2
Remaining		0 unimproved
Of the Fifth class.....	2	2 improved
	<hr/>	<hr/>

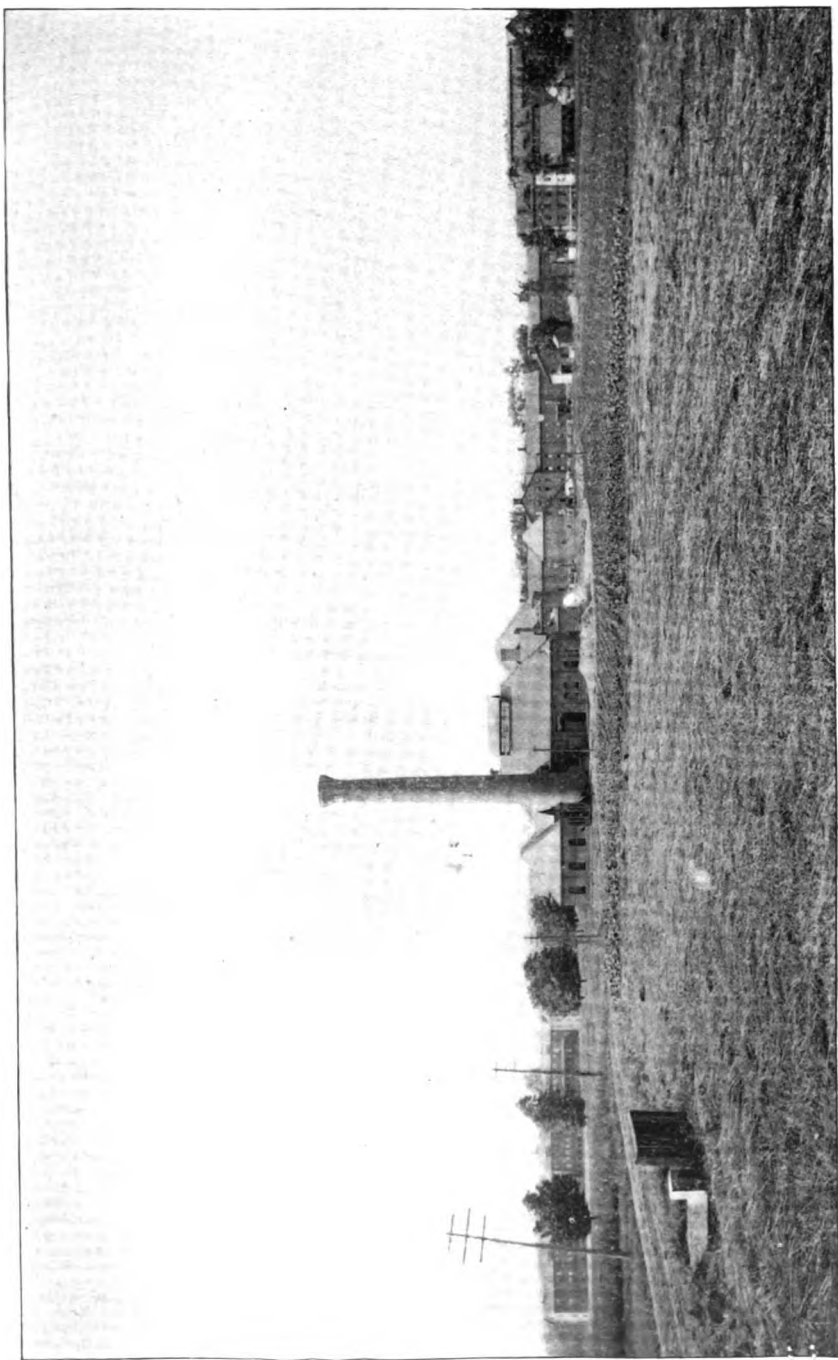
Historical Sketch of the Asylum.

This asylum was formerly the Oneida County Insane Asylum and County Almshouse. Following the passage of the "State care" act applying to the insane the portion of the buildings which were formerly occupied by the insane were purchased by the State from Oneida county by an act of the Legislature, chapter 43, Laws of 1893, and by chapter 348, Laws of 1893, it was designated as the Oneida State Custodial Asylum, for the care and custody of idiots.

The property thus purchased was continued as a temporary State hospital during the latter portion of the year 1893 and the early portion of the year 1894, under the supervision of the State Commission in Lunacy, during which time the 400 or more insane which the county had cared for here were transferred to the various State hospitals. During this time the asylum was also used as a transfer station in transferring patients from the extreme eastern and southern portions of the State to the new State hospital at Ogdensburg, which was at that time being filled by transfers from older and overcrowded asylums.

By an act of the Legislature, chapter 22, Laws of 1894, the remaining portion of the Oneida county buildings and all the farm and lands were purchased by the State, and by chapter 382, Laws of 1894, the institution was designated as the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

The asylum remained under the supervision of the State Commission in Lunacy until March, 1895, during which time, fol-



VIEW OF BUILDINGS (REAR).

21

lowing the removal of the insane, the old insane asylum portion of the buildings were used to segregate the feeble-minded from the various State hospitals. All cases sent here before March, 1895, being committed in the same form as were the insane committed to State hospitals. As a result of these transfers the population of the asylum was to a great extent made up of chronic demented. Up to this time the asylum had had a board of three managers and had estimated to the Commission in Lunacy for all supplies. Chapter 59, Laws of 1895, again amended the organic law under which this asylum operated, placing its management in the hands of a board of eleven managers. At this time the supervision of the affairs of this asylum became the work of the State Board of Charities and supplies were estimated for to the State Comptroller. The new law placed the power of commitment of cases to this asylum in the hands of the county superintendents of the poor or commissioner of charities. By-laws, rules and regulations and application and commitment forms were adopted, and a large number of chronic insane that had collected here were duly examined and committed to State hospitals.

In April, 1895, Oneida county vacated the farm and almshouse buildings, removing all the inmates of the almshouse to the new Oneida County Home. The old county buildings were partially renovated and gradually filled with feeble-minded.

In 1896 the organic law governing this asylum was again amended by chapter 546, the law being incorporated in and made a part of the State Charities Law, constituting chapter 26 of the General Laws.

The asylum continued as purely a home for the feeble-minded, in which they were housed and fed and kept behind locked doors

and barred windows until the autumn of 1897, when as a result of the three years' observation we were convinced that something must needs be done to occupy and if possible stimulate the inmates, most of whom were rapidly degenerating in body and mind, to physical and mental activity.

Classes in calisthenics, dancing and drilling were formed and the work was so promising that the next year classes were continued as above, also classes in kindergarten, sloyd and articulation were instituted. A skating rink and a toboggan slide were built, and regular entertainments and games planned and prosecuted with much vigor. This educational work has been continued in connection with special medical treatment until to-day we have demonstrated the fact that practically there is no such condition in members of the human race as unteachable idiocy, thus there should be no asylum for unteachable idiots.

In 1896 the first new buildings were erected, these being a power-house and electric-light plant.

In 1897 a laundry was erected and the public highway changed to remove the traveling public farther from the buildings and thus give the inmates more freedom about the grounds. During this same year the barns were also moved to the rear of the grounds, and the gardens also moved from front to rear, leaving space for lawns in front of buildings.

In 1898 a congregate dining-room, kitchen, bake shop and amusement hall were erected. The farm cottage and slaughter-house were moved and repaired, and pigpens, henhouse and coal sheds were erected.

In 1899 the administration building, connecting corridor and Ward Building F, were erected, the latter building being the first new ward building to be erected, it also being the first of

the female group. Water standpipe, wells, new water mains, including filtering plant, were also installed the same year.

In 1901 Ward Building G was erected, this being the second building in the female group.

In 1902 the cold storage and ice house and addition to boiler-house were erected.

In 1903 the whole (male) group of buildings, which constituted the old county buildings, were entirely renovated and repaired, the mortuary building and laboratory erected and an additional water section to male group of buildings was built, also a silo, thus giving us at the present time a group of 20 large buildings besides several small outhouses, sheds, etc.

The original cost of the property was \$209,744.18, and there has been added permanent improvements to the amount of \$338,338.29, thus giving the institution to-day a total valuation of \$548,082.47.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL INFORMATION.

The asylum is located two miles south of the city of Rome.

The only regular conveyance between the city and the institution is by stage from the asylum to Rome at 7 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and from Rome to the asylum at 8 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M.

Rome is reached by the New York Central Railroad from the east and west, by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg from the north, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Ontario and Western from the south and by electric trolley every half hour from Utica.

Provision is made for visitors lodging and eating at neighboring farmhouses at very reasonable rates.

Visiting days are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M.

The State bears all expense in connection with the care of inmates at the asylum, but does not pay their transportation to or from the asylum.

Friends of inmates are allowed to visit them at any and all times and are urged to furnish clothing, toys, picture books, games, etc.

The State maintains a cemetery in which the remains of inmates are buried, wherein all expense of burial is born by the State. The State bears no expense in connection with transfer of remains from the institution for burial.

No arrangements are made for keeping up a regular correspondence with friends of inmates; however, all letters of inquiry from friends are immediately answered. Friends are always notified of the serious illness of inmates either by letter or telegraph as conditions warrant.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN ORGANIC LAW.

(Words italicized new matter to be inserted. Words enclosed in brackets matter to be omitted.)

An act to amend the State Charities Law relating to the organic law governing the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article VI of chapter 546 of the Laws of 1896, entitled "An act relating to State Charities," constituting chapter 26 of the General Laws, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 90. Asylum for *feeble-minded* [unteachable idiots.]

91. Appointment of managers.

92. Powers and duties of managers.

93. Superintendent; qualifications, powers and duties.

94. Commitments to asylums; maintenance.

Section 90. Asylum for *feeble-minded* [unteachable idiots].—

The asylum established at Rome for the *custody, maintenance and treatment* [support, maintenance and custody] of the *custodial class of feeble-minded* [unteachable idiots] is hereby continued and shall be known as the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

§ 91. Appointment of managers.—Such asylum shall be under the control and management of a board of eleven managers, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose term of office shall be six years. The managers now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively appointed, or until their successors are appointed and have qualified. They may be removed by the Governor, upon charges preferred against them in writing, after an opportunity given them to be heard thereon. They shall appoint one of their number as president and another as secretary.

§ 92. Powers and duties of managers.—The board of managers shall:

1. Have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the asylum, take charge of its general interests and see that its design is carried into effect, according to law, and its by-laws, rules and regulations.

2. Established by-laws, rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities, for the internal government, discipline and management of the asylum.

3. Maintain an effective inspection of the asylum for which purpose a majority of the managers shall visit the asylum at least once in every three months, and at such other times as may be prescribed in the by-laws. The superintendent or other officer in charge shall admit such managers into every part of the asylum and its buildings and exhibit to them on demand all the books, accounts and writings belonging to the asylum and pertaining to its interests, and furnish copies, abstracts and reports whenever required by them.

4. Annually report to the Legislature for the preceding fiscal year the affairs and conditions of the asylum, with full and detailed estimates of the next appropriation required for maintenance and ordinary uses and repairs, and of special appropriations, if any, needed for extraordinary repairs, renewals, extensions, improvements, betterments or other necessary objects.

5. If lands are required for the use of the asylum, acquire the same by purchase, gift or condemnation.

§ 93. Superintendent; qualifications, powers and duties.—The superintendent shall be *appointed by the board of managers*. He shall be a resident of this State, a well-educated physician and a graduate of an incorporated medical college of at least five years' actual experience in an institution for the *care and treatment of the mentally defective* [cure and treatment of the insane]. He shall be the chief executive officer of the asylum, and shall manage the institution in conformity to rules and regulations adopted by the board of managers. He shall appoint the assistant physicians, steward, clerk, a bookkeeper, matron and all subordinate employees, and he may discharge them, when, in his judgment, it may be necessary to do so for the good of the institution.

§ 94. Commitments to asylum; maintenance.—The superintendents of the poor of the various counties of the State may commit to such asylum, if vacancies exist therein, such *feeble-minded persons* [unteachable idiots] residing in their respective counties, who are indigent or inmates of county almshouses, according to the by-laws and regulations of the asylum. All commitments shall be in the form prescribed by the board of managers. Insane idiots or epileptics shall not be committed to such asylum. *Feeble-minded* [unteachable idiots] other than the poor and indigent may be admitted to the asylum, if vacancies exist, after providing for the care and custody of the poor and indigent *feeble-minded* [idiots], at a rate which shall not exceed the weekly per capita cost of maintaining all inmates as determined yearly by the board of managers. The maintenance of the institution and the poor and indigent inmates thereof shall be a charge upon the State.

FORM OF REQUEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

According to the form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under the authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895.

To the Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

I hereby request that.....who is idiotic or mentally deficient and resides in town of.....in the county of.....in the State of New York, be admitted as an inmate to said asylum.

Dated theday of.....190 .

(To be signed by the applicant.)

Superintendent of Poor.....County.

STATEMENT.

(The family physician, parents or superintendent of poor are requested to state the facts called for below to the best of their knowledge and belief. If any particular is unknown the fact should be stated.)

1. Age.....years; sex.....; civil condition.....; color.....; occupation.....; religion.....; nativity of father.....; of mother.....; education.....none;.....reads.

2. When was mental peculiarity first noticed?.....
.....

3. What is the bodily condition of patient? (If there is any deformity of body or limbs, so state.)

4. Is there any defect of the special senses? (If so, describe it.)

5. Is the patient subject to epilepsy? (If so, state frequency of attacks.)

6. Is the patient violent, dangerous, destructive, irritable or passionate? (If so, give instances.)

7. Was the patient ever an inmate of an asylum or hospital for the insane? (If so, was patient discharged as recovered, improved or unimproved and when did such discharge take place?)

8. Is the patient cleanly or otherwise in dress and personal habits?

9. Has the patient any morbid habit? (If so, describe it.)

10. Is the patient addicted to the use of tobacco or narcotic drugs of any kind? (If so, state to what extent.)

11. What is supposed cause of present mental condition?

12. Is there any history of insanity, epilepsy, chorea, or de-

fects of vision, hearing or speech or any nervous affection in the family of father or mother? (If so, describe.)

13. How many brothers and sisters has the patient had?

14. Was there any bodily deformity or mental deficiency in the other children? (If so, describe.)

15. Other facts indicating idiocy or mental deficiency? (State if there has been any change in the patient's mental condition.)

16. Name of parents or nearest relative?

17. Residence and postoffice address.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

FORM OF COMMITMENT OF PATIENT.

According to this form prescribed by the board of managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, October 28, 1895, and by resolution of said board on that date ordered to go into effect immediately, under authority of chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895, as amended by chapter 437 of the Laws of 1897.

I hereby commit.....who is a legal resident of this county and in indigent circumstances, to the Rome State Custodial Asylum for care and treatment.

It is understood by the superintendent of poor making this commitment that if the person named in this commitment should, after a fair trial, prove to be an improper subject for care and treatment at the asylum by reason of insanity, epilepsy or other disqualifying circumstances or conditions, the said shall be promptly removed at the request of the officers of the asylum without cost to the managers thereof.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Superintendent of Poor.....County.

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF MICHIGAN

APR 13 1906

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

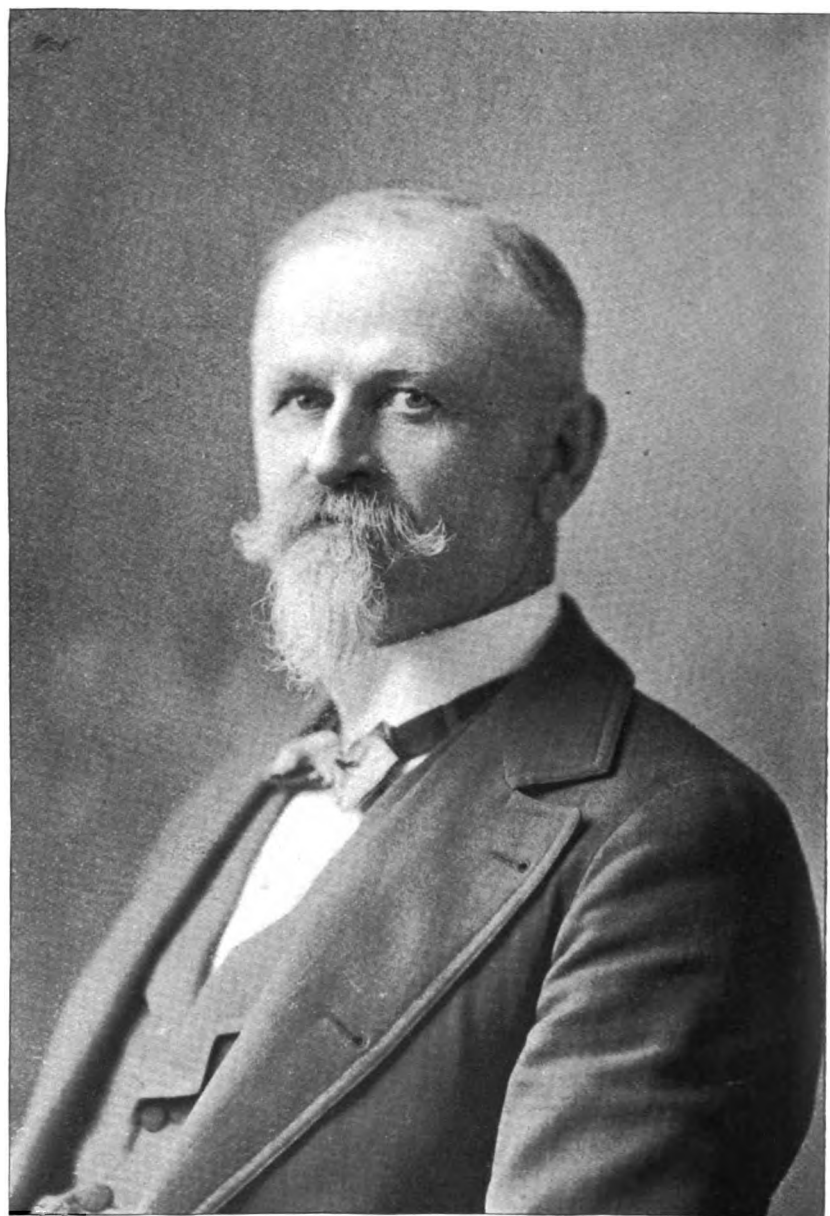
AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1904

ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING DECEMBER, 5, 1904

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 31, 1905

ALBANY
BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTERS
1905



TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
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MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The members of the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, convened in regular session, desire to voice their sense of personal loss and bereavement, occasioned by the death of their late associate manager, Earle S. Batcheller, which occurred on the 18th day of February last, at his home in Gloversville, N. Y., after a brief illness.

Mr. Batcheller had, since its present organization, been an active member of the Board of Managers, and at the time of his death was serving a second term as its president.

Mr. Batcheller, by his uniform courtesy and kindly bearing, by his impartial fairness and by the many graces of heart and mind, with which he was richly endowed, had endeared himself to every member of the board. Zealous for the highest welfare and active in promoting the growth and efficiency of the institution which he served with fidelity and rare good judgment, his death takes from the State an exemplary servant, representative citizen, and from this Board a valued member.

The community in which he lived will miss his genial face, his wise counsel and his inspiring enthusiasm. He was progressive and sincere, conservative and honest, loyal to his friends and fair to all. In his home life he was at his best—a devoted husband, a kind father, a royal friend.

We hereby tender to his widow and son our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, that this testimonial be spread upon the records of the Board and a copy thereof forwarded to the family of the deceased and to the Governor, State Comptroller, Fiscal Supervisor, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and to the Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 23.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 31, 1905.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectfully submit for your consideration the tenth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904.

Very respectfully yours,

FREMONT W. SPICER,

President.

RUDOLPHUS C. BRIGGS,

Vice-President.

HOMER T. FOWLER,

Secretary.

JIM STEVENS,

THOMAS W. SINGLETON,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.,

GEORGE W. WHITE,

BYRON L. WINTERS,

JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY,

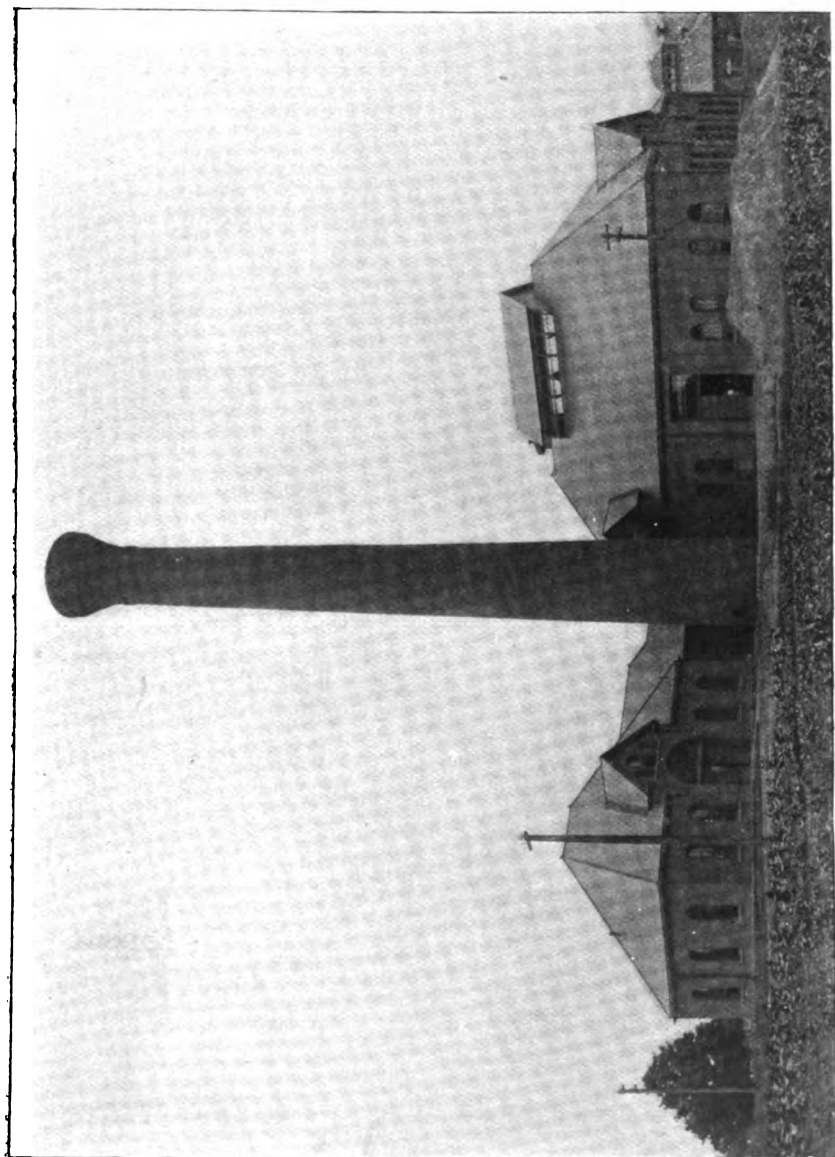
CYRUS J. SEVERANCE.

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Piggery.....	82
Patients at Oneida county fair.....	93
Boys grading.....	58
Boys picking beans.....	24
Group of boys on lawn.....	28
Orchestra.....	76
Shoe shop.....	88
Band.....	96
Ball team.....	100

Officers of the Asylum.

MANAGERS.

FREMONT W. SPICER, President.....	Dexter
Hon. R. C. BRIGGS, Vice-President.....	Rome
Hon. HOMER T. FOWLER, Secretary.....	Rome
Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....	Oriskany Falls
Hon. JIM STEVENS.....	Rome
JACOB AGNE, Jr.....	Utica
BYRAM L. WINTERS.....	32 Nassau Street, New York
GEORGE W. WHITE.....	Taberg
THOMAS W. SINGLETON.....	Rome
Dr. CYRUS J. SEVERANCE.....	Mannsville
Dr. JOHN McGAW WOODBURY.....	New York

TREASURER.

H. G. LAKE.....	Rome
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.....	Superintendent
LASHER HART, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
FRED S. SMITH.....	Steward
MARIANNE BAYNE.....	Acting Matron

Committees of the Board of Managers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. JIM STEVENS, *Chairman.*

Hon. R. C. BRIGGS,

Hon. HOMER T. FOWIER,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.,

Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Hon. R. C. BRIGGS, *Chairman.*

Hon. HOMER T. FOWLER,

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, M. D.

ASYLUM, FARM AND GARDEN.

Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS, *Chairman.*

GEORGE W. WHITE,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, M. D., *Chairman.*

GEORGE W. WHITE,

THOMAS W. SINGLETON.

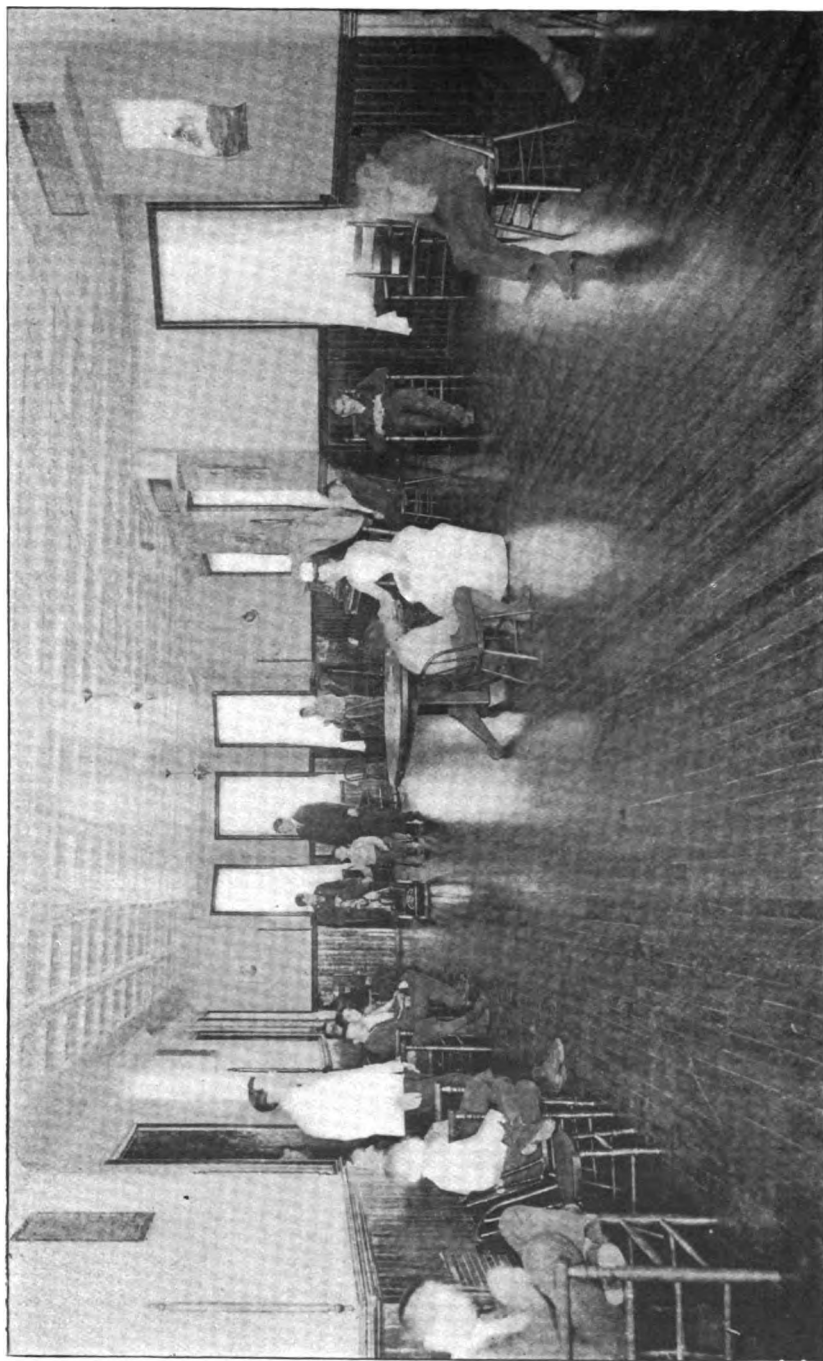
TREASURER'S REPORT.

THOMAS W. SINGLETON, *Chairman.*

GEORGE W. WHITE,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.**BYRAM L. WINTERS, Chairman.****JOHN MCGAW WOODBURY, M. D.,****Hon. JIM STEVENS,****Hon. R. C. BRIGGS,****CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, M. D.,****Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.****The President is ex-officio a member of all committees.**



MALE WARD, D., 7.

Administrative Assistants.

GUSTAVUS M. PALMERBookkeeper
FRANK A. ZURBRUGGActing Storekeeper
JESSIE ANDERSONStenographer
JOHN McMAHONSupervisor in Charge of Male Group
Mrs. GEORGE H. MAXONAssistant Matron in Charge of
Female Group (Day)
JULIA BRENNAN....Assistant Matron in Charge of Female
Group (Night)
Mrs. ALBERT TREXEL.....Assistant Matron in Male Group
WILLIAM B. EDES.....General Night Watch
JOHN J. WILKINSON....Assistant Supervisor in Charge of
Industries
GEORGE TEAL.....Farmer
THOMAS HOLLERAN.....Gardener
GEORGE W. FOSTER.....Chief Engineer
GEORGE BESSE....Carpenter and Supervisor of Construction
DELIA CRANSO....Head Cook and Matron of Kitchen and
Dining Rooms
STEPHEN J. BURNS.....Supervisor in Charge of Laundry
MARY I. DOUGLASS.....Director of Training School

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the organic law governing this asylum, chapter 462, Laws of 1904, we respectfully transmit to your honorable body, this, our tenth annual report.

The asylum has grown in population during the past year from 637 to 711—an increase of 74; our average daily population being last year, 621, and this year, 682.

We are unable to record the opening of any new building for the accommodation of inmates during the past year. However, a portion of one old ward building was thoroughly overhauled, in which were opened two new wards wherein were provided accommodations for 74 additional male cases.

A new mortuary building has been completed wherein is provided cold storage for the remains of cases dying, until the bodies are removed by friends for burial, or are buried in the asylum cemetery, and wherein is to be provided laboratory facilities for post mortem and microscopical work.

A considerable amount of repairs and permanent improvements have been carried on and completed during the year, for an itemized statement of which we refer you to the superintendent's report appended hereto.

We were much disappointed to have to record again this year that our untiring efforts in behalf of providing additional accommodations for inmates at this asylum have again come to naught, partially at the hands of the Governor and partially from the fact that the amount appropriated by the Legislature for a specific building was not sufficient to build a complete building, especially such a building as the State Architect insists on drawing plans for.

The appropriation made for steam repairs was also insufficient to do the work contemplated; however, in this connection the amounts appropriated were as large as the State Architect recommended for the purpose—actual bids showing his estimate to be too small.

Money was appropriated for a new water main and the work is nearing completion, also money for addition to laundry which is in process of construction. Money was also appropriated for rewiring buildings D and E, which work is progressing slowly.

We have again to record the fact that the classification commission has seen fit to disallow our employees what in justice should be theirs, and that our recommendations in support thereof apparently carry no weight with their honorable body. However, we are happy in knowing that in many instances our employees, like many other human beings, are prompted by other than selfish motives and that while the service lacks that which it should have to give it the proper incentive to make the best, still, we are confident that it will be as good as other like services with like compensation.

Following is a copy of our recommendations to the commission:

AS REGARDS NEW POSITIONS.

Plumber and steamfitter.—We believe we should be allowed a plumber and steamfitter in this institution at \$40 per month and maintenance, as, at the present time, our engineer has to devote a considerable portion of his time to this line of work as a result of which many more important matters are often neglected, he being kept busy elsewhere. With a position of this kind allowed we believe we would be able to more than save the salary by preventing leakage and destruction of property.

We would respectfully refer you to page 19 of our last annual report.

Barber.—We believe we should have a barber allowed in this institution at \$30 per month and maintenance as we are very sure in this way the work would be much more satisfactorily and thoroughly done, and a considerable saving instituted in the matter of barber's implements and supplies.

Dentist.—We believe we should have a dentist allowed for at least a portion of the year at \$40 per month and maintenance. During the past year we have demonstrated the practicability of having such work done among this class of inmates.

We would respectfully refer you to pages 20 and 61 of our last annual report.

Dairyman.—With a herd of from sixty to eighty cattle we believe we should have a dairyman in charge of this work at from \$24 to \$30 per month and maintenance instead of leaving a common laborer in charge.

We would respectfully refer you to page 20 of our last annual report.

Clerk.—We believe we should have a clerk allowed in the office at \$20 per month and maintenance to assist in keeping office

records, etc., as the ruling of the State Board of Charities provides that notes shall be made on every case each month, and with so small a medical staff it is necessary that this work be done by an assistant, the one stenographer allowed not having time to properly do this work.

REGARDING THE MATTER OF SALARIES.

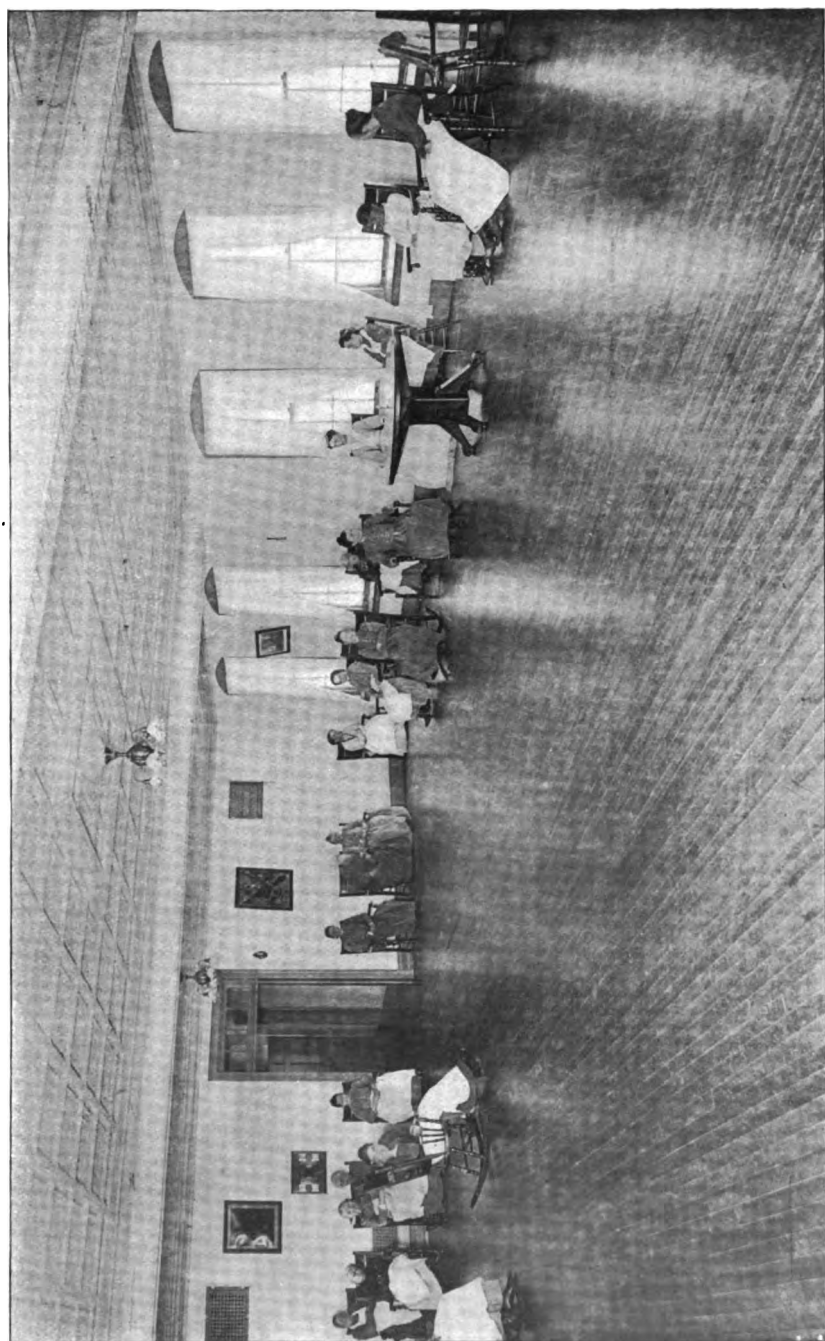
Baker.—We believe the baker in this institution, now that it has grown to its present size, should receive from \$40 to \$50 per month and maintenance, and in this connection we would respectfully refer you to page 21 of our last annual report.

Carpenter.—We believe this position should pay from \$40 to \$50 per month and maintenance, and would respectfully refer you to page 21 of our last annual report.

Regarding the matter of the classification of the positions, attendants, laundresses, domestics, waitresses, etc., we believe all these positions should pay from \$14 to \$18 per month, each alike, as, in this institution, all these positions are really that of attendant, in every instance the employees having inmates working with them, such inmates being under their direct charge, and we find it difficult to secure or retain help in the laundry and domestic departments when they are not receiving the same wages for exactly a like line of work as that performed by the attendants on the wards.

We also believe they should all be allowed, alike, two weeks vacation per year, thus placing them all on an equal footing as regards salary and vacations, and in this connection we would respectfully refer you to pages 20, 21 and 22 of our last annual report.

In the present classification no distinction is made between attendants having charge of wards with one to three attendants



FEMALE WARD, F. 2.

under them and the ordinary attendant in the matter of salary. Throughout our women's department inmates are classed in wards (thirty to fifty each) having one attendant in charge of each ward. At the present time we have seven such wards in our female department. We believe each one of these charge attendants should receive \$20 per month and maintenance, and we would respectfully refer you to page 20 of our last annual report.

Cooks and assistant cooks.—We believe cooks and assistant cooks should receive two weeks vacation per year, the same as the attendants, as their work is of much the same nature as that of the attendants, they having just as long hours on duty and work with the inmates much the same as do the attendants.

In this connection we would respectfully refer you to page 22 of our last annual report.

We would also respectfully call your attention to pages 18 to 22 inclusive of our last annual report, as we feel it is very important that the revision to the classification, as suggested above, be brought about in order to render our employees more contented and thus the service more stable. We assure you we have been very conservative in our requests for a revision only asking for those which time and experience have convinced us are intensely essential.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

As regards our needs for special appropriations we have to record the following:

Additional accommodations for 400 inmates.....	\$150,000
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As at the present time we have three hundred and fifty applications on file, and there are fifty patients awaiting transfer to

this institution from the Syracuse State School, we feel that the best interests of the institution demand that we ask for accommodations for all these cases at the earliest possible date. To do this will require an appropriation of \$150,000, as follows:

Employees building to accommodate 100.....	<u>\$45,000</u>
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By erecting an employees' building to accommodate one hundred we would also be making room for one hundred inmates, which room at the present time is occupied by the one hundred employees.

Completing one-half of Ward Building J to accommo-

date 100 inmates	\$15,000
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(This in addition to the \$38,000 which we have at the present time).

Completing the other half of Ward Building J to ac-

commodate 100 inmates.....	45,000
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Farm colonies for the accommodation of 100 male

inmates	<u>45,000</u>
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The \$38,000 given us by the last Legislature for one-half of Ward Building J was found to be insufficient after having advertised for and received bids. Thus the \$15,000 additional is asked for.

As the second half of Ward Building J will not cost as much as the first half (because of the fact the second half is to be attached to the first half which is made complete) we feel that \$45,000 will be sufficient for the complete second half of this building.

With the \$45,000 for farm colonies we propose to use \$40,000 in the purchase of seven to nine surrounding farms with buildings sufficient thereon for the accommodation of the one hundred male

inmates, and necessary employees to care for them. These farms can be purchased at from \$40 to \$50 per acre. We intend to use the remaining \$5,000 for necessary repairs on the buildings to make them suitable for the purpose required. In this way the \$45,000 usually required to construct a building for one hundred inmates will not only be giving us the necessary accommodations for one hundred inmates, and the employees necessary to care for them, but also one thousand additional acres of land, of which we are much in need at the present time.

With this one thousand additional acres of land, arranged in farm colonies, having a variety of land, we will be able to produce all the vegetables we need; to make all of our own butter, of which we are buying at the present time about a ton each month; also be able to give profitable employment to a much larger number of inmates than we are able to at the present time.

In this way we are very sure we will be able to reduce to a considerable extent our present direct per capita cost of maintenance to the State. The farm life will also be decidedly beneficial to the brighter class of boys.

With this additional land we will be able to raise a large amount of vegetables for canning purposes and thus diminish our need for special articles of diet, such as oatmeal, cornmeal, syrup, sugar, meats, etc. We will also be able to raise all the feed needed for pigs, cattle and horses, of which at the present time we have to buy two-thirds or more.

With these eight or ten farms when we wish additional accommodations for another one hundred inmates we can erect on these farms frame cottages at \$5,000 each, accommodating twenty inmates each. Thus we would be providing for inmates at \$25,000 for each one hundred, instead of \$45,000, as at present it costs in large brick buildings.

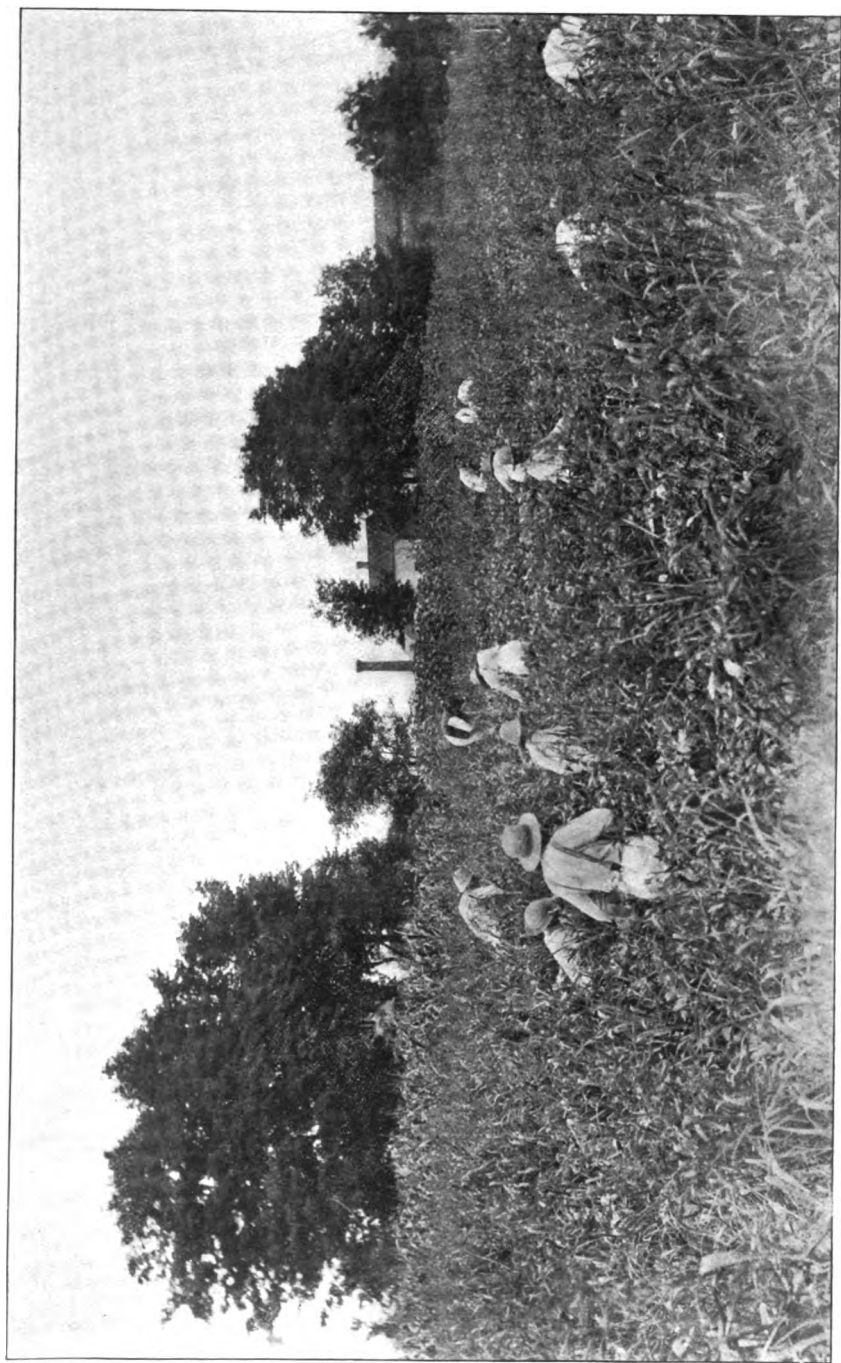
In fact, we are of the opinion that it would be decidedly advantageous for us to begin at once on the farm colony principle as there are now several surrounding farms which must be sold under mortgage foreclosure, and, too, as real estate is at present in this immediate vicinity valued so cheaply the State can make no mistake in purchasing farm lands.

We have over one hundred male inmates who could well occupy these farm colonies, and who would make good farm laborers under the supervision which a man and his wife on each farm colony could give. One or two of the inmates could assist in the housework, butter-making, etc., the remaining eight or twelve assisting the farmer in carrying on the farm industries.

With these farms, giving us a variety in land, our vegetable crop would never be a failure because of the fact the season was wet or dry, as most of the crops could be duplicated once or twice over on the different farms. Thus, any crop, as for instance, potatoes failing on one farm because of a wet or dry season, undoubtedly, would not be a failure on another farm laying differently. In case, however, both crops were plentiful, then the vegetables could be turned in sale toward other commodities of which we were in need.

We are especially in need at the present time of suitable land for growing beans and fruit, we having to buy the entire amount of these products used.

We have an opportunity of raising green string beans for canning purposes for which we can procure one and one-half cents per pound for the beans, one cent per pound for the picking, and one cent per pound for the stringing. In this way we are able to get two cents per pound inmate labor in this item of string beans; and these beans can be turned in at the factory for more.



PICKING STRING BEANS

nourishing canned goods, such as corn, peas, suetotash, etc., this being no small item toward reducing our direct per capita cost of maintenance to the State.

Hospital, fifty beds..... \$25,000

This hospital is to be used for acute cases of sickness for the accommodation of which we have no proper facilities at the present time. Proper care for the tubercular cases, and especially to prevent dissemination of tuberculosis among our general population, requires that provision be made for the advanced cases of tuberculosis, outside of our general living and service buildings. While these cases can be fairly satisfactorily cared for during the summer months through out-of-door treatment in tents, this procedure is entirely impractical, in this severe climate, during the winter months. A hospital for fifty beds properly arranged, could well be made to accommodate all our infectious and tubercular cases as well as all other cases of acute sickness.

As we stated in our last annual report, this hospital is needed because of the fact, at the present time, and for some time in the future, accommodations must necessarily be crowded to provide as far as possible for giving relief to the various districts which are seeking relief here. Thus when we have acute cases of sickness, infectious diseases, etc., we must necessarily, at present and until a hospital is provided, care for them in crowded surroundings where the air is vitiated, where that quiet cannot be provided which is necessary for the comfort of sick people, where it is difficult and often impossible to administer proper dietary or therapeutic measures, where in enforcing quiet, a number must be rendered uncomfortable for the accommodation of a few. At the present time we have no place where necessary operative pro-

cedures can be safely carried on because it is impossible to render the surroundings free from germ infection; also no proper place for the care of instruments and dressings, and no place where scientific medicine can be anywhere nearly properly administered and complete and satisfactory records thereof kept, these latter being some of the conditions which when properly carried out serve to give the public confidence in the institution and to give the institution a standing as becomes it among scientific men generally.

Boiler and connections..... \$3,500

We have room in our boiler house for this additional boiler. Our present boiler capacity is just sufficient to accommodate the present buildings. As soon as a building on the grounds is enclosed and the weather becomes cold, contractors will ask for heat in the building in order to allow them to finish it. Heat will also be needed in the building to protect it from freezing. Thus we will need this new boiler another winter.

Sewage filtration beds..... \$2,000

At the present time all of our sewage flows into a bricked-up cesspool. From this pool the liquid matter, after filtering through the brick, flows into an open ditch across the farm into a ditch parallel with the New York Central Railroad, which latter ditch is on land belonging to the New York Central Railroad. From this railroad ditch the sewage flows into what is known as the old Erie canal and from thence into Wood creek.

The cesspool needs frequent cleaning out, at which time all the sewage must flow around the cesspool directly into the open ditch. During the dry, warm weather in summer, complaints have been

made regarding this sewage flowing over other than the State property.

We propose to take about two acres of land (near the site of the present cesspool), excavate it to the level of the present ditch leading from the cesspool, fill in the excavation with cinders and gravel, placing sand on top of same, separating the two acres of land by embankments into a number of compartments so arranged that the sewage may be directed into different compartments for varying intervals of time, one compartment leaching off while others are being used. In this way, by exposure to the sun and filtering off, the solid matter will remain in a dry state and can be easily removed. The liquid matter leaching through will be wholly inert as regards objectionable features in the stream where it flows. A considerable portion of this labor can be done by inmates.

Additional barn accommodations.....	\$4,000
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At the present time our horses, carriages and cows are all cared for in the same barn. The horses and carriages requiring one-third of the barn floor space. By taking the whole of the present barn for a cow barn and building a separate barn for horses, wagons, etc., we will be able to give our horses and wagons much better care, and will also have provided barn accommodations for a fifty per cent. increase in our present herd of cattle.

We are at the present time very much in need of an additional supply of milk, as at least one-third of our inmates could well live on almost wholly a milk diet providing we had sufficient milk therefor. During the past two years we have found that we can produce milk for fifty per cent. of its actual worth, therefore showing the economy in producing our own milk, also the

economy in supplying so far as possible, milk diet for those for whom it is suitable.

With such an increased supply of home-product milk, we are very sure that this item of itself would serve to considerably reduce the direct per capita cost of maintenance to the state in this institution.

Tile floor in serving room.....	\$1,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

This serving room is used as a connection between kitchen and dining-rooms and used for serving all foods and washing of all dishes. The present floor is of Georgia pine and is badly rotted, having been in service only five years. Thus we deem it necessary that a tile flooring be placed in this room rather than a pine floor which lasts only so short a time.

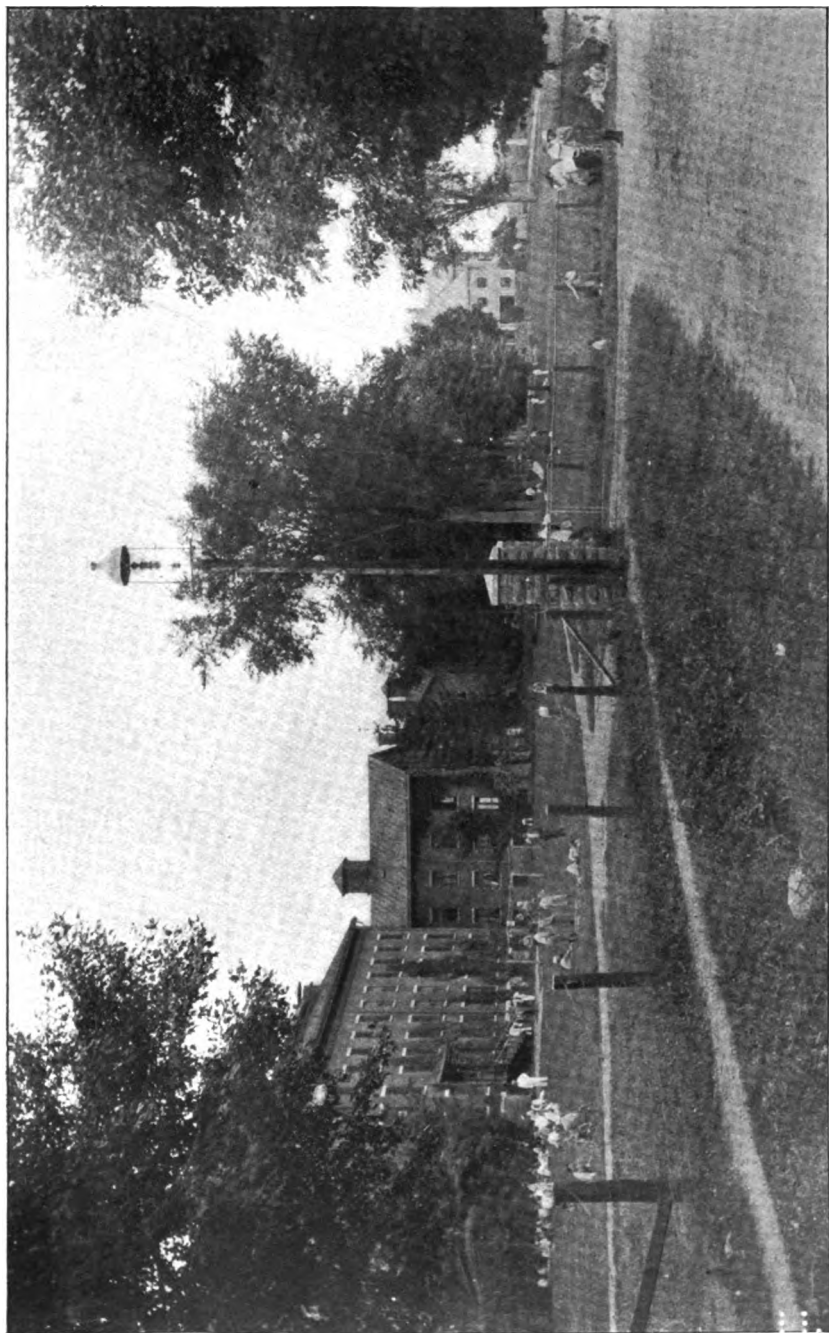
Repairs and equipment.....	\$3,500
	<hr/> <hr/>

This will allow us a fund on which we may draw for any unforeseen, extraordinary repairs that may be required, also for any extraordinary equipment that may be required, as in the line of furnishing, etc.

Painting	\$4,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

None of the interior walls of the new buildings have ever been painted. The plaster in many places is disintegrating, in other places it is very dirty and we are unable to wash and clean it. The kitchen and dining-room building has been in service five years without painting; Ward Building F, four years; Ward Building G, two years, and Building B one year.

Farm stock and utensils.....	\$2,500
	<hr/> <hr/>



BOYS ON PLAYGROUND.

We have always had at hand a fund of this kind from which we could draw in case we needed additional farm machinery, such as mowing machines, plows, etc., also for replacing worn out ones. This also gives a fund from which to purchase any stock or utensils that may be needed to replace stock which may have died as a result of disease, accident, etc., or to replace worn out utensils.

Ditching and draining..... \$1,000

All of the labor in connection with the ditching will be done by inmates, the money to be used for purchasing tile, shovels, picks, etc. We have many wet places about the farm, which if properly drained, would be much more productive.

Cottage on the grounds for use of engineer..... \$2,500

At the present time our engineer is living two miles or over from the institution. Thus he is away from the institution at night, and so far away in case of an emergency much damage might result before we could get him here. He is unable to find living accommodations nearer the institution. Thus we feel the need of providing accommodations for an engineer near the plant.

In case the farm colony idea is taken up there is a farm of sixty acres adjoining the institution grounds on the east which could be purchased for not to exceed \$4,000. On this farm there are two cottages, the larger one of which could be used for the inmates and employees as a colony and the smaller one for the engineer's cottage. In case this farm was purchased the \$2,500 for engineer's cottage would not be needed.

FEEBLE-MINDED CRIMINALS.

Again we wish to call your attention to the extreme need in this State for provision for the proper care for feeble-minded criminals, and urge upon you the necessity of giving this matter your careful attention.

We have had a number of requests for the admission of these cases to this asylum during the past year, but are compelled to defer all such applications on the ground outlined in our report last year.

For completing repairs to steam heating plant (as per

plans prepared by State Architect)	<u><u>\$4,600</u></u>
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There are at present plans completed for this work—the work having been advertised and this being the actual amount required to do the work according to the average amount actually bid for doing the work.

For icehouse at ice pond.....	<u><u>\$1,000</u></u>
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This icehouse is to be used for storing ice at the pond in order to give us a liberal supply of ice for general summer use. At present our storage capacity is not sufficient to give us all the ice we should have for general use, and we often have to purchase ice in order to operate our cold storage properly. We have never had sufficient amount of ice to operate the cold storage in the Mortuary building.

Our need for general fund appropriation for maintenance is.....

.....	<u><u>\$110,000</u></u>
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This, with the amount we will carry over, will be sufficient to meet our needs during the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1905.

If the farm colonies are allowed, our population can be increased by one hundred during the fall of 1905, soon after this appropriation becomes available.

It is interesting to note that while our population has grown during the year from 637 to 711, an increase of 74 or 11½ per cent., the actual total expenditure for maintenance was only \$27.32 more than for the preceding year, and, had not these seventy-four cases been provided for to a great extent with furnishings purchased from the maintenance fund (which furnishings are usually purchased from a special fund) the total expenditure would have actually been less than last year.

It is especially gratifying to us to note the successful efforts being made at this institution to raise the standard of care and treatment of these poor unfortunate and helpless human beings, and this, too, while at the same time the actual cost of such care in direct expense to the State is being rapidly reduced.

Especially do we wish to call attention to the "merit system" established among the inmates as a reward for good behavior and faithful services, and to the training school established for the attendants; also to the fact that the attendants' long and tedious hours of duty have again been decidedly ameliorated by giving them every second Sunday instead of only every fourth Sunday off duty.

We also wish to direct your attention to the amount of inmate labor which is being developed and utilized to the most decided benefit both to the individuals and the institution as a whole.

We are glad to see the amount of home product again on the increase, and hope that the farm colonies may be early established in order that the policy of home production to the greatest extent possible may be further developed.

CHANGE IN THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

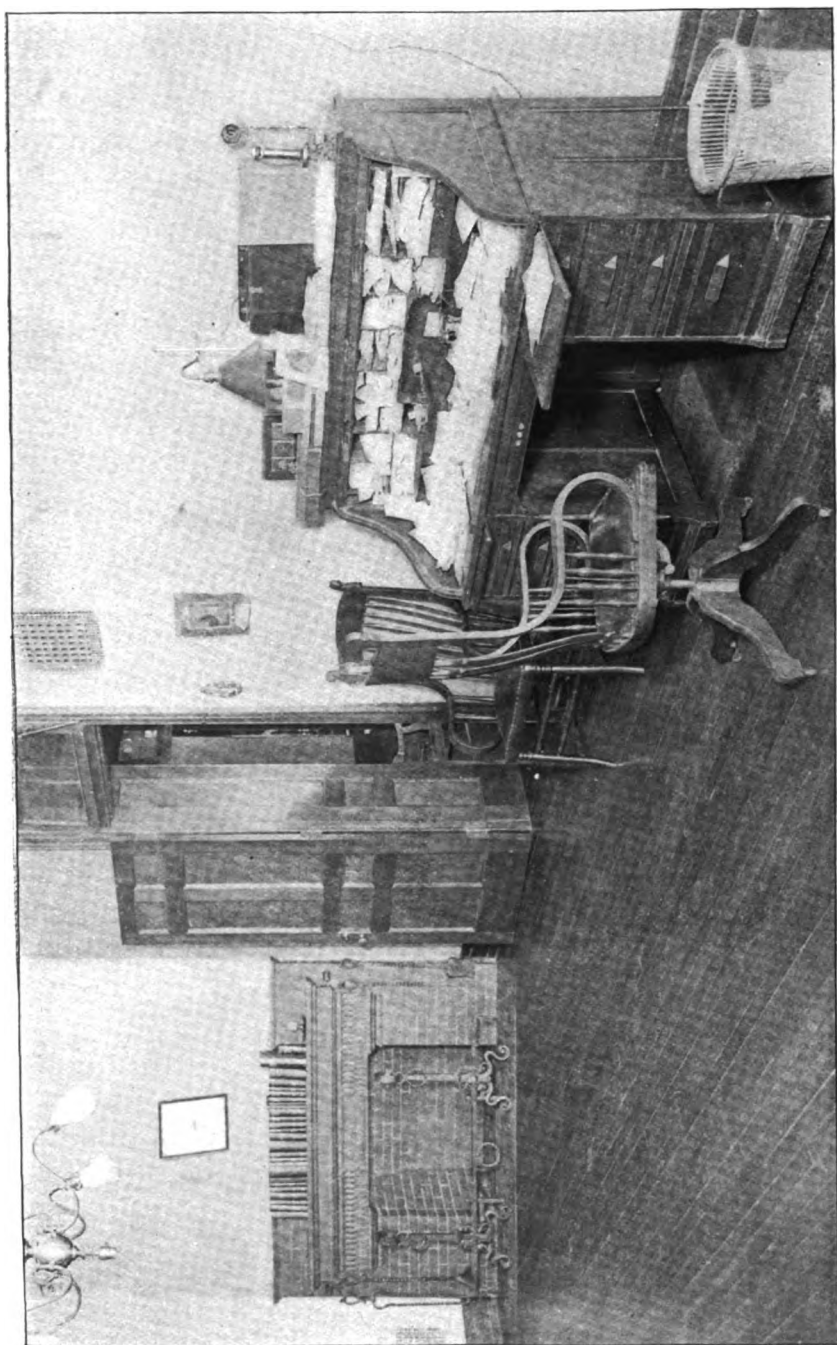
It is with a deep feeling of regret and sadness that we have to record the loss to the institution, to the State, to his immediate community, to his family, and especially to us all, personally, of one of the oldest members of our Board, namely: Mr. Earle S. Batcheller.

Mr. Batcheller died at his home in Gloversville, N. Y., on February 18, 1904, following a brief illness.

Mr. Batcheller was appointed a manager of this asylum March, 1895, and served the institution as a manager continuously and most faithfully from that date to the time of his death, at which latter time he was serving the Board as its chairman. Although an extremely busy man, he was never known to be so much occupied that he could not find time to go wherever it might be to defend the institution's best interest, and many are the personal sacrifices he made to do this very thing. He was one of the most faithful managers in attendance at our regular meetings, and often visited the institution at other times, and many are the journeys he made to Albany to see to it that the asylum's interests were fairly dealt with and that needed information was not lacking to meet these ends. Contained as a frontispiece to this report is his photograph and in connection therewith a copy of the resolutions adopted by this Board in connection with his death.

Dr. Cyrus J. Severance of Mannsville, Jefferson county, N. Y., was appointed manager to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Batcheller, and the vacancy in the chairmanship was filled by the election of Mr. Fremont W. Spicer of Dexter, N. Y., another of the oldest members of the Board, to that position.

No other change has occurred in the Board during the year.



SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

It is gratifying for us to be able to report that, in conformity with our best judgment, we have been able to appoint Dr. Charles Bernstein permanently to the position of superintendent, and we take this opportunity to direct the attention of all who read this report to the report of the superintendent appended hereto, for in so doing, they will be able to better understand the detail of the working of all that pertains to the general management of this asylum.

With this, the tenth annual report from the Board of Managers of this asylum, we close the first decade of our history, and refer to the achievements as outlined in this and various previous annual reports as worthy of the best efforts of the men who have devoted much of their time and energy toward the development of this institution. During these ten years there have served on its Board of Managers at various times twenty-two men, every one of whom has most unselfishly sacrificed much to the cause of this special charity which they were seeking to further.

Again we wish to commend all the officers and employees for the faithful and unselfish devotion to the cause entrusted by us to their care.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FREMONT W. SPICER,
President,
R. C. BRIGGS,
JIM STEVENS,
THOS. W. SINGLETON,
GEORGE W. WHITE,
JACOB AGNE,
J. A. DOUGLASS,
C. J. SEVERANCE,
H. T. FOWLER,
Managers.

Treasurer's Report

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Gentlemen.—I hereby respectfully submit annual report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1904:

GENERAL FUND.

1903.

Oct.	1. Cash on hand.....	\$738 77	
	Received from Comp-		
	troller	90,700 00	
	Received from miscel-		
	laneous sales, etc....	136 76	
			\$91,575 53

Disbursements.

	Salaries of officers and		
	employees	\$37,335 48	
	Expenses of managers.	582 77	
	Provisions	21,890 69	
	Household stores	3,576 34	
	Clothing	5,063 73	
	Fuel and light	11,833 26	
	Hospital and medical..	449 40	
	Shop, farm and garden	5,268 62	
	Ordinary repairs	664 55	
	Miscellaneous	2,023 48	
	Turned over to State		
	Treasurer	136 76	
			88,825 08
	Cash on hand		\$2,750 45

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Received from Comptroller.....	\$31,852 93
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Disbursements.

Electric wiring, Building G (chapter 599, Laws 1903)	\$445 75
Installing watchman's clock system (chapter 599, Laws 1903)	32 75
Stock and utensils, farm (chapter 599, Laws 1903)	182 39
Dynamo, engine and connections (chapter 599, Laws 1903)	1,156 95
Floors, doors and windows (chapter 599, Laws 1903)	3,500 00
Painting and repairs (chapter 599, Laws 1903) ..	1,140 00
Mortuary building (chapter 729, Laws 1904)	2,479 50
Cylinder locks (chapter 427, Laws 1902)	600 00
Fruit and shade trees (chapter 729, Laws 1904) ..	6 80
Constructing ice pond (chapter 729, Laws 1904) ..	133 10
Remodeling Building E (chapter 427, Laws 1902)	7,878 80
Sanitary floors in toilet rooms (chapter 427, Laws 1902)	576 45
Silo (chapter 427, Laws 1902)	405 46
Flag staff (chapter 572, Laws 1903)	112 50
Concrete floors and elevator in cold storage building (chapter 572, Laws 1903)	400 00
Remodeling Buildings B and E (chapter 572, Laws 1903)	8,051 23
Steel ceilings, Buildings B and D (chapter 572, Laws 1903)	2,600 00

Feed pump, water heater, etc. (chapter 572, Laws 1903)	\$1,177 16
Addition to laundry (chapter 727, Laws 1904) ..	26 25
Repairs and equipment (chapter 727, Laws 1904) ..	947 86
	<hr/>
	\$31,852 93
	<hr/> <hr/>

HARRY G. LAKE,
Treasurer.

Superintendent's Report

To the Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

Sirs.—In this, the tenth annual report of the chief executive officer of this asylum, and the second from my hand, I have endeavored in compliance with the by-laws to present as fully as possible the workings of the institution during the past fiscal year, enumerating and describing herein much of the detail of management and advancement and improvements therein, and have incorporated herewith statistical tables covering in much detail the financial departments, also considerable on the subject of future development.

ADMISSIONS.

Our total number of admissions up to the present time have been eleven hundred seventy-eight, of which number seven hundred sixty have been male and four hundred and eighteen female.

Tables No. 3 and 4, show that during the year the number of admissions was one hundred forty-eight, just the same number as that of last year. Of those admitted one hundred were males and forty-eight females. Of this number forty-six were received as transfers from the Syracuse State School, twenty-eight from the Randall's Island School, twelve from county houses, fifty-two from their homes, five from orphan asylums and five from the Newark asylum.

Table No. 6 shows that again this year the policy has been to admit the younger cases first, other conditions being equal, how-

ever, especially pressing cases, as cripples, orphans, etc., receive first consideration.

The admissions, as last year, have averaged of a higher grade of mentality than formerly, and this, not because low grade cases are rejected, but, because of the fact, fewer of the latter class seem to exist or seek admission, especially fewer of the older cases which have grown in filthy and destructive habits and have continued to degenerate instead of improve with age as they should under proper care and treatment.

Table No. 5 shows that the nativity of those admitted has not materially varied from that of previous years, and that only a very small percentage of our cases are foreign born. However when we come to look into the nativity of parents we find that twenty-six per cent are foreigners.

Table No. 7 shows the presence of an ascertained hereditary tendency to mental enfeeblement in about one-fourth of all the cases. This percentage, based on admissions during the year, varies considerably from the percentage based on the total number of admissions since the opening of the institution. However, as the number unascertained is nearly two-thirds of all the admissions, and the number with a surely negative history as regards this point is only about one-tenth of the total admissions, it is fair to assume the number of cases with a history of family mental derangement is much greater than our records at present positively show.

Table No. 8 shows that the assigned causes of the mental enfeeblement is very unintelligently given in answer to the question on the application blank, and in only about one-third of the cases was the question answered at all. The answers show the principal direct causes to be, alcoholism in parents, traumatism or in-

jury, physical disease, especially the acute infectious diseases of childhood, and convulsions. We endeavor to supplement the application blank histories by personal interviews with parents and friends whenever they visit the inmates.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The following table shows the number of applications which have continued to pour in until we have to record eighty-seven applications deferred and placed on file during the year, and two hundred seventy-seven carried over from previous years. In addition to these there are fifty patients awaiting transfers to this asylum from the Syracuse State School* beside which there are six hundred feeble-minded in the various city, town and county almshouses throughout the state, the officers of which institutions are anxiously waiting an opportunity to be able to comply with the State Charities Law in removing all these cases from said almshouses and committing them to State care. The State Conference of Charities and Corrections at Syracuse passed a resolution demanding that these six hundred cases above referred to be provided for through State care, and that the Charities Law be complied with at the earliest possible moment.

Many of the above-noted cases are no less pressing ones than those cited in our report last year, and, as further examples we cite the following:

*Since the above statement was prepared we find that the Syracuse School actually has 58 men and 87 women over twenty-one years of age and 58 boys and 69 girls of the so-called unteachable class, really the low grade or purely custodial cases; thus, making a total of 272 in that institution eligible at once for transfer here.

(Copy.)

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., *November 22, 1904.*

MR. D. C. GRUNDER, *Supt. Poor, Angelica, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—I have a case to attend to which I have to find out what I am to do with it. It is a male child, 14 yrs. old, father's name Leroy Fanton. Mother's name, Frances Fanton, child's name, Elery M. Fanton. He is a perfect idiot, and is a fearful object, the father has gone away and the mother sent for me to come and take this child away, says she cannot take care of him he is so ugly, she puts him into the hen coop nights, says it is the only place she has to keep him that she can control him, of course they are poor and she has three other children at home, a four-legged hog is clean compared with him, please let me hear as soon as you can what can be done with him, the mother wanted me to take him at once, but will do nothing until I have your orders, as I never had anything like it before and do not know what you do with them but I expect there is some way provided.

Yours truly,

W. H. DUNN,

Wellsville, N. Y., Star Route S.

Overseer of Poor, Town of Alma.

To the Rome Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y.

Tell me what to do with this case and I will be your everlasting friend.

Yours,

D. C. GRUNDER,

Supt. of Poor, Allegany Co., Angelica, N. Y.

(Copy.)

36 West 68th Street, N. Y., *January 23, 1905.*

ROBERT W. HEBBERD, *Esq.*, *Secretary State Board of Charities,*
Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—After a visit to the Putnam Co. almshouse, I wish to call attention to the case of one Elmer Collins, who now is, and for some years has been, an inmate of that institution.

Collins is a case of hopeless, pronounced idiocy. It requires the constant care of an attendant, another inmate of the almshouse; he has such an aversion to man's attire that he tears it from him so soon as put on; in consequence it is necessary to keep him clothed in skirts and loose sacks. For a similar reason no foot covering of any character can be used, and he has to go barefoot the year round. Furthermore the man has no control over certain organs, and owing to this the room in which he sleeps, as well as the one in which he sits, both shared by other inmates, are rendered foully offensive. In my entire district of ten counties, I know of no case so demanding a removal to a State institution. I therefore suggest that whatever authority our Board has in the matter be used to have this man removed to the State institution at Rome.

Yours very truly,

(Signed.)

AUGUSTUS FLOYD.

The total number of applications on file is 364, as follows:

COUNTY.	NUMBER UP TO LAST YEAR.		LAST YEAR.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Albany	5	1	1	2	9
Allegany . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....
Broome	1	1	....	....	2
Cattaraugus	3	....	....	....	3
Cayuga	2	1	....	....	3

COUNTY.	NUMBER OF TO LAST YEAR.		LAST YEAR.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Chautauqua	1	....	....	....	1
Chemung	1	1	....	....	2
Chenango	3	1	....	....	4
Clinton	3	1	7	5	16
Columbia	4	5	....	....	9
Cortland .....	....	1	....	....	1
Delaware	1	3	....	....	4
Dutchess	3	....	....	....	3
Erie	10	2	....	1	13
Essex	1	....	2	3	6
Franklin .....	....	....	3	....	3
Fulton .....	....	....	....	....	....
Genesee .....	....	1	....	....	1
Greene .....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton .....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer .....	....	4	1	....	5
Jefferson	2	1	1	2	6
Kings	14	12	1	....	27
Lewis .....	....	1	....	....	1
Livingston .....	....	....	2	....	2
Madison	2	3	....	....	5
Monroe	9	2	....	....	11
Montgomery	5	2	....	....	7
Nassau .....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	69	27	24	11	131
Niagara	4	....	....	....	4
Oneida	2	2	....	2	6
Onondaga	7	4	....	....	11
Ontario	2	....	....	....	2

COUNTY.	NUMBER UP TO LAST YEAR.		LAST YEAR.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Orange .....	....	1	....	....	1
Orleans .....	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego .....	....	2	....	....	2
Otsego	1	....	2	....	3
Putnam	1	....	....	....	1
Queens	4	....	....	....	4
Rensselaer	5	4	1	....	10
Richmond .....	....	....	....	....	....
Rockland	1	....	1	....	2
St. Lawrence	4	1	2	....	7
Saratoga .....	....	....	1	1	2
Schenectady .....	....	....	....	....	....
Schoharie .....	....	....	1	....	1
Schuyler .....	....	2	....	....	2
Seneca	1	....	....	2	3
Steuben	5	1	1	....	7
Suffolk .....	....	1	....	....	1
Sullivan .....	....	....	2	....	2
Tioga .....	....	1	1	....	2
Tompkins	3	....	....	....	3
Ulster .....	....	....	....	1	1
Warren	1	1	1	....	3
Washington .....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	1	1	....	....	2
Westchester	2	....	2	....	4
Wyoming	1	....	....	....	1
Yates	2	....	....	....	2
	186	91	57	30	364

DISCHARGES.

Tables No. 3 and 4 show that during the year there were eleven discharges, eight males and three females. Of this number, three boys and one girl were taken home, one boy was transferred to the Syracuse State school, one man and one woman was committed to a State hospital for the insane.

DEATHS.

Tables Nos. 3, 4, 9 and 10 show that there were during the year sixty-three deaths, of which number thirty-six were males and twenty-seven females. Table No. 9 shows that of this number thirty-one died of tuberculosis, sixteen males and fifteen females. This is the largest number of deaths from tuberculosis we have ever had, however, the number of cases have shown a yearly increase, and, unless special provision is made for these cases outside of our general living buildings, the infection must necessarily continue to be distributed both among inmates and employees, and thus the cases continue to increase.

Under the heading "Medical Work" we have given a general review of the conditions in this asylum as regards tuberculosis.

The principal causes of death other than tuberculosis have been pneumonia, enteritis, and a considerable number of deaths due to the vague assigned cause "inanition," which refers to a gradually failing physical condition where no ascertainable organic disease could be traced out, the condition gradually ending in death of the patient.

Unfortunately post mortems can be had in only a very small percentage of these cases, thus up to the present time we have been unable to make a better diagnosis in these cases. However, as we study these cases further we are more and more con-

vinced that in the great majority of these obscure cases a slowly active condition of tuberculosis underlies the gradually failing physical state.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Table No. 1, which is an itemized statement of property, shows that during the past fiscal year the plant has increased in real value from \$548,082.47 to \$579,229.67; that the capacity of the institution has increased from six hundred and fifty to seven hundred and eleven inmates.

Table No. 2, which is a financial statement of receipts and expenditures, shows that our total expenditures for improvements were \$32,517.48 as compared with \$22,433.44 last year.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

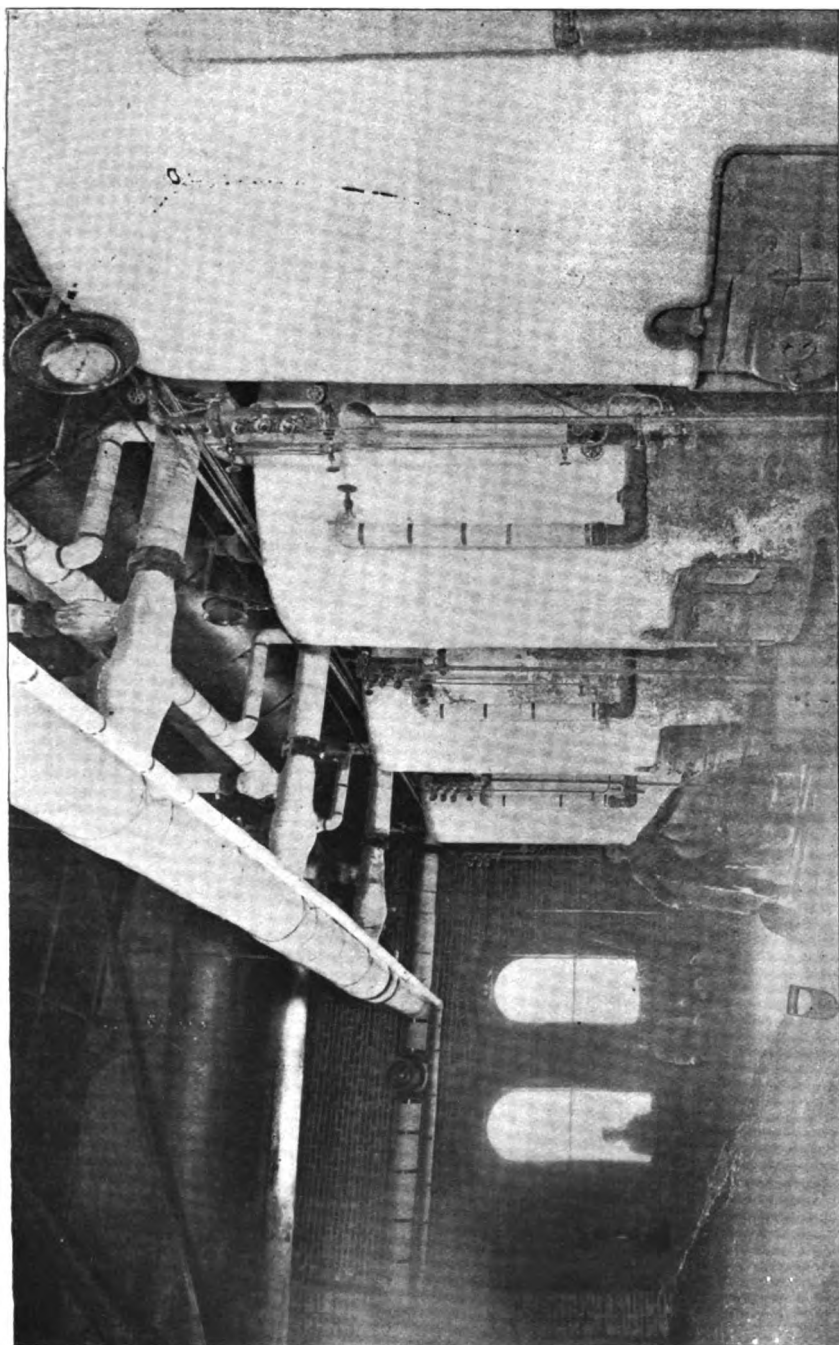
Our total appropriations available from special funds for improvements and the expenditures therefrom during the year were as follows:

Fol.	Appropriation.	TITLE.	Available October 1, 1903.	Used.	Remaining October 1, 1904.
<i>Chapter 700, Laws 1901. Reappropriated, Chapter 599, Laws 1903.</i>					
39	\$2,000 00	Electric wiring and fixtures Building G.	\$490 63	\$445 75	\$44 88
40	5,940 00	Heating and ventilating Building G.	81 23		81 23
41	6,800 00	Addition to boiler house	1,031 18		1,031 18
43	1,800 00	Feed water heater	6 81		6 81
52	1,018 24	Stock and utensils, farm	225 81	190 12	35 69
51	6,700 00	Dynamo, engine and connections	1,174 19	1,156 95	17 24
53	3,500 00	Floors, doors and windows Building B.	3,500 00	3,500 00	
54	1,150 00	Painting, repairs, etc., steel ceilings, Building D.	1,143 50	1,140 00	3 50
<i>Chapter 427, Laws 1902. Reappropriated, Chapter 729, Laws 1904.</i>					
61	2,500 00	Mortuary building	2,490 00	2,489 50	50
62	600 00	Cylinder locks, Buildings D and E.	600 00	600 00	
63	1,200 00	Vegetable storehouse	1,200 00		1,200 00
63	500 00	Fruit and shade trees	500 00	6 80	493 20
64	500 00	Constructing ice pond	456 80	133 10	323 70
64	1,600 00	Sanitary floors, Building B.	3 50		3 50
65	8,500 00	Remodeling Building E.	7,903 17	7,878 80	24 37
66	1,000 00	Sanitary floors	576 49	576 45	04
66	425 00	Silo	425 00	405 46	19 54
<i>Chapter 572, Laws 1903.</i>					
66	180 00	Flag staff	180 00	112 50	67 50
67	400 00	Concrete floor and elevator, cold storage building	400 00	400 00	
67	8,500 00	Remodeling Buildings B and E.	8,500 00	8,051 23	448 77
68	2,600 00	Steel ceilings, Buildings B and D.	2,600 00	2,600 00	
68	1,300 00	Feed pump, water heater connections	1,300 00	1,177 16	122 84
<i>Chapter 727, Laws 1904.</i>					
70	38,000 00	Ward Building J.	38,000 00	21 56	37,978 44
71	2,000 00	Steam repairs, old buildings	2,000 00		2,000 00
71	100 00	Oil eliminator	100 00		100 00
72	200 00	Tank governor	200 00		200 00
72	700 00	Suction line to fire pump	700 00		700 00
73	250 00	Water pipe to piggery and hen house	250 00		25 00
73	300 00	Water line, barn and slaughter house	300 00		300 00
74	6,000 00	Addition to laundry	6,000 00	26 25	5,973 75
74	2,600 00	Wiring in cottages C, D. and E.	2,600 00		2,600 00
75	3,500 00	Repairs and equipment	3,500 00	947 86	2,552 14
			\$88,438 31	\$31,859 49	\$56,578 82

IMPROVEMENTS.

The above tabulated expenditures have been made in carrying on and completing special work, as follows:

Installing electric flatiron on wards and in sewing rooms for pressing and ironing purposes.



Boiler Room.

• •
•
•
•

Boxing in all hot air conduits in building F.

Purchasing needed farm machinery and tools.

Completing the installing of dynamos and engine in power house.

Completing the installing of steel ceilings in male group of ward buildings.

Completing mortuary building.

Completing the installing of cylinder locks in male group of ward buildings.

Proceeding with the construction of a second ice pond with inmate labor.

Completing the remodeling of building E.

Completing sanitary floors in bathrooms, male group of ward buildings.

Erecting a 100-foot flag staff and purchasing a suitable flag therefor.

Completing concrete floor and elevator in cold storage building.

Completing remodeling building B.

Completing the installing of feed water pump and water heater.

Installing new water main through conduit.

Building 20 feet addition to laundry on south side.

Completing the installing of new electric wiring in male group of buildings.

Placing six new sewing machines in sewing rooms.

Placing shoemaker's sewing machine in shoe shop.

Placing machines in carpenter shop for making repairs to chairs.

Continuing grading and drainage in rear of both male and female groups of buildings.

Opening two new wards in building E for the accommodation of seventy-four additional inmates.

GENERAL FUND—MAINTENANCE.

The amounts of money available for maintenance were as follows:

	Amount.
Chapter 124, Laws 1903.....	\$103,000 00
Chapter 599, Laws 1903.....	9,000 00
Chapter 593, Laws 1902.....	1,339 00
	<hr/>
	\$113,339 00
	<hr/>

Table No. 2 shows that our expenditures for maintenance during the year were, \$88,688.32—the expenditures comparing during the preceding three years as follows:

YEAR.	Total expenditure.	Yearly per capita.	Per capita home product.	Total yearly per capita cost.
1901-2.....	\$86,235 89	\$164 54	\$13 63	\$178 19
1902-3.....	88,661 00	142 57	12 61	155 18
1903-4.....	88,688 32	129 89	14 80	144 69

The expenditures under the various classifications compare during the past three years, as follows:

	TOTAL EXPENSE.			YEARLY PER CAPITA COST.		
	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
Officers and employees.....	\$38,890 66	\$37,126 08	\$37,335 48	\$74 22	\$59 6998	\$54 684
Expense of managers.....	271 41	456 04	582 77	52	7333	853
Provisions.....	19,667 85	21,066 03	21,890 69	37 53	33 8748	32 062
Household stores.....	2,500 83	2,519 35	3,576 34	4 77	4 0511	5 238
Clothing.....	5,409 62	5,889 21	5,063 73	10 32	9 4700	7 416
Fuel and light.....	11,219 20	14,349 43	11,833 26	21 41	23 0743	17 331
Hospital and medical.....	400 31	325 34	449 40	76	5231	658
Shop, farm and garden.....	4,541 77	4,479 90	5,268 62	8 66	7 2038	7 716
Ordinary repairs.....	1,109 15	545 44	664 55	2 11	877	973
Miscellaneous.....	2,225 09	1,904 18	2,023 48	4 24	3 0619	2 963
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$86,235 89	\$88,661 00	\$88,688 32	\$164 54	\$142 57	\$129 89

The following is a statement of our monthly estimates, monthly allowances, and actual amounts expended monthly for maintenance during the past year:

1903.	Estimates.	Allowances.	Expended.
October.	\$9,010 36	\$8,460 28	\$6,362 92
November.	8,449 26	8,248 34	7,256 96
December.	7,701 80	7,512 80	7,476 72
1904			
January.	9,795 52	9,581 67	8,279 68
February.	7,367 04	7,348 36	6,896 96
March.	8,719 18	8,329 88	7,928 83
April.	11,455 10	9,350 49	8,852 12
May.	8,093 65	7,925 08	6,914 59
June.	9,406 95	7,482 74	7,203 25
July.	8,627 35	7,554 08	6,871 19
August.	7,676 44	7,485 49	6,853 59
September.	8,787 73	8,729 59	7,791 51
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$105,090 38	\$98,008 80	\$88,688 32
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

From the foregoing financial statement it will be seen that our per capita expenditures for maintenance have continued to decrease and that the per capita cost has been reduced under nearly every classification. The total reduction being \$12.67 less than last year and \$34.65 less than two years ago. This reduction in cost of maintenance has in no instance reacted to the detriment of the service or the lowering of the grade of care and treatment

of the inmates or convenience or comfort of the employees as the following detailed analysis of the various classification of accounts will show.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The cost of supervision has only increased about one per cent. in the total expenditure while our population has increased by over 10 per cent. This reduction in per capita cost is because of the fact, we are beginning to more fully reap the results of our system of training for inmates; as they now not only require much less close personal attention and supervision on the part of paid employees, they having become much less disturbed, destructive and filthy; but they have also in many instances actually taken up and are satisfactorily carrying on the work formerly delegated to paid employees. Thus it has been possible to reduce the per capita cost for supervision from \$72.22 two years ago to \$54.68 this year.

EXPENSE OF MANAGERS.

This classification has gradually increased from year to year because of the fact there has been a tendency to carry along the policy to delocalize the various members of the Board as new appointments take place, and also, and more especially because of the fact that recent legislative enactments have made it mandatory for Boards of Managers to meet and individual members to visit the institution more often. However as a result of the latter they have become more familiar with the various details of management of the institution and thus have been better able to very materially assist in making possible the general reduction in the per capita cost of maintenance, while at the same time maintaining a progressive improvement in the carrying on of the work.

PROVISIONS.

Under this classification we can see the direct results of the increased employment of inmate labor in the reduction of our per capita cost to almost as great an extent as under the classification salaries of officers and employees as increased inmate labor with no additional cost for supervision allows us to produce larger amounts of home product provisions thus to that extent diminishing the need for the purchase of such provision. The reduction has not been as large proportionately as last year, this, to a certain extent, being because of the increase in price of all the larger items of provision, as flour, corn and oatmeal, rice, meats, etc., and to a certain extent to the fact that our farm and garden has been made to yield about all that is possible, and that to bring about a further reduction more and a larger variety of land must be procured in order that we may grow more and a larger variety of vegetables, grains and fruits.

HOUSEHOLD STORES.

The increase in cost under this classification was principally due to the increase in price of all cotton goods of which we required a large amount for bedding, etc.: also because of the fact, last winter we had no special furnishing fund and were compelled to provide furnishings for fifty additional inmates from our general fund.

CLOTHING.

During the past year uniforms have been adopted for all the inmates, as follows:

Low grade men.—Blouse waist of iron gray covert cloth. long trousers of iron gray covert cloth.

Low grade boys.—Blouse waist of cheviot, short trousers of iron gray covert cloth.

Low grade women.—Blouse waist of iron gray covert cloth, skirts of iron gray covert cloth.

High grade men.—For summer, coats of buff covert cloth, long trousers of buff covert cloth; for winter, coats of buff khaki, long trousers of buff khaki.

High grade boys.—For summer, blouse waist of cheviot, short trousers of buff covert cloth; for winter, blouse waist of cheviot, short trousers of buff khaki, coats of buff khaki.

High grade women.—Waist of cheviot, skirt of cheviot.

These uniforms do not take the place of “dress-up” clothing for Sunday and entertainment use for the higher grade cases. All those who attend entertainments have “dress-up” suits for that purpose.

During the past year we have accomplished one of the objects sought and are now able to manufacture all of our own clothing, except heavy knit underwear and “dress-up” suits for men, and this without employing any additional citizen labor in connection therewith except as from time to time we assign attendants to duty at this work when they can be spared from the regular ward work, this latter because inmates are able to assist in the general ward work to a much greater extent than formerly. As a result of the making of the clothing for our low grade cases of wash material, we are able to keep them much better clothed, and this, too, at a considerably reduced per capita cost.

As a result of our adopting uniforms and material for clothing better suited to our needs the total annual cost of clothing has been much reduced, for, whereas our population has increased nearly 10 per cent. the total cost of clothing has decreased nearly

15 per cent. The per capita cost for clothing last year being \$9.47, and this year, \$7.42.

During the past summer we were able to secure 1,000 white duck suits at 65 cents per suit, thus we placed them on all our male inmates and employees, and in this way we very materially raised the general tone of the appearance of the clothing of the male inmates, and this, at a considerable reduction in the actual cost of such clothing. The suits worn by the attendants were of a different pattern than those worn by the inmates, and this, in connection with the brass buttons worn on the suits of the officers served to distinguish the dress of the officers from that of the inmates.

Following is a statement of the cost of shoes, materials for repair work and labor for the fiscal years, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4:

COST OF SHOES AND REPAIR WORK TO SAME.

FISCAL YEAR.	Men's shoes.	Women's shoes.	Boy's shoes.	Girl's shoes.	Slippers.	Repair supplies.	Labor.	Total cost.
1901-2.....	\$762 75	\$159 73	\$92 30	\$4 05	\$132 00	\$119 11	\$180 00	\$1,449 94
1902-3.....	667 00	198 20	83 20	15 00	52 80	165 64	60 00	1,239 84
1903-4.....	574 75	224 44	69 70	6 75	42 00	*1 44	.....	*1,060 08

Number Pairs Shoes Used.					Total pairs.		DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION.		
							Men.	Women.	Total.
1901-2.....	498	110	71	3	120	802	393	131	524
1902-3.....	420	129	64	12	48	673	406	215	622
1903-4.....	375	150	55	5	42	627	432	250	682

From the above statement it would appear that the saving in our women's shoes is not what it should be. This is partially due to the fact that the price of women's shoes has advanced,

* This statement does not include the cost of tools and the sewing machine, these amounting to about \$80, nearly all of which has been purchased during the present fiscal year, nor does it include the \$24.10 expended for shoe laces.

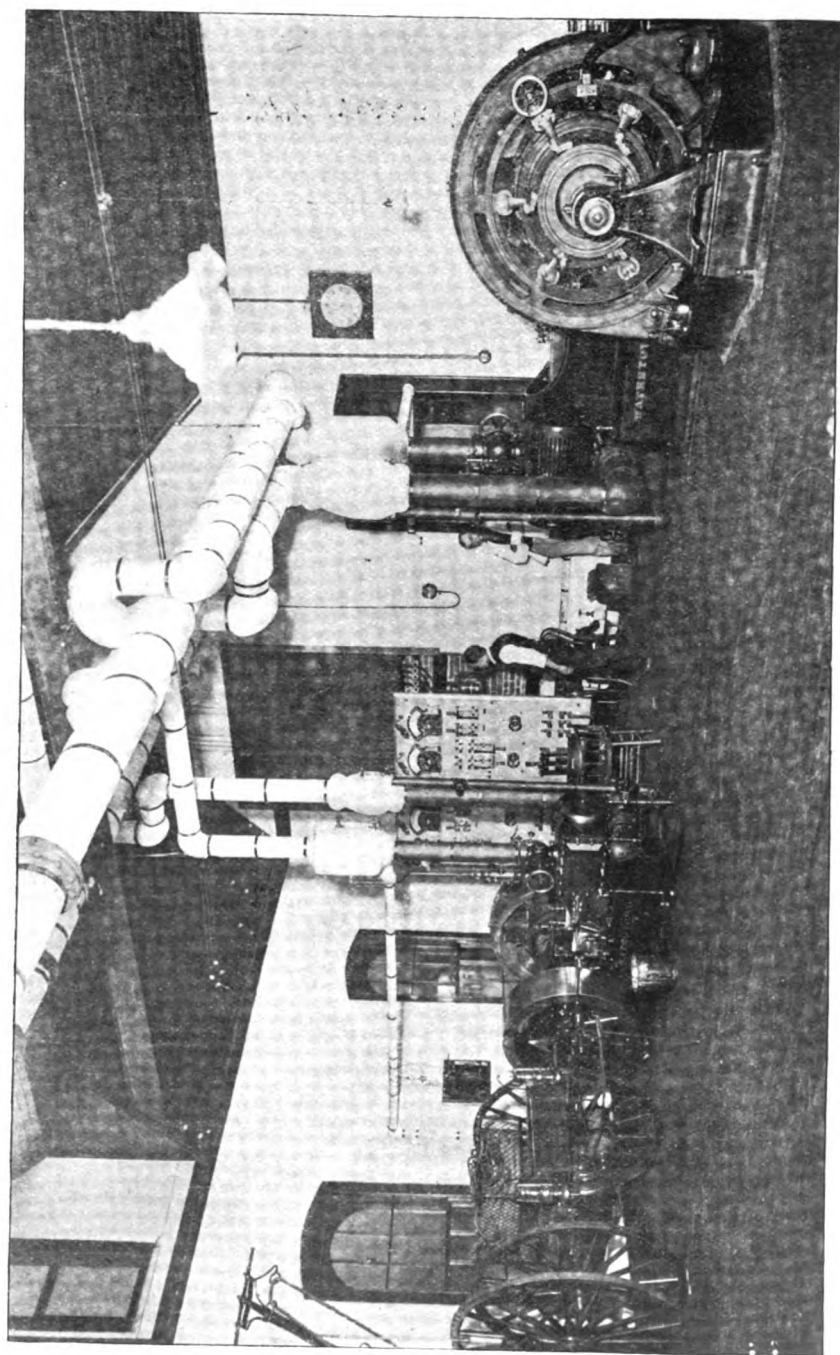
and partially, to the fact that the women wear out more shoes than they did, because more of the women are occupied, and when unoccupied they are out of doors more than formerly. During the period covered the female population has increased more rapidly proportionately than the male population.

Statement of repairs made during the year by four inmates, one having charge of the work under supervision of the director of industries:

New soles	2,340
New heels	1,180
Mended	1,296

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The reduction in cost of this item has been principally due to the fact that we have followed up all leaks of water and steam very persistently, have had all exposed conducting steam and hot water pipes covered, and have been insistent on having all unnecessary electric lights turned off. We have also seen to it that heat was turned off before windows and doors were thrown open when buildings were too warm, and that ventilation was properly looked to without useless dissipation of large amounts of heat. Our engineer has also very materially altered the mode of firing the boilers thus seeing to it that all the heat units possible were utilized from the coal consumed. The installing of an electric dynamo in our carpenter shop relieved us of the necessity of having to carry a long line of high pressure steam to an engine there; and the installing of a water heater in the barn and one in the farmer's cottage relieved the necessity for an unsuccessful attempt to carry hot water from the power house through a long line of buried pipe to these buildings.



E. DYNAMO ROOM.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL.

The expenditure under this classification has slightly increased and this was to be expected when we consider the large amount of sickness we had during the past year as compared with other years; however, this was principally due to the increased amount of tuberculosis and the comparatively large amount of surgery and dental work performed.

SHOP, FARM AND GARDEN.

The expenditures under this classification vary from year to year depending to a great extent upon the number of industries carried on and the extent of such industries. Thus, if more milk is produced, it requires more feed to produce it, and as our herd of cattle is growing and as most of the grain fed these cattle must be purchased outside (as we have not sufficient suitable land for producing it) naturally the cost of running this department of the farm would increase. However, the increase will be more than offset by a reduction in the direct cost of provision, the increased supply of home-product milk diminishing the need for the purchase of other food supplies, we being able to produce the milk for about one-half its actual worth even though we purchase all the grain used for the dairy.

The above will apply as well to the production of pork, veal, poultry, etc., also in the production of vegetables in the increased cost of larger amounts of tools, seeds and fertilizers.

In no instance has there been an increase in the cost of labor required to do the work however much the industry has been extended, as an increase in the amount of available inmate labor has met the demand.

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In no instance has there been an increase in the cost of labor required to do the work however much the industry has been extended, as an increase in the amount of available inmate labor has met the demand.

ORDINARY REPAIRS.

Expenditures under this classification must vary from year to year, depending upon the fact whether or not the institution has a special fund against which to charge extra repairs and improvements and whether contingencies must be paid for from general or special funds.

During the first half of the past year we had no special fund for caring for such expenditures, thus the increase in the expenditure under this classification.

The last Legislature gave us \$3,500 for repairs and equipment, which became available during the last half of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The amount expended under this classification, or rather lack of classification, will vary very considerably—depending how carefully expenditures are held solely to the principle of feeding, clothing and sheltering, and these alone, the patients committed to our care. Fortunately for the institution, and especially its inmates and employees, the policy of the State has been, considered as a whole, sufficiently broad-minded to allow us considerable in the line of satisfying many other of the human instincts and sentiments than simply those of physical self-preservation, and thus under this heading occurs such expenditures as those for religious services, various forms of amusement, kindergarten, various blank forms for recording histories, etc., also a considerable number of journals, newspapers, stationery, letter postage, etc.

INMATE LABOR.

The report of the Director of Industries appended hereto shows the number of days work done by inmates in the various indus-

trial and domestic departments. This showing something of the increased number employed and days work done, and how it has been possible for us to care for such an increased population with so little increase in the total annual cost of maintenance and the large reduction in the actual per capita cost for supervision and personal care of inmates, and also the large reduction in the cost of provision and clothing; inmate labor assisting very materially in diminishing the need for so large a proportionate number of employees, in increasing the home product provision, and in manufacturing our own clothing, for an itemized detail of which see under Maintenance analyzed in this report.

In this connection we estimate inmate labor worth to the institution 15 cents per day for males and 10 cents per day for females. Thus making home product "labor" actually worth to the asylum during the year \$13,224.60 and contributing toward the yearly support of the asylum at the rate of \$19.40 per capita, and excluding employment in those departments where the value of the labor enters directly into the value of grown or manufactured products. Inmate labor contributed toward the actual maintenance of the asylum in the carrying on of such domestic and industrial service \$10,572.55, or at the rate of \$15.50 yearly per capita, itemized and tabulated as follows:

	Total.	Per Capita.
Wards	\$4,957 80	\$7 26
Laundry	1,279 20	1 87
Dining-room	1,300 20	1 90
Kitchen	714 80	1 05
Sewing-room	522 30	77
Farm	1,680 00	2 16
Garden	450 00	66

	Total,	Per Capita.
Grading	\$1,125 00	\$1 65
Shop	929 25	1 36
Bakery	217 35	32
Office	48 75	7
	<hr/> \$13,224 60 <hr/>	<hr/> \$19 40 <hr/>

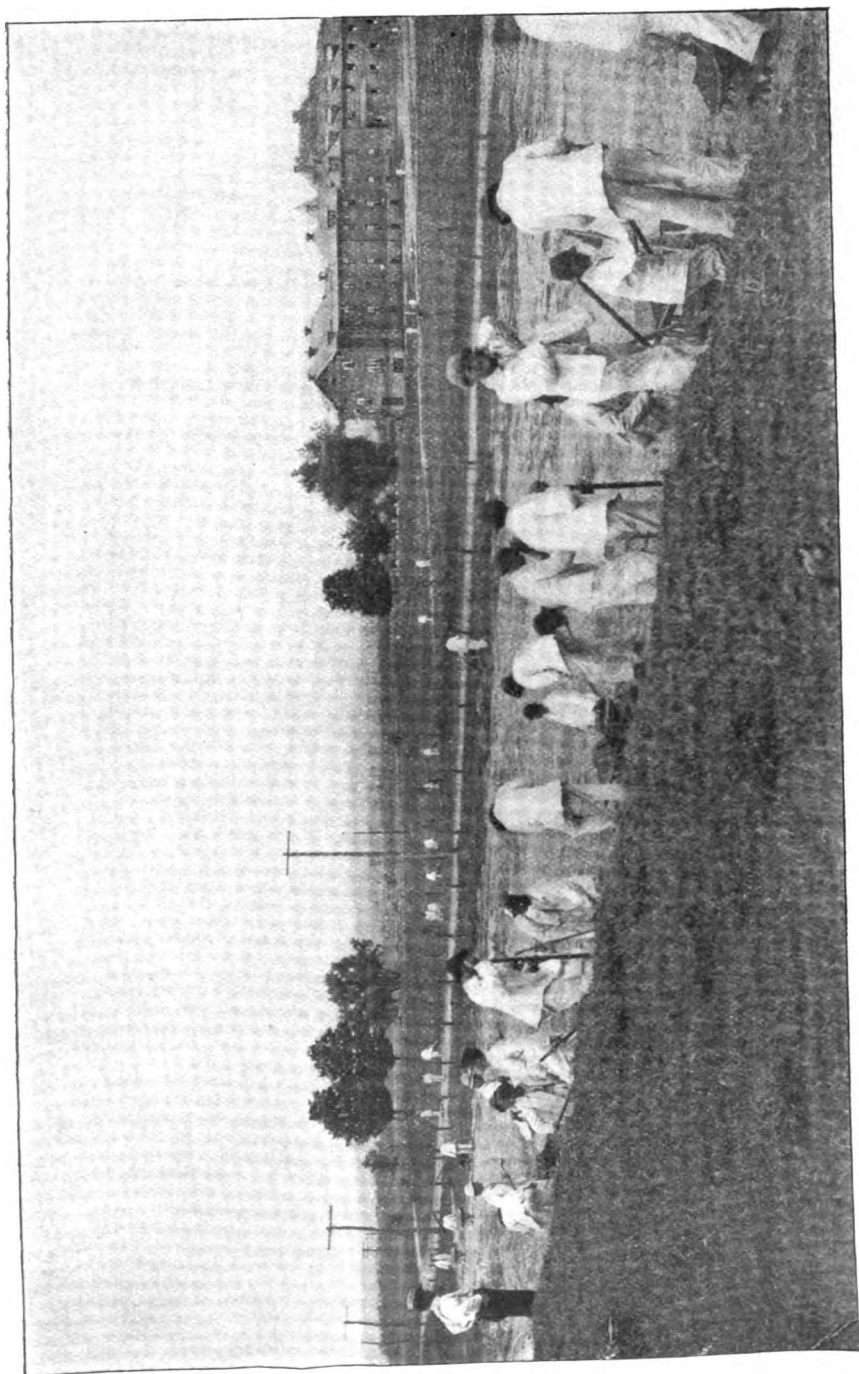
It surely needs no argument in support of the beneficial effects of labor to such a population as that committed to our care. In fact, we should be untrue to the best interests of the inmates should we allow them to remain idle or to spend their whole time in non-remunerative exercise or employment.

One-half the happiness in life is in having our minds occupied and in knowing that we are doing useful work, and the feeble-minded are no exception to this rule. I have known many instances where well regulated labor would not only have made the patient extremely happy, but would also have through fatigue prevented them from practicing self-abuse, as a result of which practice they become moody, depressed, disturbed mentally, destructive, filthy, and almost if not entirely helpless as regards caring for their own toilet, dress, etc.

I have also known many instances of cripples, where as a result of their learning to sew, for instance, they become much less discontented and troublesome to care for, and, also, at the same time, more happy and contented with their lot.

HOME PRODUCTS.

During the past year our home products amounted to a valuation of \$17,745.47 and the actual cost of their production was \$6,233.74, as per the following tabulation:



GRADING.

	Valuation of products.	Cost of citizen labor.	Value of inmate labor.	Cost of material.	Total actual cost.
Farm	\$10,605 80	\$1,800 00	\$1,680 00	\$333 83	\$2,133 83
Garden	2,057 18	780 00	450 00	97 18	877 18
Sewing room	4,260 89	720 00	522 30	2,343 79	3,063 19
Shoe shop	721 60	.....	135 00	158 94	158 94
	\$17,745 47	\$3,300 00	\$2,787 30	\$2,933 74	\$6,233 74

Following is a statement of the value of home products as compared with the cost of like commodities actually purchased, which latter commodities should be and with sufficient suitable land could be produced by inmate labor as economically as above shown.

	Home products.	Purchased.
Grain.	\$262 00	\$2,862 64
Vegetables.	895 56	1,879 48
Dairy supplies.	2,818 52	5,016 13
Fruits.	9 03	138 00
Eggs.	268 74	512 58
	<u>\$4,253 85</u>	<u>\$10,408 83</u>

We are firmly of the opinion that 120 inmates on farm colonies to the extent of 1,000 acres could produce all the grain, vegetables, dairy supplies, fruit and eggs needed to supply our demands. Our present yearly per capita cost for maintenance is but \$129.89 and it would certainly cost less to maintain these 120 inmates in farm colonies than it costs to maintain inmates here at present, as the cost of supervision on farms, including the running of the farms would be no greater than it is here at present, and surely the cost of fuel and light, household stores and provisions could be much reduced in the running of such colonies. In view of these facts we believe that the 120 inmates on farm colonies

would be practically self-supporting and at the same time their products, contributing toward the support in the central plant, would serve to much reduce the per capita cost of maintenance here.

We believe that each farm of 100 acres could be arranged to cost for maintenance and return in produce as follows:

Costs.

Supervision, man and wife.....	\$600 00	
Maintenance of 121 inmates.....	1,200 00	
		<hr/>
		\$1,800 00
		<hr/>

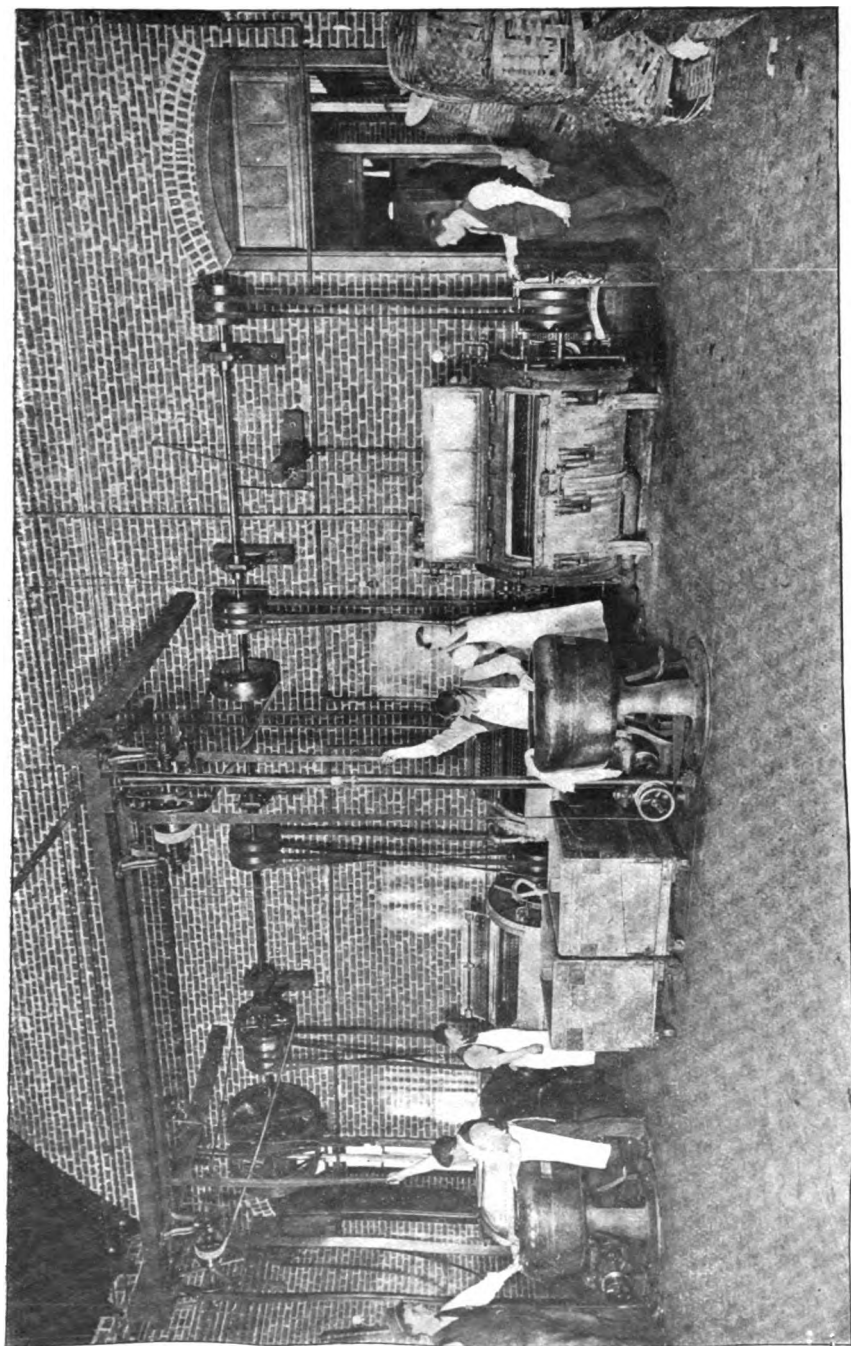
RETURNS—VALUE OF PRODUCE.

Potatoes, 5 acres, 500 bushels.....	\$200 00
Oats, 10 acres, 500 bushels.....	200 00
Dried beans, 2 acres, 50 bushels.....	100 00
Milk, 16 cows, 14,000 gallons.....	1,280 00
Eggs, 100 hens, 1,000 dozen.....	200 00
Pork, 10 pigs, 2,000 pounds.....	160 00
Veal, 8 veals, 1,200 pounds.....	96 00
Poultry, dressed, 500 pounds.....	60 00

For canning purposes:

String beans, 2 acres.....	100 00
Peas, 2 acres.....	100 00
Corn, 2 acres.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,596 00
	<hr/>

Thus leaving a balance of \$796 toward the reduction of our per capita cost at the central plant. This amount representing the earnings of the twelve inmates over and above the cost of their maintenance. This, of course, does not take into considera-



LAUNDRY.

tion the original cost of the plant, however, as each farm with accommodations for twelve inmates will not average to cost over \$6,000 and the furnishings for each farm \$1,000; and as furnished buildings here on the ground to accommodate inmates cost \$500 per capita, thus making buildings for each twelve inmates actually cost \$6,000 there would be an actual state of affairs whereby the extra expenditure of \$1,000 in each farm colony would return an income of \$796 per year over and above the maintenance of the inmates thereon, and at the same time render it possible and practical for us to improve the dietary for all the inmates as follows:

DIETETICS.

A careful review of our dietary during the past year shows that it might in a practical manner and with economy in expenditure therefor, be modified as follows, providing that we could through home products produce the food supplies which are to be substituted for those now purchased and used.

Flour, whole wheat, in place of patent flour, 200 barrels.	\$1,000 00
Flour, graham, home produce in place of purchased, 26 barrels.	91 00
Flour, pastry, home produce in place of purchased, 68 barrels.	340 00
Meal, corn, home produce in place of purchased, 6,423 pounds.	102 76
Lamb, home produce in place of purchased, 3,200 pounds.	240 00
Milk, home produce in place of syrup purchased, 560 gallons.	112 00

Fruit, home produce in place of prunes purchased, 5,047 pounds	\$252 33
Fruit, home produce in place of evaporated, purchased, 1,056 pounds	63 36
Fruit, home produce in place of fresh purchased, 500 quarts.	50 00
Milk, home produce in place of fresh beef purchased, 4,800 pounds.	336 00
Milk and vegetables, home produce in place of cerials purchased, 1,680 pounds.....	42 00
Pork, home produce in place of beef purchased, 20,000 pounds	1,600 00
Veal, home produce in place of beef purchased, 12,000 pounds	960 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,189 45
	<hr/>

These foods as home products would be in addition to those mentioned under home products in the foregoing pages and their production would add little or nothing to the expense of running the farm colonies, as with ten of these colonies, for instance, the vegetables, grain, fruit and dairy supplies would be sufficiently in excess of the amounts of those foods now used to warrant increasing the use of such foods to the extent necessary to provide for our not having to purchase the food for which these home products would be substituted. I am sure all will concede that it would be both beneficial and practical to, so far as possible, substitute fresh fruit, vegetables and milk in place of meats, preserved fruits, etc., in connection with a dietary for such a class of inmates as those cared for here, especially when through home

production the expense in connection with the procuring of such foods can be much reduced and the patients likewise benefited through the change in diet and by being given healthful training and labor in the production thereof.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that with farm colonies of suitable land to the extent of 1,000 acres we would be able to produce \$25,960 worth of provisions, classified as follows:

Provision, home production, increased 50 per cent..	\$2,196 22
Provision, home production, in place of provision now purchased.	10,408 83
Provision, home production, in place of provisions now purchased, 50 per cent. increase.....	5,204 42
Provision, home production, in place of provisions now purchased, for change in diet.....	5,189 45
Provision, home production, change in diet, 50 per cent. increase	2,594 72
Provision, home production, in excess of actual needs	366 36
Total home product provision to be produced, in- cluding the 50 per cent. increase needed to care for a like increase in population as per above.....	25,960 00
Total cost last year for provision and farm and garden for present population.....	25,565 68
Increase of 50 per cent. in above to care for a like increase in population.....	12,782 84
Total estimated cost under present conditions.....	38,348 52

Thus, as per above, the inmates on farm colonies would be actually producing 68 per cent. of all the provision required. The

remaining 32 per cent. including such articles as sugar, molasses, rice, flour, fresh beef, etc., and many smaller items used for variety in diet, as flavoring matters, condiments, etc., could not be produced as home products except indirectly by increasing the number of farm colonies as our population increases and selling the over production for the purchase of such articles of provision as we cannot produce.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Our school, which was practically discontinued during the past school year, the work being entirely carried on with attendants, has been resumed this year with increased vigor through the establishing of a training school for attendants. As a result of this training school the number of inmates reached through the work and the time devoted to each has increased three to four-fold. Thus, at the present time, every able-bodied inmate in the institution receives training, also many of the cripples—they all receiving much more individual attention. As a result of this at the present time we scarcely see about the asylum a disturbed or destructive case, and the number of filthy have very materially diminished, and all this is directly the result of the special treatment and training they receive. The number employed at remunerative employment has also much increased as a result of which, although our population has increased by about ten per cent., the paid labor required for caring for this increased population has only increased by less than one per cent., and, in many instances, inmates are actually doing the work formerly requiring the services of a paid employee for its performance.

A drum corps has been organized among the inmates and a

band in brass to be composed entirely of inmates is in process of organization and training.

REPORT OF SCHOOL WORK—NUMBER RECEIVING TRAINING.

October 1, 1904.

	AGES OF INMATES.				Total inmates.
	2 to 16.		16 and over.		
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	
Whole number of inmates...	109	46	350	206	711
Receiving manual training..	78	20	134	135	367
Receiving industrial training	22	4	101	78	205
Employed at shop work.....	....	.....	61	16	77
Attending school	42	9	122	93	266

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline has continued very much along the same lines as outlined last year. Open doors have been further extended until now only two male wards are kept locked during the day hours, one for the low grade cases which might wander away, and one as a lock-up disciplinary ward—and only one ward in the female department, which serves both of the above noted purposes. The wards containing our brighter boys are not locked day or night.

During the day over 80 per cent. of our boys and a large percentage of the girls are allowed the freedom of the grounds in their respective sides of the centre of the group. This allowing them freedom and throwing them to a certain extent upon their own resources and responsibility does much to develop their judgment and self-confidence, and thus does much to diminish the tendency to institutionalize the inmates and make them wholly dependent on the judgment and direction of employees.

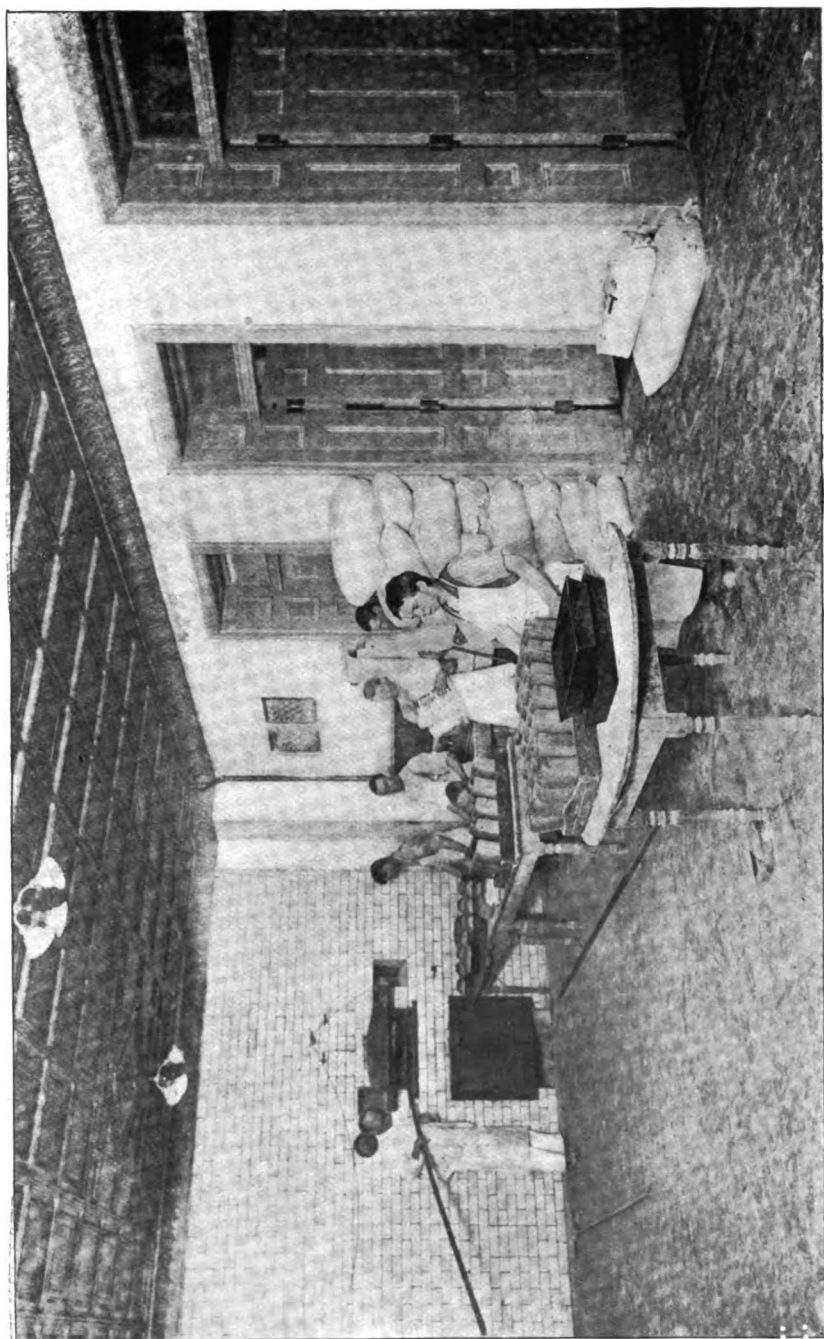
During the past year a merit system has been adopted to apply

to all inmates who are able to work and who are appreciative of its principles of application.

In this connection each days work by males is valued at 15 credits, equal to 15 cents per day, and each days work by females at 10 credits, equal to 10 cents per day. A system of discredits is also established whereby they forfeit a certain number of credits for various minor offences. Each inmate carries a passbook in which the credits and discredits are recorded by the employee under whose charge they are during work or recreation. In this connection each inmate pays for all his clothing by credits, and can only get clothing when he has sufficient credits therefor. At the end of each month their passbooks are balanced and if they have something to their due, those who wish are given a little money which they may use as they like.

No inmate is allowed to leave the ground without a written permit from the office. Saturday afternoon is a general holiday and often inmates are allowed to go to the city to spend some of their money. Any inmate leaving the ground without permission, or committing other major offences, is taken from the "Merit system" and locked up as long as our judgment dictates in each case—they returning to the "Merit system" when released.

As a result of this procedure I am confident that we are able to get much more and much better work from our inmates, also able to maintain much better discipline, and especially are the inmates more careful in the use of their clothing and other possessions—they coming to feel that their belongings and pleasures really cost them something, and the amount they have really depends upon the character of their work and deportment.



BAKERY.

AMUSEMENTS.

These have continued much the same as outlined in our annual report of last year. The number attending these various forms of entertainment has much increased. Additional features have been introduced this year, one namely: that of a three days' fair and entertainment held in the large amusement hall in which booths were arranged for the display and sale of fancy articles, many of which were made at the institution, has proven so successful that it is bound to become an annual event and is surely one which will be looked forward to by both patients and employees with much anticipation and pleasure.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS.

During the past year we have been able to accomplish another of the objects attained to and mentioned in our last annual report, namely, the establishing of a training school for attendants.

This training school has been organized for the education and training of attendants in all that pertains to the proper care and training, physical and mental of the feeble-minded. During the past year there has been a number of requests for trained attendants to care for these and allied classes of patients in private families and homes, and we hope as a result of this course in training for attendants not only to be able to supply well trained attendants for such work, but also to be able to further raise the standard of care and treatment of all cases committed to our care, and we earnestly hope that by the time we graduate our first class (the course of training covering two years), provision will have been made for an increased compensation for those who have taken the course in training and graduated

therefrom in order that we may retain enough of the graduates in our service for taking charge of the work on our various wards and in the various departments.

The work of the training school is carried on by having the attendants during certain hours each day conduct educational work among the inmates, the attendants being under the close personal supervision of teachers and matron. Beside this, lectures are given in anatomy and physiology and training methods, sanitation, hygiene, cooking and history of the work—all of which is supplemented by courses in reading—in order that the members of the training class may be made familiar with the underlying principles of the work as well as with the theory and practice. In this way they will also get a much better comprehension of what constitutes proper physical care for this class of patients, and they will also be well fitted to go outside and care for cases of general infirmity, as paralytics, bedridden cases, etc.

CASE RECORDS.

While our system of case records have been much improved during the past two years, and the system of securing data has been considerably supplemented by personal interviews with friends and parents of inmates at times when they are visiting them, still, with our small medical staff and our small office force it is entirely impossible for us to keep these records anywhere nearly as exhaustively as becomes the keeping of such valuable records and statistics as might reasonably be supposed would be collected here.

MEDICAL.

The medical and surgical work prosecuted during the year has been of a larger amount than ever before, and this to a great

extent has been possible because of the fact the physicians have not been burdened with the detail of general institution management, such detail being to a great extent left to the care of assistant matrons and supervisors, thus leaving the physicians free to do purely medical work and giving them sufficient time to study their cases. Following is a tabulation of the medical and surgical work done during the year:

HOSPITAL REPORT.
Medical and Surgical.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Appendicitis	0	1	1
Appendicitis with adhesions.....	3	1	4
Addison's disease .....	....	2	2
Anaemia	6	2	8
Adenitis, tubercular.....	3	1	4
Abscess, gluteal.....	3	1	4
Abscess, leg.....	5	1	6
Abscess, ear.....	....	1	1
Abscess, nose.....	2	1	3
Abscess, arm.....	6	8	14
Abscess, foot	7	5	12
Abscess, forehead	4	3	7
Abscess, cheek.....	7	1	8
Abscess, finger.....	23	5	28
Anoraxia	50	8	58
Alopecia areata	1	1	2
Asthenia	40	14	54
Blepharitis	5	1	6
Burns	25	2	27
Cuts	20	5	25

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Constipation	100	25	125
Coughs and cold.....	43	30	73
Corns	8	1	9
Chickenpox	12	6	18
Contracted stomach (congenital).....	1	1	2
Corneal ulcer.....	4	2	6
Conjunctivitis	25	9	34
Concussion brain.....	....	1	1
Colitis	1	1	2
Cholecystitis .....	....	2	2
Cyst, sebaceous of head.....	....	2	2
Cataract .....	....	3	3
Cellulitis, suppurative of neck.....	....	1	1
Circumcision	18	....	18
Cleft palate.....	....	1	1
Diarrhœa	30	10	40
Disturbed	20	12	32
Dysentery (bloody).....	....	2	2
Diabetes .....	....	2	2
Eczema	15	5	20
Ectropion	2	1	3
Erysipelas .....	....	8	8
Furuncles	41	4	45
Fracture (Potts').....	....	1	1
Fracture of Femur.....	1	2	3
Gall stones.....	....	1	1
Goitre .....	....	1	1
Gastro-enteritis	3	....	3
Gastritis, acute .....	....	3	3
Gastritis, chronic.....	....	1	1

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hemorrhoids	9	6	15
Hernia, inguinal	6	1	7
Hemotoma of leg varicose veins.....	2	6	8
Hordeolium	8	4	12
Ingrowing nails.....	5	4	9
Intestinal obstruction.....	3	1	4
Injury to finger.....	6	2	8
Injury to eye.....	2	5	7
Jaundice	5	6	11
figraïne	35	10	45
Mitral insufficiency	1	2	3
Myxodema .....	....	2	2
Neuralgia .....	....	3	3
Neurasthenia .....	....	8	8
Nephritis, chronic.....	....	1	1
Onychia	19	13	32
Otitis media.....	20	6	26
Oesophageal stricture	1	1	1
Paralysis, landry.....	....	2	2
Paralysis, infantile.....	6	3	9
Pleuritis	3	4	7
Pneumonia	5	3	8
Pharyngitis	7	2	9
Pericarditis	2	1	3
Potts' disease .....	....	2	2
Rhenumatism	3	2	5
Rheumatism, acute.....	....	4	4
Sunburn	5	3	8
Sciatica .....	....	1	1
Sprain of ankle	4	3	7

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Tuberculosis	12	8	20
Tinea Circinata.....	9	2	11
Tonsillitis	35	8	43
Urethritis	1	1
Warts	5	5	10
Whitlow	3	1	4
Wound, scalp	8	3	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	762	341	1103
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During the months of July and August an exhaustive physical examination of all inmates was made to detect evidences of tuberculosis among them, as a result of which it was found that we had tuberculosis present among our population, as follows.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of deaths from tuberculosis during year	16	14	30
Number of advanced cases of tuberculosis	5	6	11
Number of progressive cases of tuberculosis	7	5	12
Number of incipient cases of tuberculosis	37	18	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

All of the advanced cases and a portion of the incipient cases are cared for during the summer, so far as possible, out of doors in tents. We placing the advanced cases out of doors in order to isolate them from the remainder of the population, and caring for as many of the incipient cases out of doors as we can provide room for from time to time.

DENTAL WORK.

This work has been continued during the year along the same lines as outlined in our last annual report, with increasing beneficial results. The work has been under the immediate direction of Dr. Robert Crawford and it has been largely because of his enthusiasm in the work and his charitable inclinations and patient devotion that it has been possible for us to continue the work and for him to accomplish such beneficial results in connection therewith.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The management of the Oneida County Agricultural Society again extended to us the privilege of the grounds, including grand stand for the races at the County Fair. Nearly 300 of the inmates enjoyed the fair as a result of this courtesy. The Utica and Mohawk Valley Electric railroad gave us the privilege of using free of charge their cars for conveying the inmates to and from the fair grounds. At Christmas time, through the kindness of friends, including a number of our local tradesmen, a liberal response was received to our annual holiday letter and we were able to give all a most enjoyable Christmas, and in behalf of all the inmates, I wish to thank all who have so kindly rendered us assistance, for their liberal response.

The churches of Rome have been very considerate of us in repeating their home talent entertainments, musicales, etc., in our amusement hall for the entertainment of inmates and employees and the various ministers and priests from the city have responded most kindly to all calls for assistance in the conducting of religious services, calling on the sick, etc.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER VISITORS.

The Oneida County Medical Society held its semi-annual meeting here October 20, 1903, at which time Dr. Carson of Syracuse

presented an interesting paper on the general subject of idiocy. Mr. Floyd, Mr. McCarthy, and Dr. Stephen Smith of the State Board of Charities visited us on several occasions during the year, as also did Dr. Robert W. Hill, their inspector, Rev. Charles G. Sewell, representing the State Charities Aid Association, visited us in October. Mr. Heins, State Architect, visited once during the year, and Mr. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor, paid us two visits. Dr. Carson of Syracuse has made us several visits. Dr. Howard of the Rochester State Hospital visited us once, as did also Dr. Antone Hockauf of Austria. Mr. William H. Cloher, formerly a member of our board of managers visited us and met with the board at their August meeting, renewing and reviewing old friendship in the Board and among the members of the resident staff.

OFFICERS.

During the past year Dr. Lasher Hart has continued as assistant physician and Dr. Lorton H. Teeter, of Syracuse, N. Y., served during the summer as medical interne.

Frequent consultations have been had with local physicians in connection with obscure and special cases. The local physicians rendering their services entirely gratuitously. Especially has Dr. G. M. Price and Dr. Julius H. Kevand, of Syracuse, and Dr. Conway A. Frost and Dr. T. B. Scully, of Rome, assisted us very materially. Doctors Price and Scully in general surgery, Dr. Kevand in special eye work and Dr. Frost in children's diseases.

Fred S. Smith, formerly our storekeeper, was appointed steward to fill the vacancy which has existed in that position for the past year.

Your humble servant, the present writer, was permanently appointed as superintendent on August 1st of the present year, after having served some time as acting superintendent.

In this connection I desire to express to all the officers of the asylum my most sincere thanks for their faithful and enthusiastic application to duty, and for the generous assistance they have rendered in directing the affairs of management and for the successful administration of their several departments.

EMPLOYEES.

The number of employees on October 1, 1904, was males, 68; females, 58; total 126—classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
General supervision.....	6	1	7
Direct care of inmates.....	39	34	73
Industrial departments.....	22	10	32
Domestic departments.....	1	13	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	68	58	126
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The whole number employed during the year was males, 103; females, 97; total 200—classified as follows:

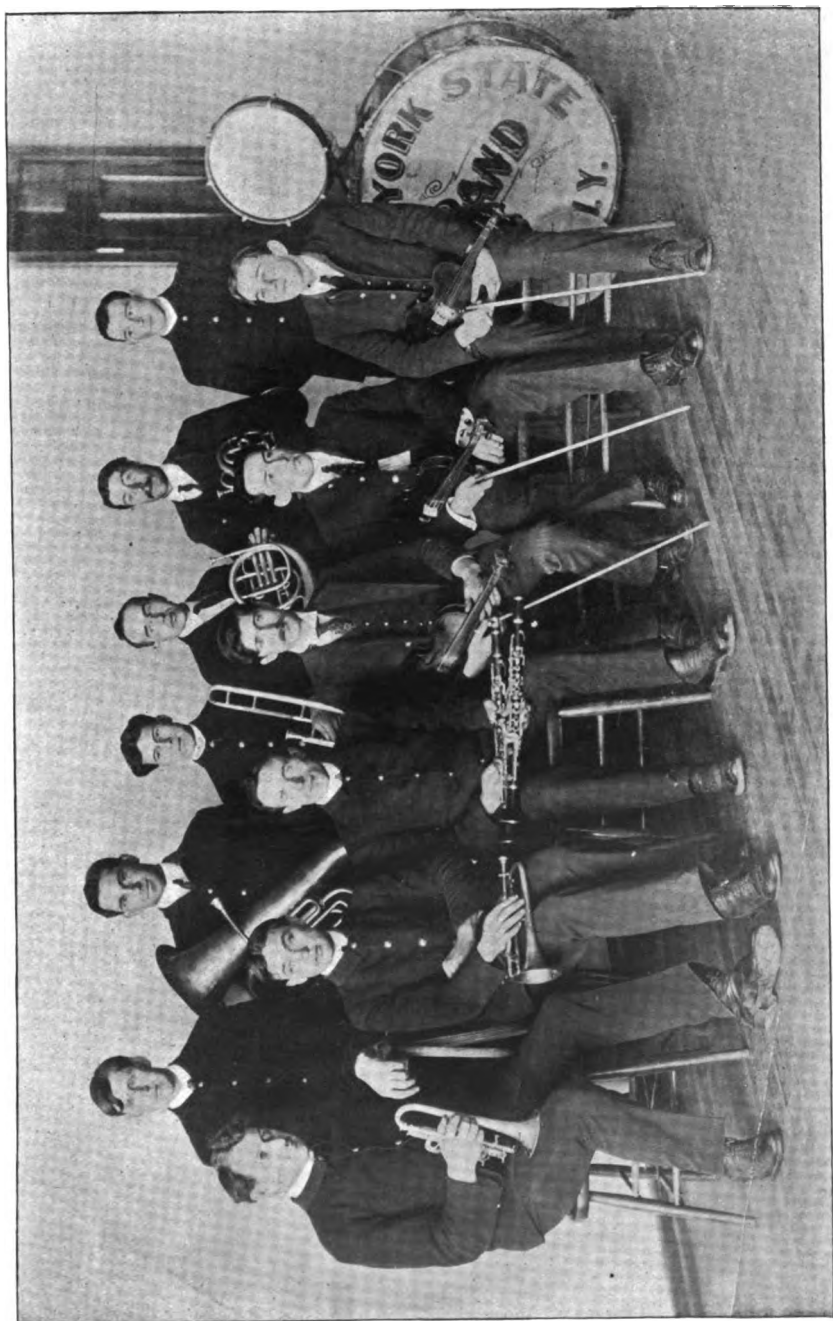
	Male.	Female.	Total.
General supervision.....	7	1	8
Direct care of inmates.....	68	53	121
Industrial departments.....	27	12	39
Domestic departments.....	1	31	32
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	103	97	200
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This shows that the great majority of the changes in the service are in the positions having to do directly with the care of the patients, these being the employees who are most poorly paid in comparison with the hours of labor and character of work

demanded of them, and this in itself shows the extreme need for an increased compensation in these most important positions in order to retain therein trained attendants, and thus continue to raise the standard of the various phases of the work we are endeavoring to promote.

It was surely very discouraging for all connected with the work to know how little is apparently appreciated, the service rendered by our employees. This lack of appreciation appears to be especially evident among those who have to do with the fixing of the salaries to be allowed for the various positions in this asylum. This being markedly so in connection with the position of attendants, however, it applies although to a less extent to all other positions in this institution. The character of the service demanded of and rendered by our employees is in no way inferior to and does not materially differ from that in the State hospitals where the employees receive at least 25 per cent. more than do our employees. Repeated requests for increased compensation for our employees and long arguments in support thereof seem to carry little or no weight with the Honorable Classification Commission, and thus we can but assume this to be because of a lack of appreciation on their part of the character of the services rendered by our employees, for it is a fact that all who come in contact with the work fully comprehend the justice of our recommendations and the employees' request for a well deserved increase in salary for services and devotion rendered to the institution and all that pertains to its best management.

In this connection I again wish to take advantage of an opportunity to make public acknowledgment of my indebtedness to all the employees of this asylum for their hearty co-operation in bringing about improvement in the service, and to most sincerely



R. S. C. A. ORCHESTRA.

commend them for their faithfulness to the service and their loyalty to the asylum. Especially are the members of the band and orchestra to be thanked for their gratuitous contribution of time and money to the amusement of the inmates and employees.

Again I cannot close this report without giving expression to my heartfelt thanks to the Board of Managers and its individual members for the large amount of time they have so cheerfully given me in discussing the affairs of management of the asylum and the deep interest they have shown in the minute detail of affairs connected therewith, and I take this opportunity of assuring them that it is my earnest prayer that I may always be fully appreciative of the confidence reposed by them in me, and that I may ever prove myself worthy of the trust committed by them to my keeping.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BERNSTEIN,

Superintendent.

December 5, 1904.

Report of the Steward.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR.

Apples, green, $8\frac{5}{8}$ bushels.....	\$3 45
Asparagus, 421 bunches.....	42 10
Bacon, 1,572 pounds.....	198 08
Beef, dried, $105\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	21 10
Beef, corned, 1,398 pounds.....	85 88
Beets, $107\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.....	42 36
Brussels sprouts, $3\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.....	12 00
Beans, string, $179\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.....	72 48
Beans, lima, $14\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.....	14 26
Beets, 456 bunches.....	45 60
Beets, 789 bushels.....	78 90
Chickens, dressed, $538\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	75 19
Celery, 1,891 heads.....	37 82
Cauliflowers, 190 heads.....	11 56
Cabbage, 4,837 heads.....	164 11
Corn, green, $1,893\frac{1}{2}$ dozen ears.....	206 87
Cucumbers, 7,820 each.....	19 55
Carrots, $22\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.....	10 50
Canned goods, 127 cases.....	201 60
Currants, 55 quarts.....	5 50
Ducks, dressed, 142 pounds.....	22 72
Eggs, 1,205 dozen.....	268 74

Ensilage, 67 tons.....	\$167 50
Grapes, 186 pounds.....	5 58
Ham, 6,050 pounds.....	847 00
Hay, 112 tons.....	1,226 00
Ice, 600 tons.....	1,500 00
Kraut, 3 barrels.....	15 00
Lard, 551 pounds.....	51 21
Lettuce, 1,834 heads.....	39 40
Milk, 28,184 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.....	2,818 52
Manure, 400 loads.....	400 00
Onions, 253 $\frac{7}{8}$ bushels.....	131 23
Onions, 614 bunches.....	13 33
Oats, 400 bushels.....	176 00
Potatoes, 1,259 bushels.....	731 45
Parsnips, 222 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels.....	108 88
Peas, green, 171 $\frac{5}{8}$ bushels.....	128 93
Peppers, 2,199	11 00
Pork, salt, 7,526 pounds.....	677 34
Pork, fresh, 1,590 pounds.....	202 10
Pie plant, 2,770 pounds.....	27 70
Radishes, 585 bunches.....	12 86
Raspberries, 295 quarts.....	23 60
Soap stock, 1,079 pounds.....	48 56
Strawberries, 87 quarts.....	8 70
Sausage, 193 pounds.....	23 18
Squash, summer, 818 each.....	17 55
Squash, 503 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	10 07
Salsify, 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.....	8 13
Spinach, 5 bushels.....	3 25
Straw, 11 tons.....	86 00

Tomatoes, 1611½ bushels.....	\$90 33
Turnips, 6437⁄8 bushels.....	131 89
Veal, 2,285 pounds.....	225 50
	<hr/>
	\$11,608 16
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FRED S. SMITH,
Steward.

Report of Farmer.

FARM PRODUCE RAISED THIS YEAR.

Green apples, 85 $\frac{5}{8}$ bushels.....	\$3 45
Beets, 800 bushels.....	80 00
Fodder, 125 tons green corn.....	312 50
Hay, 155 tons.....	1,550 00
Ice, 600 tons.....	1,500 00
Milk, 28,184 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.....	2,818 52
Manure, 400 loads.....	400 00
Oats, 1,066 bushels.....	447 73
Potatoes, 300 bushels.....	225 00
Straw, 30 tons.....	180 00
Hides, 118 pounds beef.....	7 08
Hides, veal	21 35

\$6,189 73

CANNED GOODS.

Beans, 4,344 pounds.....	\$109 82
Berries, 50 quarts.....	10 00
Kraut, 20 barrels.....	80 00
Peas, 4,287 pounds.....	117 11
Pickles, 5 barrels.....	25 00
Succotash, 6,096 pounds.....	201 60

\$543 53

POULTRY AND EGGS.

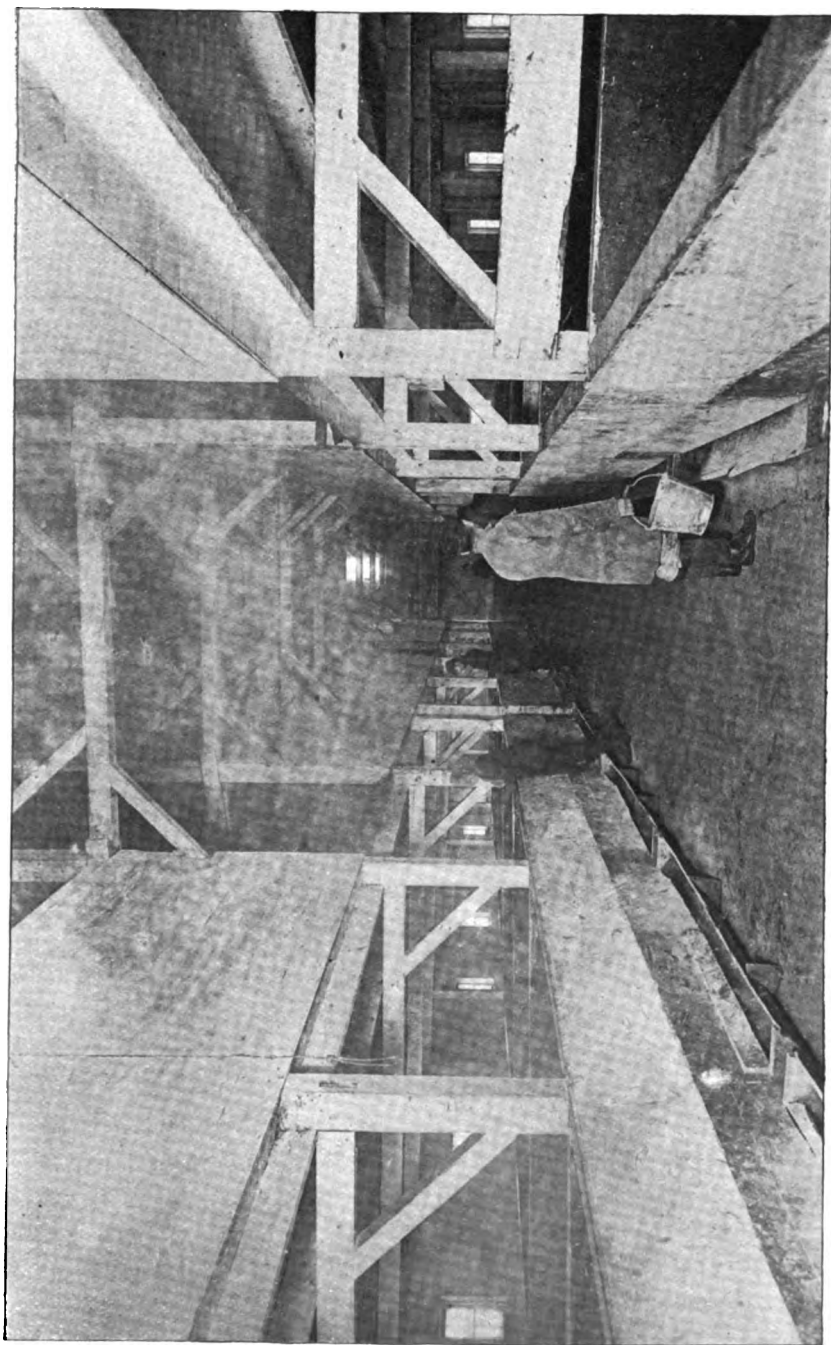
Chickens, dressed, 538½ pounds.....	\$75 19
Ducks, dressed, 142 pounds.....	22 72
Eggs, 1,205 dozen.....	268 74
	<hr/>
	\$366 65
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MEATS.

Bacon, 1,572 pounds.....	\$198 08
Beef, dried, 105½ pounds.....	21 10
Beef, corned, 1,398 pounds.....	85 38
Ham, 6,050 pounds.....	847 00
Lard, 551 pounds.....	51 21
Pork, fresh, 1,590 pounds.....	202 10
Pork, salt, 7,526 pounds.....	677 34
Sausage, 193 pounds.....	23 18
Veal, 1,441 pounds.....	144 10
	<hr/>
	\$2,249 99
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ARTICLES RAISED ON FARM LAST YEAR AND CON-
SUMED THIS YEAR.

Beets, 789 bushels.....	\$78 90
Ensilage, 67 tons.....	167 50
Hay, 112 tons.....	1,226 00
Oats, 400 bushels.....	176 00
Potatoes, 1,259 bushels.....	731 45
Squash, 503 pounds.....	10 07
Straw, 112 tons.....	86 00
Turnips, 643⅞ bushels.....	131 89
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	\$2,707 81
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PROGORY.

LIVE STOCK.

Horses, 15	\$1,600 00
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DAIRY.

Bulls, 2	\$75 00
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Cows, 50	1,510 00
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Calves, 6	55 50
-----------------	-------

Heifers, 17, yearlings	231 00
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Heifers, 17, two year old.....	360 00
--------------------------------	--------

Steers, 1 pair of yearlings.....	20 00
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	\$2,251 50
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HENNERY.

Chickens, 160	\$64 00
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Ducks, 105	52 00
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Hens, 150	75 00
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	\$191 00
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PIGGERY.

Boars, 2	\$35 00
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Hogs, 46	1,242 00
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Pigs, 50, spring.....	500 00
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Pigs, 63, fall	162 50
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Sows, 16, breeding.....	288 00
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	\$2,227 50
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Report of Gardener.

GARDEN PRODUCE RAISED.

Asparagus, 421 bunches.....	\$42 10
Beets, 107½ bushels.....	42 36
Beets, table, 520 bushels.....	156 00
Beets, 456 bushels.....	45 60
Beets, 456 bunches.....	45 60
String beans, 179¼ bushels.....	72 43
Lima beans, 14¼ bushels.....	14 26
Beans, dried, 3 bushels.....	4 50
Brussels sprouts, 7¼ bushels.....	15 50
Celery, 6,391 heads.....	82 82
Cauliflower, 265 heads.....	20 30
Cabbage, 10,337 heads.....	329 11
Green corn, 1,893½ dozen ears.....	266 37
Cucumbers, 7,820	19 55
Carrots, 84⅛ bushels.....	29 10
Currants, 55 quarts.....	5 50
Grapes, 186 pounds.....	5 58
Lettuce, 1,884 heads.....	40 90
Onions, 368⅞ bushels.....	217 48
Onions, 614 bunches.....	13 33
Parsnips, 482 bushels.....	238 88
Green peas, 171⅝ bushels.....	128 93
Peppers, 2,199	11 00
Pieplant, 2,770 pounds.....	27 70
Parsley, 75 bunches.....	75

Radishes, 585 bunches.....	\$12 86
Raspberries, 295 quarts.....	23 60
Strawberries, 87 quarts.....	8 70
Summer squash, 818.....	17 55
Hubbard squash, 1,750 pounds.....	26 25
Salsify, 13½ bushels.....	8 13
Spinach, 5 bushels.....	3 25
Sage, 259 bunches.....	12 75
Tomatoes, 161½ bushels.....	90 33
Turnips, sweet, 348 bushels.....	69 60
Turnips, flat, 30 bushels.....	7 50

\$2,057 18

THOMAS HOLLERAN,

Gardener.

Report of Director of Industry.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM.

275 aprons	\$68 75
190 articles marked	1 90
118 bags	59 00
121 bibs	12 10
321 blankets, hemmed	16 05
200 chemises	50 00
23 coats	11 50
168 pairs curtains	75 60
1,088 curtain bands	10 88
238 pairs drawers	59 50
350 dresses	525 00
50 dresses (night)	25 00
28 dress skirts	35 00
49 frocks	24 50
125 iron holders	12 50
11 pairs mittens	1 10
194 napkins, hemmed	9 70
79 pairs overalls	39 50
17 overcoats	34 00
56 pillows	56 00
1,571 pillow cases	392 80
2 pillow covers	20
2 bed pads	2 00
40 burial robes	20 00

2,254 sheets	\$901 60
363 shirts	181 50
126 skirts	63 00
3 pairs slippers	75
97 spreads, hemmed	9 70
1 stretcher	50
411 pairs suspenders	41 10
30 tablecloths, hemmed	3 00
189 roller towels	66 15
1,425 hand towels	213 75
612 pairs trousers	306 00
112 underwaists, muslin	28 00
424 shirtwaists	212 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,569 63
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ARTICLES REPAIRED IN SEWING ROOM.

607 aprons	\$12 14
227 bags	11 35
279 blankets	13 95
188 chemises	3 76
2,070 coats	103 50
150 curtains	3 00
1,180 pairs drawers, muslin	23 60
1,570 underdrawers	62 80
2,362 dresses	94 48
373 night dresses	7 46
319 overalls	12 76
324 pillow cases	6 48
24 pillow covers	48

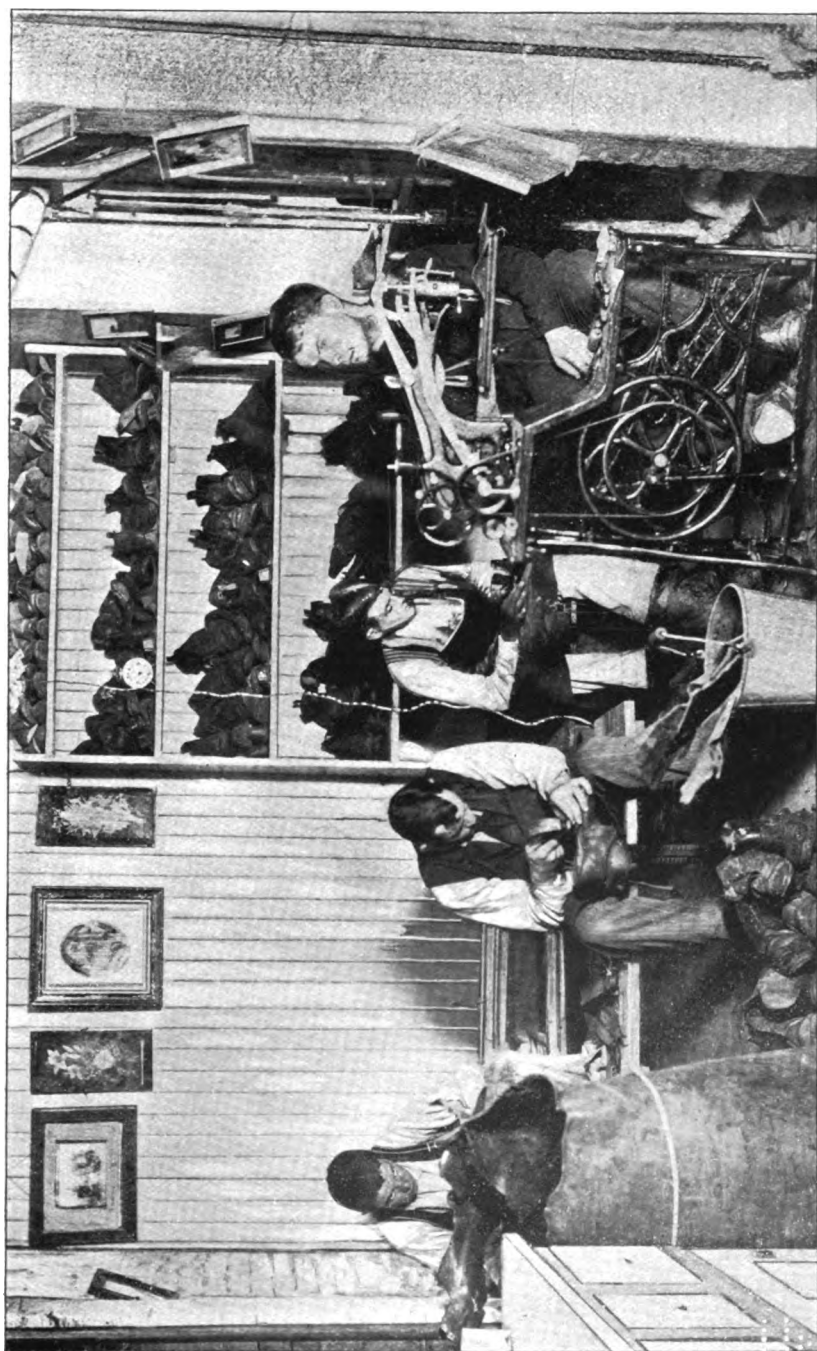
2,062 undershirts	\$82 48
12 spreads	60
325 stockings	6 50
533 vests, men's	15 99
1,285 shirtwaists	51 40
131 underwaists	2 62
533 undervests	10 66
3,325 trousers	166 25
	<hr/>
	\$691 26
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REPAIRS MADE IN SHOESHOP DURING YEAR.

2,340 new soles	\$468 00
1,180 new heels	118 00
1,296 shoes mended	129 60
24 chairs bottomed	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$721 60
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FORM OF EMPLOYMENT AND NUMBER OF DAYS WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

EMPLOYMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Value.
Wards	26,688	9,546	36,234	\$4,957 80
Laundry	6,554	2,961	9,515	1,279 20
Dining-room .....	.....	13,002	13,002	1,300 20
Kitchen	3,468	1,946	5,414	714 80
Sewing-room	1,250	3,348	4,598	522 30
Farm	11,200	11,200	1,680 00
Grading	7,500	7,500	1,125 00
Garden	3,000	3,000	450 00



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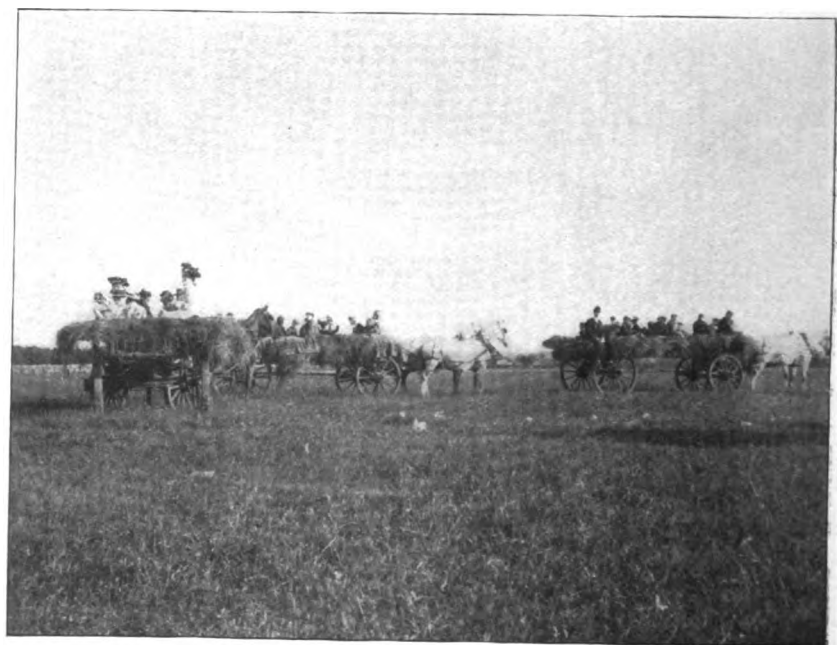
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EMPLOYMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Value.
Shop	6,195	6,195	\$929 25
Bakery	1,449	1,449	217 35
Office	325	.....	325	48 75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	67,629	30,803	98,432	\$132,224 60
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

JOHN J. WILKINSON,

Director of Industry.

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES.



PATIENTS AT THE ONEIDA COUNTY FAIR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY.

(Date of opening of institution, May 1, 1894.)

Real Estate.

Number of acres of land.....	350
Value	\$35,050 00
Number of acres under cultivation, farm.....	150
Number of acres under cultivation, garden...	50
Number of acres under pasturage.....	100
Number of acres occupied by buildings and in lawns	50
Number of buildings.....	21
Value of buildings.....	544,179 67
Total value of real estate.....	\$579,229 67

Capacity of Institution.

Men	459
Women	252
Total	711

TABLE No. 1—*Concluded.**Personal Property.*

Farm stock and implements.....	\$8,631 04
Farm produce	3,372 17
Furniture	18,762 01
General supplies	2,499 76
Miscellaneous articles	5,857 27
<hr/>	
Total value of personal property.....	\$39,122 25
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TABLE NO. 2.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

Received from the State.

From special appropriations	\$31,852 93
From general appropriations	90,700 00

Total \$122,552 93

Received from Other Sources.

From sales farm and garden produce.	\$19 58
From individuals for support of in-	
mates	95 75
From all other sources.....	21 43

Total 136 76

Total receipts, including cash on hand.... \$123,428 46

TABLE No. 2—*Concluded.**Ordinary Expenditures.*

For salaries	\$37,336 68	
For provisions	21,890 69	
For household stores	3,576 34	
For clothing	5,063 73	
For fuel and light	11,833 26	
For hospital and medical supplies	449 40	
For shop, farm and garden supplies	5,268 62	
For ordinary repairs	664 55	
For expenses of trustees or managers	582 77	
For remittance to State Treasurer	136 76	
For all other ordinary expenses	2,023 48	
	<hr/>	\$88,826 28

Extraordinary Expenditures.

For buildings and improvements	\$31,852 93	
For extraordinary repairs		
For all other extraordinary expenses		
	<hr/>	31,852 93

Total expenditures	\$120,679 21
------------------------------	--------------

Cash on hand October 1, 1904	\$2,749 25
Average weekly cost of support, including home and farm products	2 78
Average weekly cost of support, excluding home and farm products	2 50

TABLE NO. 3.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male 21.	Female 21.	Male 16-21.	Female 16-21.	Male 2-16.	Female 2-16.	Total.
Total in Asylum October 1, 1903.	242	161	91	32	70	41	637
Admitted during year.....	22	27	32	9	46	12	148
Total number in custody during year.....	264	188	123	41	116	53	785
Discharged during year.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	5
Transferred during year.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Died during year.....	24	18	8	3	4	6	63
Escaped during year.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Whole number discharged during year.....	29	19	8	4	7	7	74
Remaining October 1, 1904.....	235	169	115	37	109	46	711

DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION.

Men.....	433.715
Women.....	249.030
Total.....	682.745



BAND.

TABLE No. 4.

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF THOSE ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR, ALSO THOSE REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1904.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER PRESENT OCTOBER 1, 1903.		RECEIVED DURING YEAR.		DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.		DIED DURING YEAR.		NUMBER PRESENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	10	5	2	2			1		12	5	17
Allegany.....	1	3		1						4	4
Broome.....	4	3					3		3		7
Cattaraugus.....	3		4				2		5		5
Cayuga.....	3	2	2						3	2	5
Chautauqua.....	6	1	1	1					7	4	9
Chemung.....	3						1		4	1	5
Chenango.....	2	1							1	2	3
Clinton.....	4	1							3	4	7
Columbia.....	4	4							4	4	8
Cortland.....	1	1							1		1
Delaware.....	1	2							1		1
Dutchess.....	4	2	2		1		3		6		6
Erie.....	20	9	9	3					34	11	45
Essex.....	4	1					1		3	3	6
Franklin.....	5	3					1		5	1	6
Fulton.....	1	1		1					2	2	4
Genesee.....	2								1	3	4
Greene.....	3								3	1	4
Hamilton.....	1						1				1
Herkimer.....	2		1				1		2	4	6
Jefferson.....	1	2	2				2		3	3	6
Kings.....	63	13	4	2	1	1			64	13	77
Lewis.....	2	1							2		2
Liveston.....	2	1	1				1		3	2	5
Madison.....	2	2							2	4	6
Monroe.....	12	3	4				3	1	13	6	19
Montgomery.....	3	3							3	1	4
Nassau.....	2	2							2	3	5
New York.....	122	90	20	19	4	1	7	10	131	98	229
Niagara.....	6	1	3						9		10
Oneida.....	8	6	2	2					10	1	17
Onondaga.....	8	7	2	4					10	7	17
Ontario.....	1	4	2	1			1	2	4	3	7
Oranget.....	6	2	1						8	1	9
Oswego.....	2	1					1		1	3	4
Otsego.....	3	5		3					3	5	8

TABLE No. 4—Concluded.

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF THOSE ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR, ALSO THOSE REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1904.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER PRESENT OCTOBER 1, 1903.		RECEIVED DURING YEAR.		DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.		DIED DURING YEAR.		NUMBER PRESENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Putnam.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Queens.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
Rensselaer.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Richmond.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Rockland.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
St. Lawrence.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Saratoga.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Seneca.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Steuben.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Toga.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ulster.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Washington.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wayne.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Westchester.....	5	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17
Wyoming.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Yates.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
State.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
	403	234	100	48	8	3	36	27	459	252	711

TABLE NO. 5.
NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria.....				3	2	5
Canada.....	1	1	2	9	7	16
Denmark.....				2		2
England.....		1	1	9	7	16
Finland.....				1	1	2
France.....	1		1	6	3	9
Germany.....	3	2	5	26	17	43
Holland.....					1	1
Hungary.....	1		1	6	3	9
Ireland.....	1		1	22	18	40
Italy.....	1	1	2	10	2	12
Norway.....				1	1	2
Poland.....	1		1	5	2	7
Russia.....		1	1	14	6	20
Scotland.....				2	2	4
Sweden.....				4		4
Switzerland.....				1		1
United States.....	81	38	119	571	300	871
Venezuela.....				1		1
Wales.....				1	4	5
Unascertained.....	10	4	14	66	42	108
	100	48	148	760	418	1,178

TABLE NO. 6.
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 1 to 5 years.....					1	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	11	2	13	29	15	44
From 10 to 15 years.....	25	10	35	85	41	126
From 15 to 20 years.....	34	6	40	211	65	276
From 20 to 25 years.....	14	7	21	141	63	204
From 25 to 30 years.....	5	6	11	72	54	126
From 30 to 35 years.....	5	2	7	97	49	146
From 35 to 40 years.....	6		6	63	74	137
From 40 to 45 years.....	4	14	18	39	32	71
From 45 to 50 years.....	1	1	2	17	19	36
From 50 to 55 years.....				6	4	10
From 55 to 60 years.....					1	1
From 60 to 65 years.....						
From 65 to 70 years.....						
From 70 to 75 years.....						
From 75 to 80 years.....						
From 80 to 85 years.....						
	100	48	148	760	418	1,178

TABLE NO. 7.

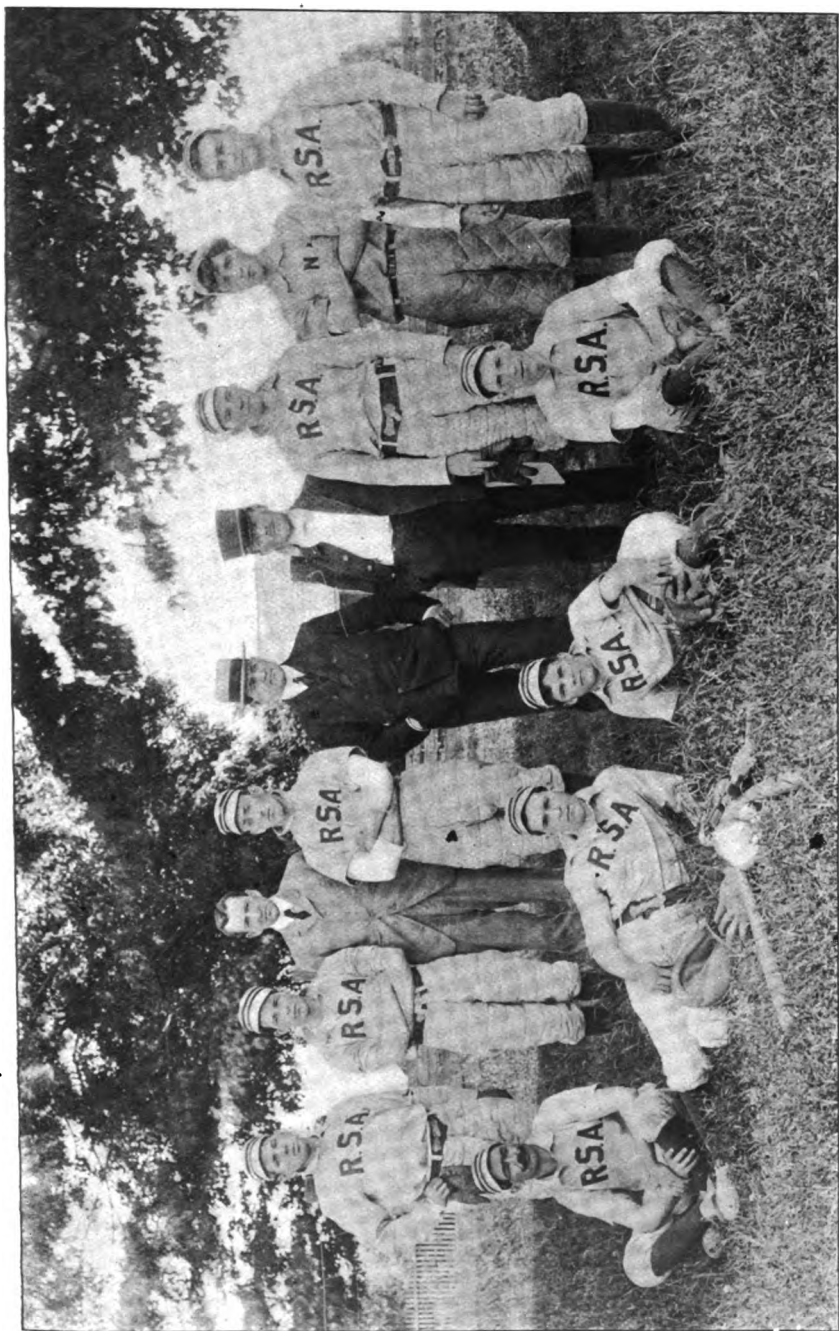
HEREDITARY TENDENCY TO MENTAL ENFEEBLEMENT IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collateral branches.....	4	2	6	26	19	45
Maternal branch.....	8	2	10	32	11	43
Paternal branch.....	6	2	8	23	7	30
Paternal and maternal branches.....	10	1	11	25	10	35
No hereditary tendency.....	10	4	14	134	48	182
Unascertained.....	62	37	99	520	323	843
	100	48	148	760	418	1,178

TABLE NO. 8.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF MENTAL DEFECT IN CASES ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism, parental.....	4		4	9		9
Asphyxia.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....				1		1
Arrested development.....					2	2
Chorea.....				1		1
Congenital.....	10	4	14	68	48	116
Consanguinity.....	3	2	5	13	3	16
Convulsions.....	1	2	3	14	7	21
Cretinism.....				2	3	5
Delayed circumcision.....				1		1
Diphtheria.....				2		2
Dissipation.....					1	1
Eclampsia.....					3	3
Epilepsy.....				14		14
Fall.....				7		7
Heredity.....	6	4	10	31	22	53
Heredity, direct.....				1		1
Hernia.....				1		1
Hydrocephalus.....				2		2
Ill health.....		2	2	3	7	10
Ill health, maternal.....				3	2	5
Injury.....	7	1	8	14	2	16
Insanity, maternal.....				1		1
Masturbation.....	1		1	10		10
Maternal impression.....				4	4	8
Measles.....				1	1	2
Meningitis.....	3		3	15	4	19
Menopause.....					2	2
Menstrual disorder.....					1	1
Nervousness.....					1	1
Organic brain disease.....	2	1	3	3	1	4
Overdosing with paregoric.....		1	1	2	1	3
Overwork.....				3	1	4
Paralysis.....				1		1
Physical infirmity.....				1		1
Protracted labor.....				2		2
Rickets.....					1	1
Scarlet fever.....	1	2	3	18	11	29
Scrofula.....				1		1
Syphilis, parental.....				1		1
Self-abuse.....	1		1			
Senility, paternal.....				2		2
Severe fright.....					1	1
Severe illness.....	2		2	4	3	7
Sexual excess.....					1	1
Toething.....					1	1
Traumatism.....				6	2	8
Unascertained.....	59	29	88	477	268	745
Variola.....				1		1
None.....				16	2	18
	100	48	148	760	418	1,178



R. S. C. A. BALL TEAM.

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TABLE NO. 9.
CAUSES OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

	DIED DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess.....				1		1
Abscess, retro-pharyngeal.....		1	1	1	1	2
Addison's disease.....		1	1		1	1
Appendicitis.....				2		2
Anaemia.....		1	1	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	1		1	8		8
Atrophy, progressive muscular.....				1	2	3
Bronchitis.....				1		1
Cancer of the stomach.....					1	1
Convulsions.....					1	1
Chorea.....					1	1
Drowned.....				1		1
Encephalitis.....					1	1
Enteritis.....		1	1	10	4	14
Epilepsy.....	1		1	6	1	7
Exhaustion.....				7	4	11
General paresis.....	1		1	2	1	3
Grippe.....				2	2	4
Haemoptysis.....				1		1
Heart disease.....	2		2	2	4	6
Hernia, strangulated.....				1		1
Inanition.....	4	2	6	29	6	35
Inflammation of bowels.....		1	1		1	1
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Kantatonia.....				1		1
Meningitis.....				1	1	2
Nephritis.....					2	2
Neuritis, disseminated.....				1		1
Organic brain disease.....				1		1
Paralysis.....	2	2	4	3	3	6
Paralysis, progressive.....					2	2
Pericarditis.....	1		1	1	1	2
Peritonitis.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Peritonitis, septic.....				1	1	1
Pleurisy, septic.....				1		1
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2	13	8	21
Pulmonary odema.....				1		1
Pyæmia.....	1		1	5		5
Rheumatism.....				1		1
Sclerosis, amyotrophic, lateral.....		1	1		1	1
Sclerosis, multiple.....	1		1	1		1
Senility.....				1	1	2
Status catilepticus.....				1		1
Status epilepticus.....	1		1	3	1	4
Strangulation.....	1		1	4		4
Tuberculosis.....	16	14	30	48	32	80
Tumor.....					1	1
Typhoid.....				4		4
Typhoid malarial fever.....				2		2
	36	27	63	174	89	263

TABLE NO. 10.
AGES OF THOSE DYING.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	3	5	5	4	9
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	3	5	7	5	12
From 15 to 20 years.....	8	3	11	32	7	39
From 20 to 25 years.....	4	6	10	35	18	53
From 25 to 30 years.....	8	2	10	28	7	35
From 30 to 40 years.....	6	6	12	28	20	48
From 40 to 50 years.....	3	3	6	20	11	31
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	.....	2	11	6	17
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	1	2	8	10	18
From 80 to 85 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	36	27	63	174	89	263

53
18
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNIV. OF MICH.

APR 13 1908

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

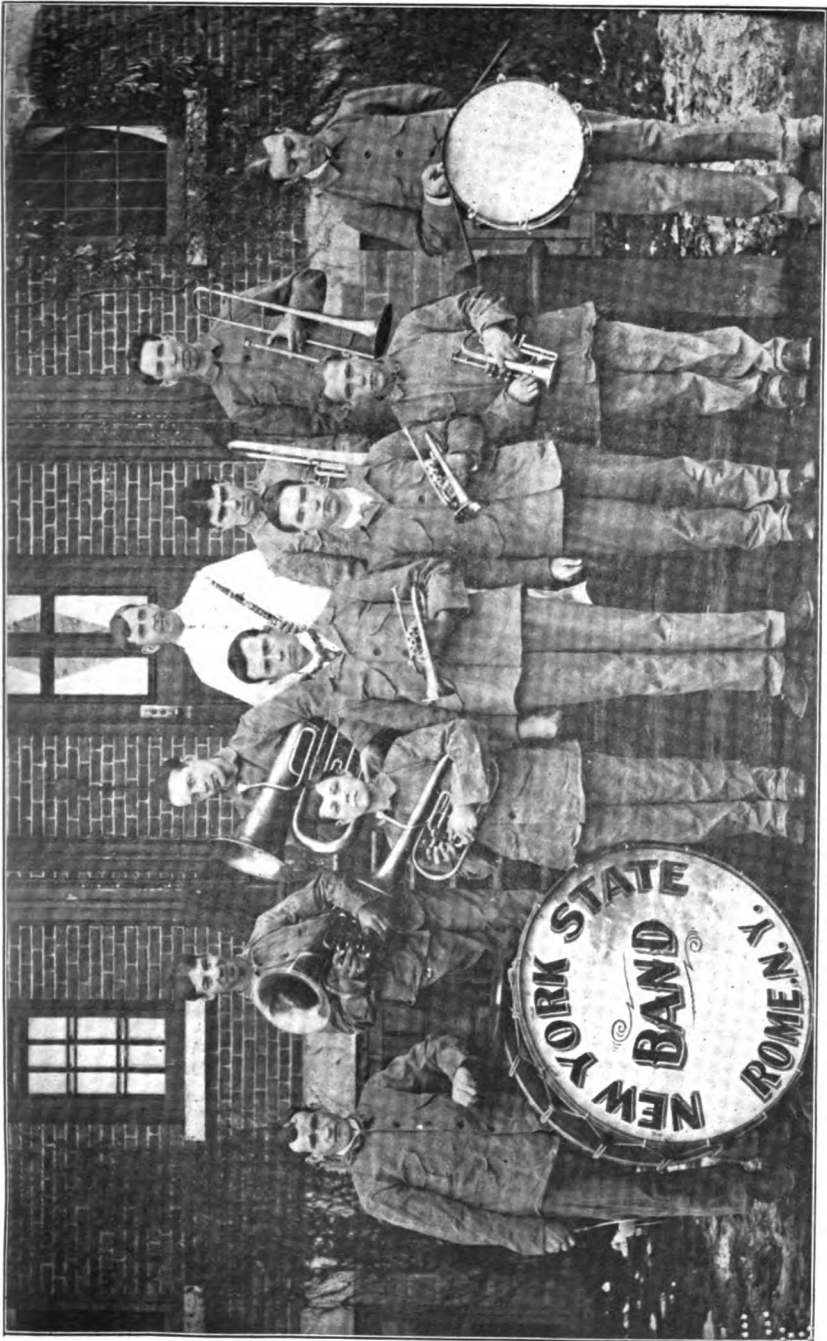
AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1905.

ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 1, 1906.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 25, 1906.

ALBANY
BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1906



PATIENTS' BAND

11

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1905.

ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING JANUARY 1, 1906.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 25, 1906.

ALBANY
BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1906

STATE OF NEW YORK. •

No. 22.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 25, 1906.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectfully submit for your consideration the eleventh annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1905.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS,

President.

RUDOLPHUS C. BRIGGS,

Vice-President.

HOMER T. FOWLER,

Secretary.

JIM STEVENS,

THOMAS W. SINGLETON,

DENNIS B. LUCEY,

JACOB AGNE,

GEORGE W. WHITE,

BYRON L. WINTERS,

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE.

(One vacancy.)

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OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

Term of Office expires in 1907.

Hon. JIM STEVENS.....	Rome
Mr. BYRAM L. WINTERS.....	Smithboro
Hon. R. C. BRIGGS.....	Rome
Mr. THOMAS W. SINGLETON.....	Rome
Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....	Oriskany Falls

Term of Office Expires in 1909.

Mr. GEORGE W. WHITE.....	Taberg
Dr. CYRUS J. SEVERANCE.....	Mansville
Hon. HOMER T. FOWLER.....	Rome

Term of Office Expires in 1911.

Mr. DENNIS C. LUCEY.....	Ogdensburg
Mr. JACOB AGNE.....	Utica
(One Vacancy.)	

TREASURER.

H. G. LAKE.....	Rome
-----------------	------

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.....	Superintendent
LASHER HART, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
LORTON H. TEETER, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
FRED S. SMITH.....	Steward
MARIANNE BAYNE	Matron

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. JIM STEVENS, *Chairman*,

Hon. HOMER T. FOWLER,

JACOB AGNE, Jr.,

BYRAM L. WINTERS,

Hon. R. C. BRIGGS.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Hon. H. T. FOWLER, *Chairman*.

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, M. D.,

THOMAS W. SINGLETON.

ASYLUM AND FARM.

GEORGE W. WHITE, *Chairman*.

THOMAS W. SINGLETON.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, *Chairman*.

DENNIS B. LUCEY,

GEORGE W. WHITE.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

THOMAS W. SINGLETON, *Chairman*.

DENNIS B. LUCEY,

Hon. R. C. BRIGGS.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. R. C. BRIGGS, *Chairman.*

JACOB AGNE, Jr.,

BYRAM L. WINTERS,

Hon. JIM STEVENS,

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, M. D.

The President is an ex-officio member of all committees.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS.

GUSTAVUS M. PALMER.....Bookkeeper
FRANK A. ZURBRUGG.....Acting Storekeeper
VALENTINA BROTHERStenographer
JOHN McMAHONSupervisor in Charge of Male Group
JULIA CULLY.....Assistant Matron in Charge of Female
Group (Day)
HELEN DUVAL.....Assistant Matron in Charge of Female
Group (Night)
HANNAH COVILL.....Assistant Matron in Male Group
WILLIAM B. EDES.....General Night Watch
JOHN J. WILKINSON.....Assistant Supervisor in Charge of
Industries
GEORGE TEALFarmer
THOMAS HOLLERANGardener
JOSEPH T. FREEMAN.....Chief Engineer
GEORGE BESSE....Carpenter and Supervisor of Construction
DELIA CRANSO.....Head Cook and Matron of Kitchen and
Dining Rooms
STEPHEN J. BURNS.....Laundryman in Charge of Laundry
MARY I. DOUGLASS..Teacher and Director of Training School

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the organic law governing this asylum, chapter 462, Laws of 1904, we respectfully transmit to your honorable body, this, our eleventh annual report.

The population of the asylum during the past year has changed very little, having increased through crowding from 711 to 732, the daily average having been this year 716 as compared with 682 during the preceding year.

An attempt was made early in the year to construct the one-half of Ward Building J, for which the Legislature of 1904 appropriated \$38,000. After securing bids it was found that the funds in hand were not sufficient to do the work; in fact, would not even cover the expense of the bare construction, leaving out of consideration the question of heating, lighting and plumbing. Thus the whole matter was delayed until additional appropriations were forthcoming.

Moneys were appropriated by the Legislature of 1905, and approved by the Governor, as follows:

Chapter 703, Laws 1905.

For Dormitory Building.....	\$60,000 00
For the purchase of not less than 150 acres of farm land with buildings.....	10,000 00
For barn accommodation.	4,000 00
For boiler and connection.....	3,000 00
For repairs and equipment.....	2,500 00

Chapter 599, Laws 1905.

For maintenance for fiscal year beginning October 1, 1905.	90,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$169,500 00
	<hr/>

The \$60,000 added to the \$38,000 of the previous year gave us \$98,000 with which to erect and equip Ward Building J for two hundred inmates. Plans were completed and contracts awarded on the seventh day of August for the complete work of construction, including heating, ventilating, lighting and plumbing of this building. The foundations will be completed this fall and thus leave all in readiness for an early beginning next spring, and rapid completion of the work during the coming summer.

The money given us for the purchase of additional land has been used in purchasing one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land with farm buildings thereon. The additional farm joins the original State farm on the south and the combined farms occupy a whole block of land surrounded on three sides by public highways, in all comprising 527 acres.

The State is to take possession of this additional land March 1, 1906. It is our intention to place a farmer and wife on this farm in charge thereof with 16 of our brightest boys and operate

the farm as an independent or isolated colony to demonstrate what can be done along the line of agricultural colonization of inmates.

Efforts were made to build a barn with the money in hand through estimate for material and days' labor, but, as there was considerable delay in perfecting plans for the work, we decided to arrange to purchase the lumber during the winter and thus take advantage of the best prices we can possibly procure for the needed lumber and not build the barn until next spring when we will be able to get at the work early and have the barn completed in time for harvest.

The contract has been awarded for an additional 150 horsepower Fitzgibbons boiler and the boiler is now on the ground and being placed in position.

The appropriation for repairs and equipment has been expended for such extraordinary repairs and equipment as were needed; such as renewing old line of steam pipe, repairing engines, purchasing machinery, furnishings, etc. The addition to the laundry under an appropriation of \$6,000, given us by the Legislature of 1904, has been completed and is now occupied, additional machinery having been installed therein. Plans are at present under way for electric wiring the whole laundry for purposes of lighting and supplying electric equipment to all ironing machinery, flat irons, mangle, etc., in use in this building.

All the return mains in connection with the steam heating of the male group of buildings has been overhauled and repaired, considerable new work having been installed, placing the whole system in good working condition.

New underground cast-iron water mains have been installed to the farm cottage, barn, slaughter-house, pig-pen and hen-house,

and also one connecting the male group of buildings direct with the water tower pressure thus giving us in these buildings at present for drinking purposes cold water from under ground mains rather than as formerly warm water from mains through conduits, and also giving us a duplicate system of water supply to these buildings.

The new electric wiring and lighting of ward buildings B, D, and E has been completed, using iron conduits throughout.

An orchard of 250 apple, pear and plum trees has been set out and also many additional shade trees about the line fences of the farm.

Work with inmate labor has continued in progress the building of an artificial lake for the purpose of providing an extra supply of home product ice, in order that as soon as additional storage capacity for ice is provided, we will be in position where we will not longer be obliged to purchase ice.

A large amount of grading in the rear of buildings has been done with inmate labor.

The exterior of all the buildings, including all tin roofs on male group of buildings, has been painted, inmate labor having assisted therein to a great extent.

The interior of buildings B, F, G and the dining-room, kitchen and Amusement Hall, have all received one coat of paint throughout and the second coat is in process of placing thereon, this work having been done almost wholly with inmate labor.

The mortuary building has been finished inside and the necessary heating and plumbing has been installed in this building. A small laboratory has also been provided therein.

A coal shed for the storage of 1,000 tons of coal has been built, inmate labor assisting to a considerable extent in the work.

Suitable clothes rooms have been built in Building E and some necessary additional plumbing has been installed in this building.

The total amount of special funds available as per the following tabulation was \$132,154.33, of which amount \$14,586.56 was expended during the year in making repairs and improvements as stated in the foregoing pages.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Folio.	Amount.	TITLE.	Available October 1, 1904.	Used.	Remaining October 1, 1905.	Remarks.
		<i>Appropriated, Chapter 700, Laws 1901</i> <i>Reappropriated, Chapter 599, Laws 1903</i> <i>Reappropriated, Chapter 700, Laws 1905.</i>				
39	\$2,000 00	Electric wiring and fixtures, Building G.....	\$44 88		\$44 88	
44	6,800 00	Addition to boiler house.....	1,031 18		18 35	
52	1,500 00	Stock and utensils, farm.....	43 42	\$1,012 83	23 42	
43	1,800 00	Feed water heater.....	6 81	20 00	6 75	
40	5,940 00	Heating, ventilating, Building G.....	81 23	6 75	81 00	
67	6,700 00	Dynamo, engine and connections.....	17 24	17 24	23	
54	1,150 00	Painting, repairs, steel ceilings, Building D.....	3 50	3 15	35	
		<i>Appropriated, Chapter 572, Laws 1903.</i> <i>Reappropriated, Chapter 700, Laws 1905.</i>				
69	1,300 00	Feed pump water heater connections.....	122 84	42 50	80 34	
67	8,500 00	Remodeling Buildings B and E.....	448 77	448 00	77	
66	180 00	Flag staff.....	67 50	14 90	52 60	Lapsed
		<i>Appropriated, Chapter 437, Laws 1902.</i> <i>Reappropriated, Chapter 729, Laws 1904.</i>				
63	1,200 00	Vegetable storehouse.....	1,200 00		1,200 00	
63	500 00	Fruit and shade trees.....	493 30	72 89	420 31	
64	500 00	Constructing ice pond.....	323 70	46 48	277 22	
64	1,600 00	Sanitary floors, Building B.....	3 50		3 50	Lapsed
65	8,500 00	Remodeling Building E.....	24 37		24 37	Lapsed
66	425 00	Silo.....	19 50		19 50	Lapsed
			\$3,931 64	\$1,765 74	\$2,165 90	
		<i>Appropriated, Chapter 737, Laws 1904.</i>				
68	\$6,000 00	Addition to laundry.....	\$5,973 75	\$4,802 73	\$1,171 02	
70	38,000 00	Ward building J.....	37,978 44		37,978 44	
71	2,000 00	Steam repairs old building.....	2,000 00	1,198 13	1 87	
71	100 00	Oil eliminator.....	100 00	100 00		
71	200 00	Rank governor.....	200 00	200 00		
72	200 00	Suction line to fire pump.....	200 00	200 00		
73	200 00	Water line to fire pump.....	200 00	200 00		
73	240 00	Water line to fire pump.....	240 00	250 00		
74	300 00	Water line bath and slaughter house.....	300 00	176 00	125 00	

74	2,600 00	Wiring cottages C, D and E.....	2,600 00	1,917 72	682 28
75	3,500 00	Repairs and equipments.....	2,552 14	2,400 59	151 55
		<i>Appropriated, Chapter 703, Laws 1905.</i>			
80	60,000 00	Dormitory building.....	60,000 00	69 01	59,930 99
81	10,000 00	Purchase farm lands with buildings.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
82	4,000 00	Barn accommodation.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
83	3,000 00	Boiler and connections.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
84	2,500 00	Repairs and equipments.....	2,500 00	1,973 38	526 62
			\$132,154 33	\$14,586 56	\$117,567 77

In addition to the foregoing expenditures, contracts were awarded for additions, repairs and improvements to the amount of \$105,204.17, as follows:

Constructing Ward Building J for two hundred	
inmates	\$75,047 00
Plumbing and heating Ward Building J.	13,783 00
Lighting Ward Building J.	2,571 00
Purchasing Brush Farm	10,000 00
Water main	125 00
Boiler and connections	3,000 00
Repairs and equipment.	678 17
	<hr/>
	\$105,204 17
	<hr/>

Thus actually leaving in hand, available at the end of the year only \$12,363.60 as unexpended or unmortgaged balances in Special Fund.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Hospital	\$35,000 00
Employees' building	50,000 00
Painting	2,500 00
Repairs and equipment	3,500 00
Fur furnishing Brush Farm.	1,000 00
Ice-house	1,000 00
Sewage disposal plant	2,000 00
Tile floor in serving-room	1,000 00
Rewiring old buildings.	1,000 00
High pressure steam main, Ward Building J.	4,000 00
Purchase of land and buildings thereon.	5,000 00
Maintenance for fiscal year beginning October 1, 1906.	126,000 00

Hospital.—This hospital, of fire proof or slow-burning construction, is needed to properly care for our sick, both employees and inmates and also properly isolate various forms of infectious and contagious diseases, especially for the proper isolation of our tuberculosis cases during the cold weather. (We caring for them in tents during the summer).

Employees' Building.—The need for this building has been set forth in our last three annual reports and the need for it has been acknowledged by the Legislature, the Legislature having twice appropriated money for this building, however, the Governor has each time vetoed the appropriation on the ground of insufficient funds in hand, by the State to meet the expenditure. This employees' building will accommodate one hundred employees and thus give us room in our present buildings (which room is at present occupied by one hundred employees), for an additional one hundred patients.

Painting.—This painting is required through all of the buildings, especially the ward buildings and amusement hall and kitchen. All the labor in connection with this painting will be done by inmates. This appropriation being needed for the purchase of lead, oil, etc.

Repairs and Equipment.—In 1904 we had a fund appropriated for repairs and equipment of \$3,500. During 1905 we had only \$2,500. We found the \$2,500 insufficient to keep up extraordinary repairs and therefore request the \$3,500 for use during 1906.

For Furnishing Brush Farm.—In our last annual report we made a detailed statement of what we hoped to do on farm colonies for inmates. We made the statement that \$1,000 would be needed to furnish each farm colony with household furniture, farm utensils, stock, etc.

Ice-house.—At the present time, we have not sufficient storage capacity for ice to meet our needs. We are at the present time, with inmate labor building a second ice pond, and in order that we may not have to buy ice in the future, we asked for this \$1,000 for a storage ice-house at the new pond.

Sewage Disposal Plant.—It is very important that something be done to provide proper sewage disposal for this institution. The institution is constantly subject to criticism because of its unsanitary manner of sewage disposal. In our last annual report, we minutely outlined a plan for improved sewage disposal.

Tile Floor in Serving-room.—This floor is needed to replace a badly rotted pine floor in the serving-room. Money was appropriated by the last Legislature, but vetoed by the Governor.

High Pressure Steam Main, Ward Building J.—This steam main is required to furnish steam for heating the new Ward Building J. Two years ago plans were prepared by the State Architect covering this work and by actual proposal it was shown that this work would cost \$4,000.

Purchase of Land and Buildings.—It is very necessary that a residence be provided near the asylum for our resident engineer and his family. It is impossible for the engineer to secure a residence near the asylum for himself and family and it is very important that the Chief Engineer in this institution be in easy calling distance in case of emergency during the night. We believe that the purchase of an adjoining farm, with buildings thereon, located near the asylum buildings would be cheaper and more satisfactory than to build a cottage for the engineer on the asylum premises, especially as the fifty acres of land will be worth at least \$3,000 and it would be impossible at the present time with the increased price of labor and materials to erect a suitable building for an engineer for less than \$2,500.

Maintenance.—We believe that the new Ward Building J will be completed and ready for occupancy by October 1, 1906, thus we will have at least nine hundred inmates to care for during the fiscal year for which this appropriation will be available and to care for nine hundred inmates at an annual per capita cost of \$140 each will require \$126,000. The outlook is that there will be a very small balance carried over from the fiscal year ending September 30, 1905, to the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1906, thus the need of \$126,000 for maintenance.

GENERAL FUND.—MAINTENANCE.

At the beginning of the year, there was available from general funds for the expense of maintenance \$119,650.68 as follows:

Chapter 598, Laws of 1903.....	\$24,650 68
Chapter 728, Laws of 1904.....	95,000 00

Of this amount \$99,632.76 was expended for maintenance during the year leaving a balance of \$20,017.92 to apply on general running expenses of the succeeding year.

The per capita cost of maintenance this year has been \$139.01, exclusive of home product and including home product \$155.98, this being somewhat in excess of that of the preceding year, however, it is less than that of two years ago, or any year preceding that year in the history of the institution. The excess over last year is principally due to conditions as follows:

A large amount of winter clothing was purchased and paid for during August, which added \$1,050.00 to the expenses of this year which would ordinarily have been charged to the following year. This was done because of the fact that we were able to secure to good advantage, clothing for use during the coming winter, providing we purchased and paid for it at once.

A large amount of coal, (pea and stove coal), about 450 tons, valued at \$1,625.00 was purchased, paid for and carried over into the succeeding year in order to have on hand as large a supply as possible and to take advantage of summer prices for stove coal.

The Superintendent's and Steward's salaries amounting to \$5,-200.00, which although regular items, did not appear in the expenditures during the two preceding years, again appeared in the expenditures this year. These three items alone amounting to \$7,875.00 added an increase of \$11.00 to the per capita cost of maintenance this year, this on a basis of 716, our average daily population during the year, thus had these items been excluded this year as in the two preceding years, the cost per patient per year would have been but \$128.00, thus showing that had all the fixed expenses of the institution been included during the two preceding years and had no purchase and payments been made from this year's funds for the succeeding year, our cost of maintenance would have again been reduced this year.

We feel that for the best interests of all concerned and to place this institution on a basis for the most economical administration possible, consistent with no lowering of the standard of care extended to its inmates, the following policies of administration should be carried out.

1. Separation of the sexes, retaining and caring for only males at this institution. removing all females to some other institution, and in this connection we are firmly of the belief that in order for the State to derive the most benefit from the segregation of all feeble minded in institutions, it is very essential that an instituton for feeble-minded females be established in the immediate vicinity of New York city in order that the great objection of

parents and friends of feeble-minded females to their far removal from their relatives and friends may be less a source of defeat to the placing of such feeble minded under proper custody.

2. Establishing of agricultural colonies for all the brightest male feeble minded, using the moneys appropriated for additional accommodation at this asylum for purchasing additional farm lands with buildings thereon for use as farm colonies; and for the further extension of the colony system, building additional scattered farm cottages about the various farms to accommodate a farmer and wife and twenty inmates each.

3. Providing a separate building for the criminal class of male feeble-minded and establishing shops wherein such inmates can be employed at shoemaking, chair bottoming, broom, brush and mat making, etc.

Chapter 239 of the Laws of 1903 provides that a salary classification commission composed of the President of the State Board of Charities and the State Comptroller shall meet once each year between September 1st and October 1st and recommend to the Governor such changes in the schedule of salaries and wages of officers and employees of the various State charitable and reformatory institutions as may seem proper, which action must receive the approval of the Governor before it becomes effective.

The classification and schedule of positions and salaries and wages in this asylum is as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Position.	Salary.	Maintenance.	Vacation.
Superintendent	\$4,000	Yes	4 weeks
Coachman	420	Yes	2 weeks
Stenographer	360	Yes	2 weeks
Watchman	420	Yes	2 weeks

FINANCE.

Position.	Salary.	Maintenance.	Vacation.
Steward	\$1,200	Yes	2 weeks
Bookkeeper	600	Yes	2 weeks
Storekeeper	660	Yes	2 weeks

SUPERVISION.

Matron	\$720	Yes	2 weeks
Assistant Matron	300	Yes	2 weeks
Supervisor	360 to \$420	Yes	2 weeks
Assistant Supervisor	300 to 360	Yes	2 weeks
Attendants, male	240 to 300	Yes	2 weeks
Attendants, female.	168 to 240	Yes	2 weeks

ENGINEERING.

Engineer and Electrician	\$900	Yes	2 weeks
Assistant Engineer & Electrician	480 to \$600	Yes	2 weeks
Fireman	420	Yes	1 week

EDUCATIONAL—SCHOLASTIC.

Head Teacher	\$480 to \$600	Yes	None
Teacher	360 to 480	Yes	None

EDUCATIONAL—INDUSTRIAL.

Sewing Instructor	\$360	Yes	2 weeks
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INDUSTRIAL.

Seamstress	\$144 to \$216	Yes	1 week
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MEDICAL.

Position.	Salary.	Maintenance.	Vacation.
Physician	\$1,200 to \$1,500	Yes	4 weeks
Assistant Physician	600 to 900	Yes	4 weeks

DOMESTIC—KITCHEN.

Cooks	\$420	Yes	1 week
Assistant Cooks	180 to \$240	Yes	1 week
Waitresses	168 to 180	Yes	1 week
Kitchen Helper	180 to 240	Yes	1 week

BAKERY.

Baker	\$360 to \$480	Yes	1 week
-----------------	----------------	-----	--------

LAUNDRY.

Laundryman	\$480	Yes	1 week
Laundresses.	144 to \$216	Yes	1 week

BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

Carpenter	\$600	No	1 week
Painter	420	Yes	1 week
Blacksmith	420	Yes	1 week

FARM AND GROUNDS.

Farmer	\$600	Yes	1 week
Gardener	480	Yes	1 week
Teamsters	240 to \$300	Yes	1 week
Laborers	240 to 300	Yes	1 week

MAINTENANCE.

Where maintenance is provided in these schedules for any employee, and the institution is unable to furnish it, \$10 per month shall be allowed in lieu thereof, apportioned at the rate of \$2.50 per month for each meal, and \$2.50 per month for lodging.

LAUNDRY ALLOWANCE.

Employees residing at the institution shall be entitled to have a reasonable amount of laundry work done for them at the institution without charge.

SCHOLASTIC TERM.

Payments to scholastic teachers shall be based on a ten-month term of service, constituting the school year.

Again this year in response to a request from the Salary Classification Commission we made recommendation for revisions in the schedule as follows:

Treasurer.—The Board of Managers request that the position of Treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum be classified at a salary of \$1,200 per year. No member of the Board of Managers is willing to act as treasurer without salary and no resident officer of the institution has sufficient time to properly look after the duties of treasurer in connection with the duties already assigned to each such officer.

Secretary.—Our Board of Managers request that the position of Secretary be classified at \$250 per year. It is very essential that some one look after the keeping of the records of the proceedings of the Board of Managers and we believe that such records should be prepared and retained by a member of the Board rather than by a resident officer of the institution.

REGARDING NEW POSITIONS.

Barber.—We should have a barber allowed in this institution at \$30 per month and maintenance as we are very sure in this way the work would be much more satisfactorily and thoroughly done and a considerable saving instituted in the matter of barber's implements and supplies. At present the work is done by inexperienced men often to the extreme discomfort of the patients.

Dentist.—We should have a dentist allowed at \$40 per month and maintenance. During the past year we have demonstrated the practicability of having such work done among this class of inmates through the almost gratuitous services of Dr. Robert Crawford, who has now left Rome and set up in business elsewhere. As a result of this work the personal appearance of patients has been very markedly improved. In a number of cases dribbling saliva stopped, irritability allayed and nutrition improved. In many cases long standing abscesses of the gums have been cleansed and healed, large amount of tartar deposits removed and bleeding gums treated and toughened with the resulting allaying of irritation and diminished flow of saliva, thus a clearing up of many unpleasant cases and corresponding improvement in general nervous and mental states as evidenced by the allaying of general nervous irritability and disturbed mental conditions. One girl in particular who had for years soiled from ten to twenty towels (used as bibs) in one day up to the time the dentist took hold of her case, has now so much improved that she no longer needs a bib, as the overflowing saliva has entirely ceased. Thus a stereotyped dribbling idiot was cured, or at least rendered an inoffensive imbecile. In another case a boy, a good worker, who always dribbled saliva in cold weather, making his chin and lips very sore, has been entirely cured.

Dairyman.—With a herd of from sixty to eighty cattle, we should have a dairyman in charge of this work at \$30 per month and maintenance, instead of leaving the work to a common laborer as is done at present.

Clerk.—We should have a clerk allowed in the office at \$20 per month and maintenance to assist in keeping office records, etc. A ruling of the State Board of Charities provides that notes shall be made on every case each month, and with so small a medical staff it is necessary that the purely clerical portion of this work be done by an office assistant, the one stenographer allowed not having time to properly do this work.

REGARDING SALARIES.

Engineer.—We recommend that the position of engineer in this institution be classified at \$75 per month and maintenance with an allowance of house, fuel and light for engineer's family, and until such time as the institution is enabled to furnish the house, fuel and light that the engineer be allowed \$10 in lieu thereof.

Baker.—The baker in this institution, now that it has grown to its present size, should receive from \$40 to \$50 per month and maintenance, as we are unable to secure and retain the services of a competent and experienced man at \$30 per month.

Carpenter.—This position should pay from \$50 to \$60 per month, depending upon the length of service. This especially so as our carpenter is also experienced in tinsmithing and blacksmithing, he doing all the mending to the tinware and considerable blacksmithing for the asylum. He is also capable of inspecting construction and does have general oversight of all construction here in the absence of a State Architect's inspector.

Following is a statement made by our carpenter showing that the salary he receives is much below that paid for a like line of work outside:

"The carpenter at the asylum must be able to make estimates for lumber and other building materials for buildings of various sizes and know what sizes of timbers are needed for the strain that is to be placed on same. He must be able to read plans and take charge of carpenter work and general repairing, estimate for general stock in shop one month in advance, operate wood working machinery and do various kinds of general repairing, and be responsible for all work under his charge.

"The best carpenters in the cities, able to do like work, receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per day of nine hours work, while the Rome State Custodial Asylum carpenter receives \$1.93 per day of nine and one-half hours work."

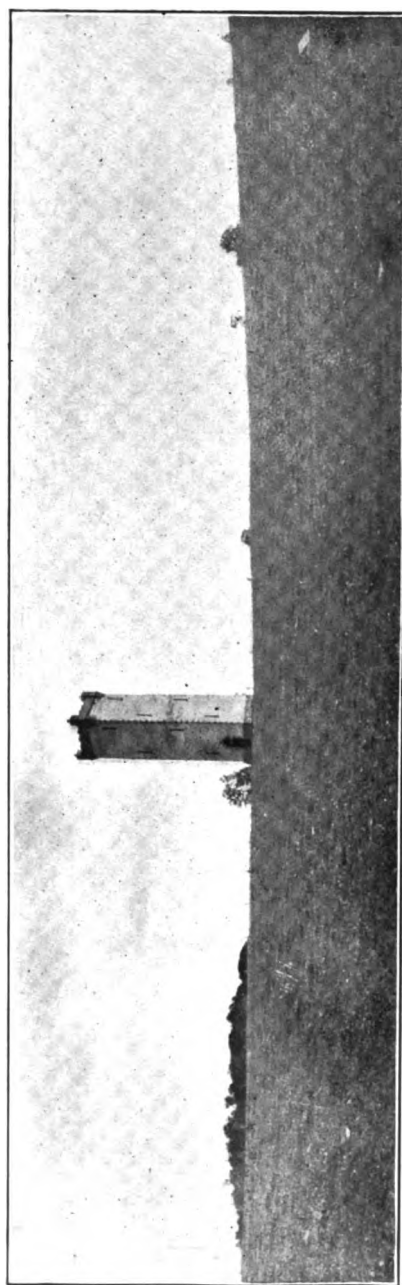
Attendants.—Regarding the matter of the classification of the positions, attendants, laundresses, domestics, waitresses, etc., all these positions should pay from \$14 to \$18 per month, each alike, as, in this institution, all these positions are really that of attendant, in every instance the employees having inmates working with them, such inmates being under their direct charge, and we find it difficult to secure or retain help in the laundry and domestic departments where they are not receiving the same wages for exactly a like line of work as that performed by attendants on the wards. They should also be allowed, alike, two weeks vacation per year, thus placing them all on an equal footing as regards salary and vacations.

At present we are allowed to pay our women attendants \$14 to \$18 per month, there being no distinction made between those attendants who have charge of the wards and those who

do not. With us we always have one attendant in charge of each female ward with from 30 to 50 inmates, this charge attendant having from one to three attendants under her direction. We believe this charge attendant should receive some additional compensation for the increased labor and responsibility connected with her position, therefore would respectfully recommend that charge attendants, women, one for each ward, receive \$20 per month. In the classification this charge attendant, among our men is called assistant supervisor, thus a distinction is made among our men attendants, between that of our ordinary attendant and charge attendant, whereas no distinction in the classification at present is made among our women attendants.

We continue to experience increasing difficulty in securing the services of proper employees, and it is very evident that unless the classification of salaries is readjusted to meet the needs of the service in this asylum at the present time, the proper care of the inmates and the properties of the asylum must very materially suffer. Many of our best employees are leaving us to enter the State hospital service, where they receive a 25 per cent. increase in salaries for a service essentially the same as that which they render here.

We are now entering upon the second year of our course in training for attendants, and as the course covers two years, the first class will graduate in the spring of 1906, and it is very essential that some provision be made for an increase in compensation for those who will have completed the course in order to retain, at least, some of these trained attendants in the service and to stimulate others to enter the training school, especially as they are compelled to give extra of their



100,000 GALLON STAND PIPE





own time off duty to this training course and with no inducement in the way of extra compensation, after graduation, few will be inclined to take the course in training and give the extra time to the work.

In view of the foregoing, we request that all graduates of the training school who remain in the service of the asylum receive an increase of 25 per cent. in their salaries.

It is very important that the revision to the classification, as suggested above, be made in order to render our employees more contented and thus the service more stable. We assure you we have been very conservative in our requests for a revision, only asking for those which time and experience have convinced us are intensely essential.

As a result of the foregoing recommendation, revisions were made in the schedule as follows:

NEW POSITIONS CREATED.

Barber at \$30 per month and maintenance.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATIONS.

Baker to \$40 to \$50 per month and maintenance.

Waitresses to \$16 per month and maintenance.

Laundresses to \$14 to \$18 per month and maintenance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Again this year, the inmates of the asylum enjoyed the privilege of attending the annual fair of the Oneida Agricultural Society, free of all charge. The Utica and Mohawk Valley

Electric Railroad Company kindly and gratuitously transported the inmates to and from the fair grounds.

As a result of the visit to the asylum of the New York State Association of Editors of Daily Newspapers, many of the daily newspapers published throughout the State are mailed gratuitously to the inmates here from the sections of the State where the various papers are published. We wish to especially thank the president of the association, Mr. Callanan of Schenectady, N. Y., for these kindly contributions, as it was especially through his suggestion that this enjoyment is afforded the inmates, many of whom are actually able to read and enjoy receiving the home news.

VISITORS.

Beside the visit of the Editors' Association, as noted before, we also received a visit from King Edward's Royal Commission, which commission is sojourning in this country investigating conditions regarding the care and treatment of the feeble-minded. Doctors Donkin and Dunlop spent a considerable portion of the day here in looking up the medical and statistical aspects of the work, while the chairman, Mr. Byrne, and the remaining members of the commission, Miss Pinsent and Mr. Dickinson, made a general survey of all phases of the work.

Dr. E. V. Stoddard, President of the State Board of Charities, and Dr. Stephen Smith, Vice-president of the same Board, have each visited us once during the year, and the Board's inspectors have made frequent visits and inspections.

Miss Mary Vida Clarke, of the State's Charities Aid Associations, visited us once, as did also their local visitor, the Rev. Charles G. Sewell. Their visits are always helpful and encourag-

ing and serve to greatly benefit the public in giving them confidence and assurance that the inmates are well cared for and kindly treated by all connected with the asylum.

Mr. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, has visited us twice during the year and his inspectors have made frequent visits and inspections.

MANAGERS.

There have been several changes in the Board during the past year. Mr. Douglass was made chairman of the Board at the annual meeting, December 7, 1904, the other officers remaining the same as the preceding year. Mr. Spicer's term of office expired in March, and as he declined reappointment because of prolonged absence from the State, Mr. Dennis B. Lucey was appointed in his stead. The term of office of Dr. Woodbury expired in March and Dr. Huntley of Oneida was appointed to fill the vacancy; he, however, declined to qualify and the vacancy still exists.

A majority of the members of the Board have been present at the regular monthly meetings except the January and September meetings, which fell on legal holidays, and, therefore, no meetings were held on those days. Individual members of the Board have visited the asylum at other times and especially at evening entertainments for inmates, and we have invariably found the inmates kindly treated and all possible being done by the officers and employees for the inmates' comfort and enjoyment and for the protection and care of the State's property entrusted to our and their care, and in this connection we wish to most heartily commend all the officers and employees who are contributing so much of their best time, thought and energy

toward the care, comfort and enjoyment of the wards committed to their charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. DOUGLASS,

H. T. FOWLER,

JACOB AGNE,

GEO. W. WHITE,

R. C. BRIGGS,

D. B. LUCEY,

THOS. W. SINGLETON,

C. J. SEVERANCE.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

GENTLEMEN.—I hereby respectfully submit annual report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1905:

GENERAL FUND.

1904.

Oct.	1. Cash on hand.....	\$2,750 45	
	Received from Comptroller	98,000 00	
		<hr/>	\$100,750 45

Disbursements.

Salaries of officers and employees	\$41,770 67	
Expenses of managers.	386 77	
Provisions	23,539 81	
Household stores	3,138 38	
Clothing.	6,214 69	
Fuel and light.....	15,933 71	
Hospital and medical..	304 74	
Shop, farm and garden	5,194 96	
Ordinary repairs	825 56	
Miscellaneous	2,323 47	
	<hr/>	99,632 76
Cash on hand		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,117 69

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Received from Comptroller.....	\$16,375 35
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Disbursements.

Chapter 599, Laws 1903.

Addition to boilerhouse.....	\$1,012 83
Heating and ventilating boilerhouse.....	81 00
Installing watchman's clock.....	2 23
Feed water heater.....	6 75
Dynamo, engine and connections.....	13 35
Stock and utensils, farm.....	20 00
Painting and repairs, etc., steel ceilings.....	3 15
Steel beams, etc., bathrooms.....	3 15

Chapter 572, Laws 1903.

Flag staff.	14 90
Remodeling Buildings B and E.....	448 00

Chapter 729, Laws 1904.

Fruit and shade trees.....	72 89
Constructing ice pond.....	46 48

Chapter 727, Laws 1904.

Addition to laundry.	4,862 73
Ward Building J.....	21 56

Chapter 700, Laws 1905.

Feed water heater and connections.....	42 50
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Chapter 727, Laws 1904.

Steam repairs old buildings.....	1,998 13
Oil eliminator	100 00
Tank governor	200 00
Suction line to fire pump.....	700 00
Water line to piggery.....	250 00

Water line barn, slaughter-house.....	\$175 00
Wiring Cottages C, D and E.....	1,917 72
Repairs and equipments J. J.	2,400 59

Chapter 703, Laws 1905.

Dormitory Building A	69 01
Repairs and equipments.....	1,973 38

\$16,375 35

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Hon. JAMES A. DOUGLASS, *President Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:*

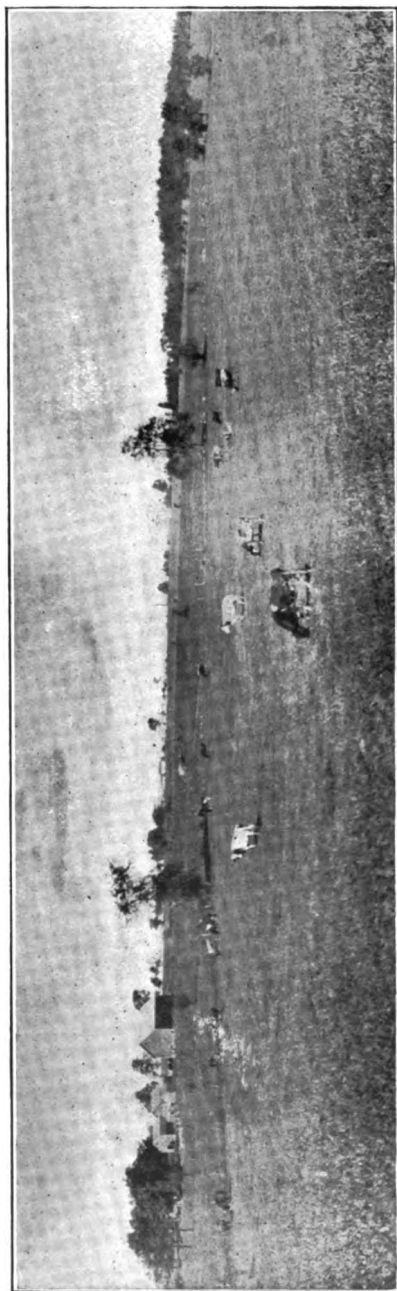
SIR.—Herewith in conformity with the provisions of the by-laws of this asylum as established by the Board of Managers, I present to you for your consideration the eleventh annual report of the chief executive officer of the asylum.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The records of the asylum and Table No. 2 appended here show that there were admitted during the year 77 patients, of which number 50 were males and 27 females. The total number under custody and treatment during the year was 788.

There were discharged during the year 34 males, 21 females, a total of 55, of which number 2 males and 2 females were transferred to other institutions, and 3 males and 2 females were handed over to the custody of friends, and 29 males and 17 females died.

The number of admissions was small during the past year, because of the fact that no increased accommodation for inmates was available during the year, and it was only through crowding in to the extreme limit of extra beds here and there about the already filled dormitories that the extra 32 extremely pressing cases were provided for. Of the cases admitted 37 came from homes, 12 from county houses, 13 from the Syracuse Institution for feeble-minded children, and 15 from reformatories, orphanages and other institutions. Again this year 2 cases were received from the juvenile reformatories and 4 from State hospitals.



THE BRUSH FARM



ND

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

The number of cases awaiting admission has increased from 364 in 1904 to 414 at present. The proportion from the various counties and the character of the cases does not vary materially from that as stated in the last annual report.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths were males 29, females 17, total 46, thus giving us a death rate of five and eight-tenths per cent. based on the total number here during the year, and six and four-tenths per cent. based on the average daily attendance. This is about an average death rate for institutions of this character, it being considerably below that of last year. The number of deaths from tuberculosis was much smaller than last year, it having been 20 this year as compared with 30 last year. However, in this connection Table No. 8 shows that while the number dying from tuberculosis this year was smaller than last year the number dying from inanition was much larger, and I am firmly of the belief that many of the deaths assigned to inanition are really due to causes of a tubercular nature.

CHARACTER OF CASES.

It is surprising to observe the erroneous impression existing in the minds of the various people who visit this asylum, and even many who do not, regarding the mental condition of the cases cared for here, and these erroneous impressions are very often found to exist with those who have official connection with the institution. Nearly every visitor is surprised to learn either through observation or by being told that we have others here than the very lowest grades of humanity, and they are surprised to find we actually have boys and girls here who

can read and write, also those who can carry on connected conversation, and we are at once confronted with the question why should this boy or this girl be here. In every instance these very cases have had an opportunity to make their way in the world and have demonstrated their inability to properly care for themselves on the outside, many of them having because of their feeble-minded condition drifted into crime or otherwise made themselves a public nuisance thus making it necessary that they be provided for somewhere, and this being the only place provided as a permanent home for defectives, other than the insane, of course all who because of feeble-mindedness are unable to provide for themselves, either through their own labor or through the help of parents or friends, must be sent here, excepting those women of the child bearing age who may be temporarily cared for at the Newark Asylum and those of the school age, that is between the ages of 7 and 14 years, which latter cases, providing they are not physically infirm, may be cared for in the Syracuse School for Feeble-Minded.

Many of our cases are feeble-minded solely because of their bodily infirmities, paralysis, etc., existing from childhood, a normal mind imprisoned and expressionless in a more or less motionless body often to the extent of the muscle of articulation being paralyzed, as well as those of the legs, arms, back, etc.

We have a considerable number of cases which have demonstrated their mental defect by getting into crime and after having served time in the juvenile reformatories, reformatories for women and even in the Elmira Reformatory, have again come before the courts, fortunately the same court where their case was first tried, when at last the court's eyes were opened

and through a special commission or otherwise the case has been estimated at its real worth and thus pronounced feeble-minded and sent to us for permanent custodial care.

It is interesting to note that seven per cent. of our cases can read and five per cent. can read and write; sixty per cent. can articulate and use language and ninety per cent. can understand language, these percentages having been much increased through training methods in vogue here.

DENTAL WORK.

We are sorry to note that we are unable to carry on the dental work in this asylum because of the fact no provision is made for an allowance for the services of a dentist. This request has been made the past three years in succession to the salary classification commission, but with no avail, and thus our inmates must suffer untold torture from their decayed and irritating teeth, and we will again be made to experience the sickening sight of driveling idiots about our wards. I say sickening, for sickening it is, especially so when we know that an allowance of \$40 per month for a resident dentist would entirely abolish the condition as we have been able to demonstrate through the almost gratuitous services of Dr. Crawford as stated in previous reports and as outlined in our recommendations to the salary classification commission.

INMATE LABOR

has contributed, as the report of the director of industries appended hereto shows, very materially toward the self-support of the asylum.

Five boys have been employed in the bake shop during the year, where, under proper supervision, they have at least done the work of two men in baking for the whole institution.

Inmates are employed about the farm, garden, laundry, kitchen and other industrial departments, as the following statement will show, to equally good advantage:

STATEMENT OF INMATE LABOR.

DEPARTMENT.	NUMBER OF DAYS.		Value.
	Men.	Women.	
Wards.....	27,330	9,632	\$5,062 70
Dining rooms.....	.....	11,823	1,182 30
Laundry.....	6,629	2,467	1,241 05
Kitchen.....	6,638	1,452	1,140 90
Sewing room.....	1,261	3,582	547 35
Farm.....	21,468	.....	3,220 20
Garden.....	3,684	.....	552 60
Shops.....	6,838	.....	1,025 40
Bakery.....	1,519	.....	227 85
Office.....	463	.....	69 45
Grading.....	11,683	.....	1,752 45
Total.....	87,513	28,956	\$16,022 25

In grading we estimate that 20 inmates with wheelbarrows will move as much earth in a day as one team, which team would cost \$3.50 per day, thus making each inmate's labor actually worth 17½ cents per day. However, in placing a value on inmate labor we only estimate it at 15 cents per day for males. (The low and medium grade cases only are employed at this work.) In some departments we actually have boys (we call them boys even though they are men in years and stature) employed who do nearly, if not quite, as much work under proper supervision as paid employees, the inmates' judgment being the one thing which even among the highest grade of the feeble minded is always deficient, thus the need always for proper supervision.

Six boys have been employed at painting during the year with one paid employee to supervise, and under these conditions two boys will do the work of one man; thus we are at least getting

the work of three men out of this one paid employee and the six boys. During the summer they have painted the exterior of the administration building, also the interior of the dining room, kitchen, amusement hall, and the whole interior of Building B. They have also painted all our sleighs and wagons and done much redressing of furniture, etc.

HOME PRODUCTS

to the value of \$22,907.36 have been produced during the year as follows:

	Value.	Cost of citizen labor.	Cost of materials.	Profit.
Farm products.....	\$3,458 40	\$1,800 00	\$791 65	\$966 85
Dairy products.....	6,289 68	630 00	2,393 00	1,452 43
Piggery products.....	5,190 41	210 00	3,758 19	1,222 22
Hennery products.....	596 70	None.	509 10	187 60
Garden products.....	1,617 20	500 00	289 80	827 40
Manufactured products.....	4,069 53	480 00	1,613 32	1,976 21
Clothing repaired.....	1,685 44	300 00	98 37	1,287 07
Total.....	\$22,907 36	\$3,920 00	\$9,453 43	\$7,869 78

Of these home products, amounts to the value of \$17,919.03 were consumed during the year, contributing toward the self-support of the asylum at a per capita rate of \$24.99, this being \$10.19 greater than shown last year and much larger than that shown in any previous year, it being about 18 per cent. of the total cost of maintenance.

The profit of \$7,869.78, as shown in the above table, realized on the operation of the various industrial departments, really represents the earnings of the inmates employed in these departments. The value of such inmate labor, on the farm, in the garden, sewing-room and shoe shop, as shown in the preceding statement of inmate labor, amounting to \$4,500.15, leaves a profit on such labor to the amount of \$3,369.63 in addition to the inestimable value of such labor to the inmates from the standpoint of their physical and moral development.

These earnings of the 70 inmates employed in these several industrial departments show that these inmates have actually supported themselves through their earnings for the asylum.

FARM COLONIES

as outlined in our last annual report are to be established during the coming year on the farm of 177 acres which was recently purchased for the asylum, and it is very gratifying to be able to record the fact that within one year from the time the plan was first proposed, one such colony will have actually been established and in operation.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Our purely manual training school has continued during the year along the same course outlined in previous reports, although more especially in connection with the training school for attendants as a result of which larger numbers of the inmates are being reached, with a resulting greatly increased improvement in the condition of the inmates and general condition of order and cleanliness about the buildings and especially in the personal appearance of the individual inmates.

Chapel is regularly held every Sunday afternoon from three to four and Sunday school Sunday mornings from ten to eleven.

DISCIPLINE.

The continuation of the merit and demerit system as outlined in our last report has surely served very materially to render the inmates much more contented and happy especially in the feeling that their good efforts are recognized and appreciated, and it has also served to make them all mindful of the fact that breaches of discipline will not only deprive them of the liberty of the grounds, but also of many little pleasures which they otherwise

might enjoy through having money to their credit. It is seldom indeed that demerits have to be recorded against inmates and the general condition of orderly behavior and voluntary employment on the part of the brighter inmates has much improved.

AMUSEMENTS

have continued during the year as formerly, singing school Monday evenings, social evening Wednesdays, and the regular Friday evening entertainment every week which consists in the winter season of a dance one week, alternating with some other entertainment the other week as home talent theatricals, stereopticon and phonograph, illustrated lectures or local church entertainments repeated for the inmates here, etc.; and during the summer of band concerts on the lawn, alternating with other entertainments on the lawn, as festivals, etc. Besides this dancing school is held Tuesday and Thursday afternoons for one hour from four to five, and a skating rink and toboggan slide is maintained during the winter season and base ball, indoor during the winter, and outdoor during the summer, is regularly played; the ball games being the usual Saturday afternoon entertainment, Saturday afternoon always being a holiday. Music is regularly furnished by our band of 18 pieces and our orchestra of eight pieces for all entertainments.

The regular Fourth of July entertainment was held as usual, consisting of the annual field day in the afternoon and lawn festival and fireworks in the evening.

At Christmas time an entertainment was provided on Christmas eve, consisting of a tree with presents for all provided through the kindness of friends and relatives of inmates. Thanksgiving Day was also duly observed and on Labor Day the usual annual clam bake was held.

MEDICAL WORK.

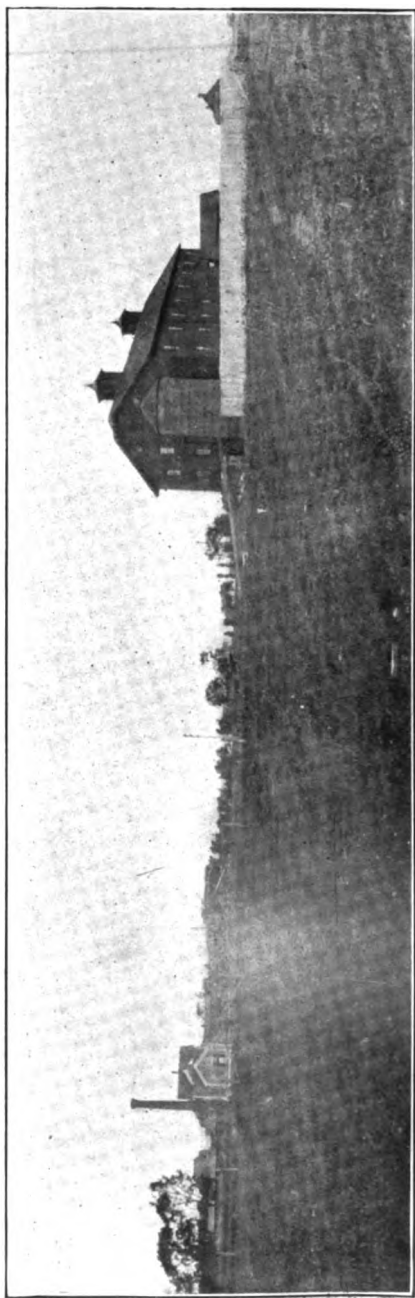
This has been considerably interrupted during the year because of frequent change in our corps of assistants and trained employees. However, our case records have been considerably augmented by procuring as complete histories as possible of all cases visited by friends, thus supplementing and verifying statements made in the original applications. Complete histories of all cases of sickness are preserved, that is the original notes taken at the bedside are filed with the individual case history. A monthly clinical record is also kept and properly filed of all cases in the asylum in order that changes from year to year in the condition of the individual inmates may be noted from records rather than from memory only.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Lasher Hart continued with us during the year as assistant physician, he being the only medical assistant during the past winter. Dr. Lorton H. Teeter returned to the service last July and continues here as medical interne. Miss Marianne Bayne was made matron in June and we consider ourselves fortunate indeed in being able to continue her services here in that position.

Frequent consultation has been had with the physicians in Rome regarding cases and we take this opportunity to thank them most sincerely for their services and the kindly consideration shown us. Dr. Thomas P. Scully and Dr. Conway A. Frost have assisted and directed us in operations and rendered most valuable service to the institution.

In this connection I wish to thank all the officers for their loyal and faithful service to the institution and assistance to me.



ASYLUM BARNs

FARMER'S COTTAGE

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24

25

EMPLOYEES.

The number of employees on September 30, 1905, was 136, of which number 79 were male and 57 female, employed as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total
Administration	4	1	5
Financial	2	0	2
Supervision	49	36	85
Engineering	6	0	6
Educational	0	2	2
Industrial	0	1	1
Medical	2	0	2
Domestic	0	10	10
Kitchen	0	3	3
Bakery	1	0	1
Laundry	1	4	5
Building and repairs.....	3	0	3
Farm and garden.....	11	0	11
	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 136
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

This shows an apparent increase in the number of employees as we reported but 126 last year; however, our pay-roll showed 135 places last September as compared with 137 this September, thus the increase is only apparent and not real as at the time of the report last year there was a number of temporary vacancies.

I am happy to record again this year the fact that our employees have been especially loyal and enthusiastic in their work and I take advantage of this opportunity to thank them for the zeal with which they have performed the various duties assigned them.

And to you, Mr. President, and to the Board of Managers, I wish to again assure you I am ever mindful of the confidence reposed by you in me and it is ever my aim to retain that confidence through a conscientious performance of all the duties entrusted by you to my care, and I most sincerely thank you for the kindly assistance and counsel which you have so willingly rendered me on all occasions when matters pertaining to the administration of the asylum have been brought to your attention.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BERNSTEIN,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR.

Asparagus, 460 bunches.....	\$46 00
Bacon, 1,831 pounds	199 02
Beef, dried, 141 pounds	28 20
Beef, corned, 1,974 pounds.....	146 44
Beets, 980 bushels	98 00
Beans, string, 123¾ bushels.....	49 83
Beans, dried, 5 bushels	10 00
Beans, lima, 3½ bushels.....	3 50
Beets, 576 bunches.	57 60
Beets, 83 bushels.	34 26
Chickens, dressed, 195 pounds	15 57
Celery, 2,075 heads	45 70
Cauliflowers, 130 heads	7 80
Cabbage, 3,624 heads.	128 96
Corn, green, 1,363 dozen ears.	154 62
Cucumbers, 9,967 each	40 44
Carrots, 32⅛ bushels	16 07
Canned Goods, 135 19-24 cases.....	244 44
Currants, 171 quarts	17 10
Ducks, dressed, 350 pounds	49 00
Eggs, 1,383½ dozen.....	292 63
Ensilage, 86½ tons	216 25
Grapes, 21 pounds	63
Ham, 6,196 pounds	867 44
Hay, 97 tons	977 00
Ice, 500 tons	1,000 00
Kraut, 18 barrels	72 00

Lard, 1,316 pounds	\$105 28
Lettuce, 1,925 heads	39 80
Milk, 32,862 gallons	3,449 24
Manure, 400 loads	400 00
Onions, 115¾ bushels	75 80
Onions, 544 bunches	11 13
Oats, 958 bushels	397 20
Potatoes, 282¼ bushels	162 25
Parsnips, 272½ bushels	134 65
Peas, green, 105¾ bushels	78 50
Peppers, 719	3 59
Pork, salt, 11,060 pounds	995 40
Pork, fresh, 4,405 pounds	528 60
Pie plant, 3,873 pounds	38 73
Radishes, 366 bunches	8 01
Raspberries, 714 quarts	62 08
Soap stock, 2,028 pounds	89 54
Soap, hard, 389 pounds	22 38
Strawberries, 284 quarts	28 40
Sausage, 448 pounds	53 70
Squash, summer, 886 each	22 16
Squash, 1,737 pounds	34 74
Salsify, 10¼ bushels	5 13
Spinach, 11 bushels	8 80
Straw, 29¼ tons	208 63
Tomatoes, 92¾ bushels	60 55
Turnips, 178¾ bushels	45 47
Veal, 2,828 pounds	282 80

\$12,164 06

FRED S. SMITH,

Steward.

REPORT OF FARMER.

	Acres.	Product.	Value.
Farm	250	.....	.....
Under cultivation	130	.....	.....
Meadow (hay, ton)	65	125	\$1,550 00
Pasture (feed for 74 head).....	125	.....	740 00
Oats, bu.	15	416	90 00
Straw (ton)	15	15	90 00
Corn, fodder (ensilage, ton).....	15	125	312 00
Corn, green, for canning (ensilage).	4	No yield	.....
Peas, green, for canning (canned, cases)	10	100	195 00
Potatoes, bu	13	300	180 00
Beets, bu.	3	800	80 00
Turnips, bu.	1	125	25 00
Millet for green fodder, ton.....	3	20	20 00
Tobacco, ton	1	1	100 00
			\$3,458 40

Trees (all young trees) :

Apple, 200	}	No yield
Pear, 100		
Plum, 50.....		

Cost of Operation :

Labor:

Farmer	\$720 00
Teamster and horses.....	1,080 00

Fertilizer.	\$80 00
Fertilizer, home product.....	450 00
Seeds	186 15
Implements, repairs, etc.....	75 50
	<hr/>
	\$2,591 65
	<hr/>

DAIRY.

Products.

	Value.	
Milk, 32,862 gal.....	\$3,449 24	
Beef, dried, 141 lbs.	28 20	
Beef, corned, 1,974 lbs.	146 44	
Veal, 2,828 lbs.	282 80	
Manure, 400 loads	400 00	
Value live stock on hand, October 1,		
1905, 67 head	1,984 00	
	<hr/>	\$6,289 68

Cost of Operation.

Live stock on hand October 1, 1904, 72		
head	\$1,790 50	
Feed purchased:		
Gluten feed, 25 tons.....	577 00	
Hay, 8 tons	67 50	
Labor	630 00	
Bedding	28 00	
Repairs and appliances	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,023 00
Home Product Feeds:		
Hay, 75 tons.	\$600 00	
Ensilage, 86½ tons	216 25	
Beets, 780 bushels	98 00	

	Value.
Straw, 10 tons	\$60 00
Pasturage.	740 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,714 25
Increased in value of head.....	\$193 50
Profits exclusive of home product feed used.....	3,166 68
Profits deducting value of home product feed used..	1,452 43
	<hr/> <hr/>

PIGGERY.

Products.

Bacon, 1,833 pounds.....	\$201 63
Ham, 6,196 pounds.....	681 56
Pork, salt, 11,060 pounds.....	884 80
Pork, fresh, 4,285 pounds.....	428 50
Sausage, 445 pounds.....	37 83
Lard, 1,401 pounds.....	126 09
Manure, 100 loads.....	200 00
Live stock on hand October 1, 1905....	2,630 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,190 41

Cost of Operation.

Live stock on hand October 1, 1904....	\$2,217 50
Feed:	
Bran, 5,500 pounds.....	53 16
Meal, 85,000 pounds.....	965 94
Middlings, 40,000 pounds.....	443 48
Salt, 41 bushels.....	8 61
Pork barrels, 18.....	22 50
Labor.....	210 00
Fuel and repairs.....	35 00
Bedding.	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,968 19
Profits from operation.....	\$1,222 22
	<hr/> <hr/>

HENNERY.

Products.

	Value.	
Eggs, 1,383½ dozen.	\$292 63	
Chickens, dressed, 105 pounds.	15 57	
Ducks, 350 pounds.	49 00	
Manure, 10 loads.	50 00	
Live stock on hand October 1, 1905.	189 50	
	<hr/>	\$596 70

Cost of Operation.

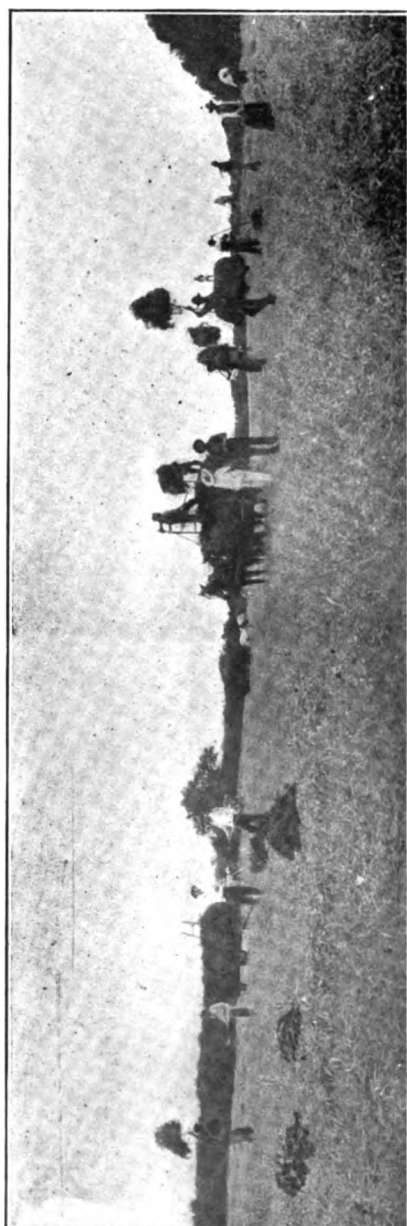
Live stock on hand October 1, 1904.	\$191 50	
Feed:		
Bran, 1,200 pounds.	12 00	
Corn, 14,400 pounds.	159 00	
Wheat, 24 bushels.	21 60	
Fuel and repairs.	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$409 10
Profits in operation.		<hr/> \$187 60 <hr/>

INVENTORY OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1905.

Horses, 15.	\$1,505 00
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Dairy.

Bulls, 1.	35 00
Cows, 50.	1,635 00
Calves, 5.	54 00
Heifers, 2, yearlings.	30 00
Heifers, 8, two year old.	200 00
Steers, 1 pair.	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,984 00



INMATES MAKING HAY



Hennery.

Chickens, 275.	\$82 50
Ducks, 38.	19 00
Hens, 150.	75 00
Turkeys, 13.	13 00

 \$189 50
Piggery.

Boars, 1.	25 00
Hogs, 45.	720 00
Hogs, 41.	820 00
Pigs, 74 spring.	740 00
Pigs, 50 fall.	75 00
Sows, 11 breeding.	220 00
Sows, fat, 1.	30 00

 \$2,630 00

GEORGE TEAL,

Farmer.

REPORT OF GARDENER.

	ACRES.	PRODUCT.	VALUE.
Garden.....	15		
Asparagus.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	445 bunches.....	\$44 50
Beans, string.....	1	125 bushels.....	50 00
Beans, Lima.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	7 bushels.....	7 00
Beets, green.....	}	586 bunches.....	58 60
Beets, dry.....		390 bushels.....	156 00
Celery.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	30,000 heads.....	60 00
Cauliflower.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	130 heads.....	7 80
Cabbage.....	2	8,500 heads.....	255 00
Corn, green.....	2	1,000 dozen ears.....	100 00
		8 ton fodder.....	20 00
Cucumbers.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	9,500 ea.....	23 75
Carrots.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	85 bushels.....	42 50
Lettuce.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	1,768 heads.....	53 04
Onions, green.....	}	324 bunches.....	6 48
Onions, dry.....		267 bushels.....	186 90
Parsnips.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	200 bushels.....	100 00
Peas.....	2	182 bushels.....	94 50
Pepper.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	525 ea.....	2 63
Potatoes.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	50 bushels.....	41 96
Radishes.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	333 bunches.....	6 66
Squash.....		852 ea.....	25 56
Squash.....		2,000 pounds.....	40 00
Spinach.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	11 bushels.....	8 80
Sassifras.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	10 bushels.....	5 00
Tomatoes.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	95 bushels.....	47 50
Turnips.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	34 bushels.....	10 20
Sage.....		355 bunches.....	17 75
Parsley.....		50 bunches.....	2 50
Pumpkin.....		2 loads.....	4 00
	PLANTS.		
Currants.....	200	174 quarts.....	17 40
Grapes.....	35	109 pounds.....	3 27
Pie plant.....	150	4,196 pounds.....	41 96
Raspberries.....	1,050	528 quarts.....	42 24
Blueberries.....	220	No yield.....	
Strawberries.....	2,440	337 quarts.....	33 70

\$1,617 20

Cost of operation:

Gardener.....	\$450 00
Labor with horses.....	50 00
Seeds.....	54 00
Fertilizer.....	35 00
Fertilizer, home product.....	200 00
Tools and repairs.....	80

789 80

Profits from operation..... **\$827 40**

THOMAS HOLLERAN,

Gardener.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRY.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM.

	No. of	Value.
Aprons, covert cloth.	58	\$43 50
Aprons, drilling.	46	9 20
Aprons, muslin.	220	55 00
Aprons, percale.	12	3 00
Bags, laundry.	29	29 00
Bags, rags.	3	60
Bags, soiled clothes.	13	2 60
Bags, stocking.	127	12 70
Bandages.	84	8 40
Bibs.	384	38 40
Blankets, hemmed.	498	24 90
Burial robes.	16	8 00
Cleaning clothes.	118	5 90
Chemise.	273	68 25
Coats, khaki cloth.	219	219 00
Cover for mangle.	1	1 00
Corset covers.	29	7 25
Curtain, pairs.	281	140 50
Curtain bands.	1,115	11 15
Diapers.	181	18 10
Drawers, pairs.	1,157	189 25
Dresser covers.	7	1 05
Dressing sacques.	1	50
Dresses, cheviot.	346	432 50

	No.	Value.
Dresses, covert cloth.....	151	\$188 75
Dresses, percale.	25	37 50
Dresses, wool.	11	33 00
Dress skirts, wool.....	14	17 50
Dusters.	14	45 70
Frocks.	91	.....
Garters, pairs.....	10	50
Holdings, iron.	118	5 98
Instrument case.	1	25
Jackets, baby.	2	20
Linings for bread baskets.	7	1 20
Linings for quilts.	1	40
Napkins, hemmed.	144	7 20
Night gowns.	461	145 25
Overalls, pairs.	116	58 00
Pillow cases.	934	233 50
Pillow covers.	17	2 55
Sheets.	826	330 40
Shirts.	758	379 00
Skirts, muslin.	34	20 40
Skirts, skirting.	169	67 60
Slippers, pairs, canvas.	4	80
Sponges, gauze.	24	1 20
Spreads, hemmed.	36	1 80
Stretcher.	1	1 00
Sunday suits.	18	126 00
Suspenders, pairs.	468	46 80
Table cloths, hemmed.	15	150
Table mats.	12	9 00
Towels, single.	1,119	167 85

	No.	Value.
Towels, roller	108	\$43 20
Tray cloths.	39	1 95
Trousers, shortened, pairs.....	184	18 40
Union suits.	183	91 50
Under waists.	18	1 80
Vests.	8	4 00
Waists, cheviot.	352	176 00
Waists, covert cloth.	75	37 50
Waists, percale.	58	29 00
Waists, girl's shirt.....	13	4 55
Wrappers.	40	20 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,837 98
		<hr/>

ARTICLES REPAIRED IN SEWING ROOM.

Aprons.	141	\$74 05
Bags.	96	4 80
Backs in vests.	15	6 00
Blankets.	471	23 55
Coats.	1,193	119 30
Coat sleeves shortened, pairs.....	15	1 50
Curtains.	64	3 20
Dresses.	114	11 40
Drawers, muslin, pair.	13	65
Drawers, under, pair.....	521	36 05
Flag.	1	25
Napkins.	27	1 35
Nightgowns.	14	1 40
Overalls, pair	274	27 40
Pillow cases	199	9 95

	No.	Value.
Rugs	15	\$1 50
Sheets.	320	6 40
Shirts	1,326	132 60
Spreads	95	9 50
Sweaters. . .	2	20
Table cloths. .	4	40
Trousers.	4,348	434 80
Vests.	271	13 55
Articles marked. .	839	8 39

\$856 44

REPAIRS IN SHOE SHOP.

Soles, new.	2,632	\$526 40
Heels, new.	1,346	134 60
Shoe mended. . .	1,642	164 20
Chair bottomed. .	12	4 80

\$829 00

JOHN J. WILKINSON,

Director of Industries.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

VALUE OF ARTICLES MADE IN TRAINING SCHOOL.

	No.	Value.
Towels.....	472	\$70 80
Sheets.....	382	152 80
Pillow cases.	63	15 75
Curtains, pairs.	36	18 00
Handkerchiefs.	369	36 90
Boys' ties.	84	21 00
Girls crocheted caps.....	37	9 25
Crocheted wool trimming, yards.....	6	90
Crocheted long shawl. . . . .	....	50
Crocheted mat. . . . .	....	15
Crocheted bag. . . . .	....	15.
Sofa pillows.	2	50
Wool bed slippers, pairs.	2	50
Bean bags.	24	05
Dusters.	36	05
Dish cloths.	48	05
Pin cushions.	2	10
Base balls.	12	10
Raffia mats. . . . .	....	10
Doileys.	2	30
Penwipers.	5	10
Pin roll.	1	15
Pin balls.	5	15
Teaspoon roll.	1	15

	No.	Value.
Plaster paris picture plaque.....	7	\$ 10
Blue silk muffler.	1	35
White muslin work-bag.	1	25
Iron holder.	1	05
Button bag.	1	05
Foot stools.	5	25
Sewing table, white enamel.....	1	75
Dressing tables, cheese cloth draped.....	3	1 00
Pieces doll furniture.....	4	25
Total.		<u>\$231 55</u>

MARY I. DOUGLASS,
Director Training School.

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY.

(Date of opening of institution, May 1, 1894.)

Real Estate.

Number of acres of land.....	350
Value	\$35,050 00
Number of acres under cultivation, farm.....	130
Number of acres under cultivation, garden...	15
Number of acres under pasturage.....	125
Number of acres in waste land.....	30
Number of acres occupied by buildings and in lawns	50
Number of buildings.....	21
Value of buildings.....	559,512 71
Total value of real estate.....	\$594,562 71

Personal Property.

Farm stock and implements.....	\$9,848 25
Farm produce	2,549 50
Furniture	21,921 74
General supplies	2,390 14
Miscellaneous articles	4,532 75
Total values of personal property.....	\$41,242 38
Total valuation	\$635,805 09

TABLE No. 1—*Concluded.**Capacity of Institution.*

Men	450
Women	250
Total	700

TABLE NO. 2.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	M. 21	F. 21	M. 16-21	F. 16-21	M. 2-16	F. 2-16	Total.
Total in Asylum October 1, 1904.....	235	189	115	37	109	46	711
Admitted during year.....	20	10	14	6	16	11	77
Total number in custody during the year.....	255	179	129	43	125	57	788
Discharged during year.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	5
Transferred during year.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Died during year.....	21	18	5	2	3	2	46
Escaped during year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whole number discharged during year.....	23	14	6	4	5	3	55
Remaining October 1, 1905.....	232	165	123	39	120	54	733
Daily average population.....							716.73

TABLE NO. 3.
RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF THOSE ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR, ALSO THOSE REMAIN-
ING OCTOBER 1, 1905.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER PRESENT OCTOBER 1, 1904.		RECEIVED. DURING YEAR.		DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.		DIED. DURING YEAR.		NUMBER PRESENT OCTOBER 1, 1905.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	12	5		1					12	6	18
Allegany.....		4	2		1				1	3	4
Broome.....		4									4
Cattaraugus.....	3										3
Cayuga.....	5	2									5
Chautauque.....	7	2	2								7
Chemung.....	4	1	1								4
Chenango.....	1	2	1								1
Clinton.....	3	1									3
Columbia.....	1	4									1
Cortland.....											
Delaware.....	1	2	2								1
Dutchess.....	6	1									6
Erie.....	34	11	4		1				36	11	47
Essex.....	3	1									3
Franklin.....	5	3									5
Fulton.....	1	2									1
Genesee.....	2	1									2
Greene.....	3		2								3
Hamilton.....											
Herkimer.....	2	4	1								2
Jefferson.....	3	13	3	1	2				3	13	16
Kings.....	64										64
Lewis.....	2		1								2
Livingston.....	2	1	2								2
Madison.....	2	2	2								2
Monroe.....	13	6	4								13
Montgomery.....	6	1									6
Nassau.....	3										3
New York.....	131	98	1	8					132	106	238
Niagara.....	9						2		9	1	10
Oneida.....	10	1	1		1				12	2	14
Orangeta.....	7		2								7

TABLE No. 3—Continued.
RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF THOSE ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR, ALSO THOSE REMAIN-
ING OCTOBER 1, 1905.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER PRESENT OCTOBER 1, 1904.		RECEIVED DURING YEAR.		DISCHARGED DURING YEAR.		DIED DURING YEAR.		NUMBER PRESENT OCTOBER 1, 1905.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ontario.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Orange.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Orleans.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Oswego.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Otsego.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Pulham.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Queens.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Rensselaer.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12
Richmond.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Rockland.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
St. Lawrence.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Saratoga.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Schenectady.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Schoharie.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Schuyler.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Seneca.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Steuben.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Suffolk.....	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1	1
Sullivan.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Tioga.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Tompkins.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Ulster.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Warren.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11
Washington.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Wayne.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Westchester.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
Windsor.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Wyoming.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Yates.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
State.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Totals.....	459	252	50	27	5	4	29	17	475	258	733

TABLE No. 4.
NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria.....				3	2	5
Canada.....	1		1	10	7	17
Denmark.....				2		2
England.....		1	1	9	8	17
Finland.....				1	1	2
France.....				6	3	9
Germany.....				26	17	43
Holland.....				1	1	1
Hungary.....				6	3	9
Ireland.....		2	2	22	20	42
Italy.....	1	1	2	11	3	14
Norway.....		1	1	1	1	2
Poland.....	1		1	5	2	7
Russia.....		2	2	14	8	22
Scotland.....				2	2	4
Sweden.....				4		4
Switzerland.....				1		1
United States.....	47	20	67	618	320	938
Venezuela.....				1		1
Wales.....				1	4	5
Unascertained.....				66	43	109
	50	27	77	810	445	1,255

TABLE No. 5.
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 1 to 5 years.....	1	2	3	1	3	4
From 5 to 10 years.....	4	4	8	33	19	52
From 10 to 15 years.....	8	5	13	93	46	139
From 15 to 20 years.....	16	4	20	227	69	296
From 20 to 25 years.....	10	6	16	151	69	220
From 25 to 30 years.....	2		2	74	54	128
From 30 to 40 years.....	4	3	7	101	52	153
From 40 to 50 years.....	2	2	4	65	76	141
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	1	3	41	33	74
From 60 to 70 years.....	1		1	18	19	37
From 70 to 80 years.....				6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years.....					1	1
	50	27	77	810	445	1,255

TABLE No. 6.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF MENTAL DEFECT IN CASES ADMITTED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1904.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism, parental.....	1		1	9		9
Asphyxia.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....				1		1
Arrested development.....					2	2
Chorea.....				1		1
Congenital.....	10	3	13	78	51	129
Consanguinity.....				13	3	16
Convulsions.....				14	8	22
Cretinism.....				2	3	5
Delayed circumcision.....				1		1
Diphtheria.....				2		2
Dissipation.....					1	1
Eclampsia.....					3	3
Epilepsy.....	1		1	15	8	23
Fall.....				7	5	12
Heredity.....	7	3	10	38	25	63
Hernia.....				1		1
Hydrocephalus.....				2		2
Ill health.....	2	3	5	5	9	14
Ill health, maternal.....	1	2	3	4	4	8
Injury.....	3	1	4	17	3	20
Insanity, maternal.....				1		1
Masturbation.....				10		10
Maternal impression.....	2	3	5	6	7	13
Measles.....				1	1	2
Meningitis.....	1		1	16	4	20
Menopause.....					1	1
Menstrual disorder.....					2	2
Nervousness.....					1	1
Organic brain disease.....				3	1	4
Overdosing with paregoric.....				2	1	3
Overwork.....				3	1	4
Paralysis.....				1		1
Physical infirmity.....				2		2
Protracted labor.....	1		1	3		3
Rickets.....					1	1
Scarlet fever.....				18	11	29
Scrofula.....				1		1
Syphilis, parental.....	2	1	3	3	1	4
Self abuse.....				2		2
Senility, parental.....					1	1
Severe fright.....				1		1
Severe illness.....				4	3	7
Sexual excess.....					1	1
Teething.....				1		1
Traumatism.....	1		1	7	2	9
Unascertained.....	18	11	29	495	279	774
Variola.....				1		1
None.....				16	2	18
	50	27	77	810	445	1,255

TABLE No. 7.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

	DURING YEAR.			SINCE MAY 1, 1894.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess.....				1		1
Abscess, retro-pharyngeal.....		1	1	1	2	3
Addison's disease.....					1	1
Appendicitis.....				2		2
Anaemia.....				1	1	2
Apoplexy.....		1	1	8		9
Atrophy, acute yellow.....	1		1	1	1	2
Atrophy, progressive muscular.....				1	2	3
Bronchitis.....				1	1	2
Cancer of the stomach.....					1	1
Convulsions.....					1	1
Chorea.....					1	1
Dementia, primary.....		1	1		1	1
Drowned.....				1		1
Encephalitis.....				1	1	2
Enteritis.....				10	4	14
Epilepsy.....	1		1	7	1	8
Exhaustion.....				2	4	11
General paresis.....				2	1	3
Grippe.....				2	2	4
Haemoptysis.....				1		1
Heart disease.....				2	4	6
Hernia, strangulated.....				1		1
Inanition.....	9	4	13	38	10	48
Inflammation of bowels.....					1	1
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Kantatonia.....				1		1
Meningitis.....				1	1	2
Nephritis.....	2		2	2	2	4
Neuritis, disseminated.....				1		1
Organic brain disease.....						1
Paralysis.....	1		1	4	3	7
Paralysis, progressive.....					2	2
Pericarditis.....				1	1	2
Peritonitis.....	1		1	3	2	5
Peritonitis, septic.....				1	1	2
Pleurisy, septic.....						1
Pneumonia.....				13	8	21
Pulmonary odema.....				1		1
Pyæmia.....				5		5
Rheumatism.....				1		1
Sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral.....	1		1	2		2
Sclerosis, multiple.....	1		1	1		1
Senility.....				1		1
Status catlepticus.....					1	1
Status epilepticus.....				3		4
Strangulation.....				4		4
Tuberculosis.....	11	9	20	59	41	100
Tumor.....					1	1
Typhoid.....				4		4
Typhoid malaria.....				2		2
	29	17	46	203	106	309

6,83
178

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

UNIV. OF MICH.
OF THE APR 13 1908

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1906

ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING DECEMBER 3, 1906

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 29, 1907

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1907

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Rome State Custodial Asylum

AT ROME, N. Y.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1906

ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING DECEMBER 8, 1906

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 29, 1907

ALBANY

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1907

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 29, 1907.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Gentlemen.—We respectfully submit to your honorable body for your consideration this, the twelfth annual report of the Rome State Custodial Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES A. DOUGLASS,

President.

RUDOLPHUS C. BRIGGS,

Vice-President.

HOMER T. FOWLER,

Secretary.

JIM STEVENS,

THOMAS W. SINGLETON,

DENNIS B. LUCEY,

JACOB AGNE,

GEORGE W. WHITE,

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE,

(Two Vacancies.)

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OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES IN 1907.

HON. JIM STEVENS	Rome
MR. JACOB AGNE	Utica
(Vacancy)	
MR. THOMAS W. SINGLETON.....	Rome
HON. JAMES A. DOUGLASS.....	Oriskany Falls

TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES IN 1909.

MR. GEORGE W. WHITE.....	Taberg
DR. CYRUS J. SEVERANCE.....	Mannsville
HON. HOMER T. FOWLER.....	Rome

TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES IN 1911.

HON. DENNIS C. LUCEY.....	Ogdensburg
(Vacancy)	
HON. R. C. BRIGGS.....	Rome

TREASURER.

H. G. LAKE.....	Rome
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D.	Superintendent
MAXWELL C. MONTGOMERY, M. D.....	Physician
ABRAHAM M. SKERN, M. D.	Assistant Physician
FRED S. SMITH.....	Steward
MARIANNE BAYNE	Matron

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. JIM STEVENS, *Chairman.*

HON. HOMER T. FOWLER,

JACOB AGNE, JR.,

HON. R. C. BRIGGS.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

HON. H. T. FOWLER, *Chairman.*

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, M. D.,

THOMAS W. SINGLETON.

ASYLUM AND FARM.

GEORGE W. WHITE, *Chairman.*

THOMAS W. SINGLETON.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, *Chairman.*

HON. DENNIS B. LUCEY,

GEORGE W. WHITE.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

THOMAS W. SINGLETON, *Chairman.*

HON. DENNIS B. LUCEY,

HON. R. C. BRIGGS.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. R. C. BRIGGS, *Chairman.*

JACOB AGNE, JR.,

HON. JIM STEVENS,

CYRUS J. SEVERANCE, M. D.

The President is an ex-officio member of all committees.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS.

K. S. PUTNAM.....Bookkeeper
JESSE YERMANStorekeeper
EMMA N. JONES.....Stenographer
JOHN McMAHONSupervisor in Charge of Male Group
JOSEPH BURKESupervisor on Brush Farm Colony
BERTHA BURKEAssistant Matron on Brush Farm Colony
JULIA CULLY.....Assistant Matron in Charge of Female
Group (Day)
HELEN DUVALAssistant Matron in Charge of Female,
Group (Night)
BLANCHE BREWSTERAssistant Matron in Male Group
WILLIAM B. EDES.....General Night Watch
JOHN J. WILKINSON....Assistant Supervisor in Charge of
Inmate Labor
GEORGE TEAL :.....Farmer
THOMAS HOLLERANGardener
JOSEPH T. FREEMAN.....Chief Engineer
GEORGE BESSE....Carpenter and Supervisor of Construction
FLORA CAGWIN.....Head Cook and Matron of Kitchen and
Dining-rooms
STEPHEN J. BURNS.....Laundryman in Charge of Laundry
MARY I. DOUGLASS.....Teacher and Director of Training
School



Rome State Custodial Asylum—Ward Building "J," East.



THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE ROME STATE
CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the organic law governing this asylum, chapter 462, Laws of 1904, we respectfully transmit to your honorable body, this our twelfth annual report.

The asylum has grown in population during the year from 733 to 752, the daily average population having been this year 732, as compared with 716 during the past year. This slight increase in number was made possible by crowding in a few additional cases, in order that we might give relief to the most needy applicants. Thus at the present time we have crowded in 752 patients in buildings having a normal capacity for 700. This condition of crowding very materially interferes with proper classification of inmates, often making it necessary to domicile low grade, destructive, untidy or filthy patients with those of a higher grade of mentality, or on the other hand necessitating the retention of patients of a higher grade of mentality with those of a much lower grade.

With the opening of our new Ward Building J, directly following January 1, 1907, the necessity for these conditions of overcrowding and improper classification will be wholly obviated, and we are confident that our facilities for proper classification of inmates will be entirely satisfactory, with the exception that we have no proper hospital for the acutely sick cases.

WARD BUILDING J.

The work has progressed rather slowly on Ward Building J, under the appropriation of \$98,000 given us by the Legislatures of 1904 and 1905, however, we have not been disposed to penalize the

contractor for not finishing the work within the specified time, as it has been most difficult and often impossible to procure suitable skilled labor and materials without long delays, because of the excessive activity in all the building trades, and too the building contractor has done his very best to give us a first-class piece of work, and we are surely getting by far the best building from the standpoint of the materials and workmanship used in the building, that we have anywhere on the grounds.

The contractor was originally given 300 working days in which to complete the building, and his time having expired on August 30, 1906, additional time has been granted him.

HORSE BARN.

The new horse barn has been completed under the \$4,000 appropriation given us by the Legislature of 1905, the work having been done through the estimate system rather than by contract, and this with a considerable saving to the State, inmate labor having assisted to a great extent in the work, the inmates having performed all the common labor.

Appropriations were made for us by the Legislature of 1906, as follows:

Maintenance for year beginning Oct. 1, 1906.....	\$115,000
Employees building	50,000
High pressure stream line to Ward Building J.....	4,000
Repair and equipment.....	3,500
Employees cottage	1,500
Ice house	1,200
Sewage disposal plant.....	2,000
Furnishing brush farm	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$178,200
	<hr/>

MAINTENANCE.

The \$115,000 given us for the maintenance of the inmates will be supplemented by the \$10,000 carried over from this year, and also by the small appropriation of \$505, for increase of salaries, granted by the last Legislature, giving us in all \$125,505 for the maintenance of 750 inmates for the first three months of the year,

and for the prospective increase in population up to 950, directly following January 1, 1907, for the remaining nine months of the year. The outlook is that this will be sufficient to carry us through the next fiscal year.

EMPLOYEES BUILDING.

The contract has been awarded for the employees building under the appropriation given us by the Legislature of 1906 and the work begun. In order to let the work go on within the appropriation of \$50,000, we found it necessary to eliminate small portions of the work, namely, painting the walls of the toilet rooms and waxing the floors throughout the whole building, as the smallest proposal was originally in excess of the moneys available. The inmates will do all those portions of the work eliminated from the contract.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM MAIN.

The work of installing the high pressure steam line to the new Ward Building J, with the \$4,000 listed above, has been completed for about \$3,300, thus leaving us a nice balance which, according to the uniform wording now used in all bills making special appropriation, can be used to compete other special work.

In connection with this work arrangements were made whereby exhaust steam from the engines is made available for use in heating the administration building and the women's group of buildings, the same as was previously provided for in the men's group, so that such exhaust steam can now be used for heating purposes in all the buildings during the milder cold weather of spring and autumn.

Provision was also made in connection with this work for abandoning a long high pressure steam line through the attics in the group of buildings for males, parallel with the new high pressure line through the basements of the same buildings, thus doing away with much unnecessary loss of heat through main steam pipes in cold attics and multiplication of main pipe lines.

REPAIR AND EQUIPMENT.

With the repair and equipment fund, we have been able to give the employees and officers, some of the much needed furniture with

which to render their rooms comfortable, such as dressers, chiffonier, chairs, tables, etc.

Additional beds were also purchased for inmates, and additional tools and machinery for the farm and barn. A new side delivery rake, a threshing machine and an ensilage cutter and blower were purchased, thus we are now able to do our threshing and ensilage cutting in proper season, and with a great saving to the State. The whole outfit for threshing and ensilage cutting cost only \$450, whereas it formerly cost us each year from \$70 to \$80 in hire, for doing this work.

A much needed porch was placed on the rear of Ward Building G, and a pavilion or summer house moved to the rear of the women's group of buildings.

A tent for tubercular girls was erected in the rear of the girls' buildings, wherein three girls have been cared for all summer, much to their own benefit, as well as providing a proper place for the isolating of such cases.

A large amount of painters' supplies have been purchased, and one painter with a number of inmates working with him has painted all the frame buildings belonging to the asylum, using uniform brick red with dark olive green trimmings for all barns, sheds, slaughter house, pig pen, hen house and ice house, and peach blow pink with white trimmings for all frame cottages.

A large amount of covering for steam pipes has been installed, and the work of keeping steam pipes properly covered and repaired is well illustrated in our statement of the per capita cost for maintenance for the year, wherein it shows a saving of \$4 per capita in fuel, or a total saving of \$2,928. While the cost for engineer's supplies shows about an equal increase to offset this saving in fuel, still the repairs made and coverings installed will continue the saving in fuel for several years to come, through diminished loss from unnecessary radiation of heat and condensation and escape of steam.

EMPLOYEES COTTAGE AND ICE HOUSE.

With the above appropriations for the specific purposes named, we have nearly completed the employees' cottage and ice house. Plans were prepared by the State architect, and bids received for



Rome State Custodial Asylum—Ward Building “J” (rear).



the two pieces of work in connection with proposals for other work. The lowest bid for the cottage was \$3,200, and the lowest bid for the ice house was \$2,100, and as both proposals were nearly double the appropriations available, we decided to build these two buildings under the estimate system, and we will be able to complete them at a cost within the appropriations. The inmates did all the common labor, including the excavation for the cellar and foundations, and the mixing of the concrete for the foundations, thus when the cellar for the cottage was excavated and the foundation completed, we had used less than \$100 of the \$1,500 appropriations for the cottage.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT.

There has been considerable delay in getting prepared plans for the sewage disposal plant, as a recent law makes it mandatory on the part of the State Board of Health to prepare all plans for sewage disposal, for all State institutions, and as the Health Department has been but very recently organized for this work, plans were not completed until very late in the season, thus we must wait until next summer to do this work, especially as we intend to do the work with inmate labor.

FURNISHING BRUSH FARM COLONY.

With the money for furnishing the Brush Farm Colony a team of horses was procured, as was also tools and machinery for the farm and furnishings for the house. The house was also repaired, papered, and painted inside and out.

FARM COLONIES.

The farm colony is progressing favorably, and most promising of good results, and we are still firmly of the opinion that all our brighter boys, to the extent of ten per cent. of the entire number of males in the asylum, can be made almost, if not wholly self-supporting in such colonies.

The 177 acres of land in this Brush Farm Colony is much too large an amount of land for one colony. We believe that each colony should have at least one-third of its acreage under cultivation, in vegetables and grains, about one-third in pasturage and

the remaining third in meadows, and it is surely unreasonable to except a colony of from twelve to twenty inmates with one farmer and wife, to properly care for so large an acreage, as at present they are trying to on the Brush farm, especially where it would require them to maintain sixty acres under cultivation.

We believe that each colony should consist of from 75 to 100 acres, and therefore desire that the Brush farm be divided, thus creating two colonies, using the present buildings for the one colony, and either purchasing an adjoining group of buildings for the other colony, or building a new house on the south road bounding the Brush farm, and removing the old barn from the present group of buildings on the Brush farm to the site of the proposed new house, the large new barn on the Brush farm being sufficient for their use there with a smaller acreage.

It will at least cost \$6,000 for the erection of a suitable house for the new colony, and \$500 to move and repair the old barn, whereas, an adjoining group of buildings consisting of a good modern house, which will accommodate 12 to 16 inmates and the farmer and wife, a good cow barn, horse barn, pig pen, chicken house and about 16 acres of land, can be purchased for \$5,000, and it will cost \$1,000 for the furnishing and equipment of the new colony in either case.

In view of the saving to the State in purchasing the adjoining group of buildings and thus securing in addition the extra land, we request that the Legislature grant us \$6,000 for the purchase of these buildings and land, and the equipment of same for colony purposes.

SPECIAL FUNDS AVAILABLE.

Amount	Title.	Available Oct. 1, 1905.	Used.	Remaining Sept. 30 1906.
	APPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 700, LAWS 1901.			
	REAPPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 599, LAWS 1903.			
	REAPPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 700, LAWS 1905.			
\$2,000 00	Electric wiring and fixtures, Building G.....	\$44 88	\$43 15	\$1 75
6,800 00	Addition to boiler house.....	18 35		18 35
1,500 00	Stock and utensils, farm.....	23 42	10 00	13 42
1,800 00	Feed water heater.....	06		06

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

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SPECIAL FUNDS AVAILABLE—(Continued).

Amount	Title	Available Oct. 1, 1905.	Used.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1906.
5,940 00	Heating, ventilating, Building C.....	\$ 23	.....	\$ 23
1,150 00	Painting, repairs, steel ceiling, Building D.....	35	.....	35
	APPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 572, LAWS 1903.			
	REAPPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 572, LAWS 1905.			
1,300 00	Feed water connections.....	80 34	\$69 78	10 56
8,500 00	Remodeling Buildings B and E	77	.....	77
	APPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 427, LAWS 1902.			
	REAPPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 429, LAWS 1904.			
	REAPPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 786 LAWS 1906.			
1,200 00	Vegetable storehouse, reappro- priated as ice house.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
500 00	Fruit and shade trees.....	420 31	81 61	338 70
500 00	Constructing ice pond.....	277 22	.....	277 22
	APPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 727, LAWS 1904.			
2,000 00	Steam repairs old building....	1 87	.....	1 87
300 00	Water line barn and slaughter house.....	125 00	122 66	2 34
	APPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 727, LAWS 1904.			
	REAPPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 686, LAWS 1906.			
6,000 00	Addition to laundry.....	1,171 02	1,041 42	129 60
38,000 00	Ward, Building J.....	37,978 44	37,978 44	.....
2,600 00	Wiring cottages C, D and E...	682 28	.....	682 28
3,500 00	Repairs and equipments.....	151 55	146 30	5 2
	APPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 703, LAWS 1905.			
	REAPPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 686, LAWS 1906.			
60,000 00	Dormitory Building A. Reap- propriated as Dormitory Building and equipping same	59,930 99	11,333 81	48,597 18
	APPROPRIATED CHAPTER 703, LAWS 1905.,			
10,000 00	Purchase farm lands with buildings.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....5

SPECIAL FUNDS AVAILABLE—(Concluded).

Amount	Title	Available Oct. 1, 1905.	Used.	Remaining Sept. 30 1906.
4,000 00	Barn accommodation.....	\$4,000 00	\$3,756 92	\$243 08
3,000 00	Boiler and connections.....	3,000 00	2,987 00	13 00
	Repairs and equipments.....	562 62	517 26	9 36
APPROPRIATED, CHAPTER 374, LAWS 1906.				
50,000 00	Employee's building.....	50,000 00	84 83	49,915 17
1,000 00	Furnishing Brush farm.....	1,000 00	968 96	31 04
2,000 00	Sewage disposal plant.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
4,000 00	High pressure main to Ward Building J.....	4,000 00	19 82	3,980 18
1,500 00	Employee's cottage.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
3,500 00	Repairs and equipment.....	3,500 00	2,016 47	1,483 53
		<u>\$181,633 70</u>	<u>\$71,178 43</u>	<u>\$110,455 27</u>

REQUESTS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

At a meeting of our Board of Managers, held Monday, September 3, 1906, the following list of special appropriations was adopted as the ones to be asked for from the Legislature of 1907:

1. Maintenance.....	\$150,000
2. Reconstruction of north end of Building "C"....	4,500
3. Tile floor in serving room.....	1,000
4. Granolithic floor in dynamo room.....	500
5. Hospital building.....	30,000
6. Coal trestle at Ontario & Western railroad.....	1,000
7. Repair and equipment.....	3,500
8. Purchase of one additional farm colony and fur- nishing and equipping same.....	6,000
9. Furnishing employees' building.....	2,000
Total	<u>\$198,500</u>

1. Maintenance.

It will require \$150,000 to maintain 1,050 to 1,100 inmates during the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1907, on which date the employees' building will have been completed, and the rooms which the employees now occupy will be used for inmates, ac-

commodating at least 100 inmates, and at this time the new Ward Building "J" will have been filled with from 200 to 250 inmates thus giving us a total population of from 1,050 to 1,100 at that time to care for and for which it will cost at about the rate of \$140 per individual per year.

2. *Reconstruction of North End of Building "C."*

Plans were prepared for this work during the past summer and figures were received for the work in connection with the bids received for the construction of Employees' Building.

The smallest bid received for this work was \$3,075, and the largest bid \$5,338.

As these bids were proposals received in connection with other work, we would advise that \$1,500 be asked for, for this purpose.

3. *Tile Floor in Serving Room.*

It is very necessary that we have this tile floor as the old wood floor has badly rotted.

All the dish washing and food serving is done in this room, which means that the floor is almost constantly soaked with moisture and water is constantly working through the floor into the basement below, making a foul basement under the floors in the kitchen and dining room buildings.

This room is 24 feet by 40 feet.

Heretofore, we have asked for \$1,000 for thus purpose.

4. *Granolithic Floor in Dynamo Room.*

This floor is to take the place of an old rotted out wooden floor in dynamo room. The wooden floor has been almost entirely destroyed by dry rot, the wooden floor laying directly on concrete. Because of this dry rot and the jarring in the room from the operation of the machinery, large amounts of dust settles on the electrical apparatus, which is very injurious to such apparatus.

This granolithic finish could be placed on top of the old concrete already in position for \$500.

5. *Hospital Building.*

We need a hospital building to accommodate fifty patients, with quarters therein for the necessary nurses and a resident physician,

with provisions in the building for cooking for the occupants of the building.

Provisional plans were gotten out for this building by the State Architect's department.

We believe \$30,000 would build such a building as we require.

6. *Coal Trestle at Ontario and Western Railroad.*

This coal trestle is needed to provide a suitable place for unloading coal from the Ontario and Western railroad.

This trestle is to be located at a point on the Ontario and Western railroad directly east of the institution about one and one-half miles. It will give us a much shorter distance to haul the coal, and also a much better road over which to draw the coal. With these facilities for drawing coal at this point, we will be able to draw six loads of coal per day instead of four loads, as at present, and as we will not have to enter the city of Rome to draw the coal, inmates can be allowed to draw the coal and drive teams for that purpose, thus a considerable saving will be instituted in the matter of drawing coal to the institution.

Also a place will be provided where cars can be unloaded at once, if for any reason, as farm work or other pressing team work it is impossible for us to unload the car, within 48 hours, the time allowed by the railroad companies for unloading coal.

We believe a suitable trestle can be built for \$1,000.

7. *Repair and Equipment.*

About an institution of this character and size there is constantly looming up various unlooked for conditions, requiring extraordinary expenditures to keep the buildings, machinery and stock in proper condition, and with increased population comes the need for additional cows and extra machinery, to keep up the repairs to the institution, also extra machinery to properly prepare and handle the farm and garden products, and new steam, water and electric appliances to be installed, etc.

8. *Purchase of One Additional Farm Colony.*

The \$6,000 asked for, for this colony, will not only provide accommodations for 16 to 20 inmates and the farmer and his wife, but will also give us additional land for these inmates to work.



Rome State Custodial Asylum—Employees Cottage.

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Every large brick building built on the grounds for inmates costs nearly \$500 per capita, and this is considerably more than farm colonies cost per capita, and we have the additional land, which is very desirable.

We should have at least, one acre of land for every inmate in the institution. We have at present but 530 acres of land, and our population by January 1, 1907, will be close to 1,000.

We wish to continue to carry out the plan of establishing farm colonies in the immediate vicinity of the institution, as additional farms can be purchased; allowing from 75 to 100 acres of land to each colony, until at least 1,000 acres of land are procured.

9. Furnishing Employees' Building.

The contract for this building has just been awarded and the building will be ready for occupancy early next summer, and it is very necessary that the building be properly equipped with furnishings for employees.

Up to the present time, our employees have been occupying small rooms about the word buildings where there is no room for comfortable furnishings. In fact, a number of the rooms have only sufficient space for a small single bed and a chair.

We believe each employees' room should be furnished with a comfortable double bed, or two single beds, two comfortable chairs, a small center table, a dresser or chiffonier, and suitable curtains and rugs.

RECOMMENDATION TO SALARY CLASSIFICATION COMMISSION.

We are of the opinion that for the benefit of the service and to anywhere nearly maintain a satisfactory carrying on of the work, in this asylum, it is very important that the following changes in the classification of positions, vacations, salaries and wages be made effective.

POSITIONS.

Treasurer.—The Board of Managers request that the position of treasurer of the Rome State Custodial Asylum be classified at a salary of \$1,200 per year. No member of the Board is willing

to act as treasurer without salary, and no resident officer of the institution has sufficient time to properly look after the duties of treasurer in connection with the duties already assigned to each such officer.

Secretary.— Our Board of Managers request that the position of secretary be classified at \$250 per year. It is very essential that some one look after the keeping of the records of the proceedings of the Board of Managers, and we believe that such records should be prepared and retained by a member of the Board rather than by a resident officer of the institution.

Dentist.— We should have a dentist allowed at \$40 per month and maintenance, for at least three months in the year. The humane care of the feeble-minded requires that their teeth receive proper attention at least once per year.

Dairyman.— We should have a dairyman in charge of our herd of 75 cattle, at \$30 per month and maintenance, instead of leaving the work to a common laborer, as is done at present.

VACATIONS.

We believe that all employees of the institution should be placed on equal footing as regards vacations, and that all employees should be allowed two weeks vacation per year.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Attendants.— We continue to experience increasing difficulty in securing the services of proper female employees, and it is very evident that unless the classification of salaries is readjusted to meet the needs of the service in this asylum, at the present time the inmates can not be properly cared for, and the properties of the asylum must very materially suffer from lack of proper care.

We should be allowed to pay women attendants and all women employees as domestics, waitresses and assistant cooks, from \$16 to \$20 per month for their services, in fact, if we are not allowed to pay this, we will not be able to secure the services of a sufficient number of employees to carry on the work.

During the past year there has been no time when we have been able to keep our positions for women employees filled, as a result

of which the service in such departments of the institution as required women for its carrying on, have very materially suffered, and we have been unable during the summer to allow our women employees their vacations, as such vacations were due them, because of the fact that we were so very short of help in the service. There has been no time during the past summer when we have had more than two-thirds of the actual number of women employees actually required to properly do the work.

It is very important that some provision be made for an increase in compensation for the attendants who have completed the course of training in this asylum, in order to retain, at least, some of these trained attendants in the service, and to stimulate others to enter the training school, especially as they are compelled to give extra of their own time off duty to this training course, and with no inducement in the way of extra compensation after graduation, few will be inclined to take the course in training and give the extra time to the work.

In view of the foregoing, we request that all graduates of the training school, who remain in the service of the asylum after such course in training is completed, be allowed an increase of 25 per cent. in their salaries.

Engineer.—The engineer in this institution should be allowed \$75 per month and maintenance for self, and cottage for family. This latter in view of the fact that an appropriation has been made for an engineer's cottage at this institution, to provide for the engineer residing within calling distance of the institution at all times.

RESULTS OF ABOVE RECOMMENDATIONS.

A dentist was allowed us for three months of each year at \$40 per month.

We are allowed to pay women attendants when beginning work \$16 per month, whereas formerly we could pay them only \$14 per month on beginning work, however, this gives us little or no relief as what we need is to be able to retain trained workers after they have been one or two years in the service, which the increase to \$20 per month would have insured us of doing much more often than under present conditions.

The allowance of a house for the engineer and his family was granted.

We were allowed to pay domestics an increase of \$1 per month; \$15 per month the first year, and \$16 per month thereafter.

FUTURE POLICY.

We are convinced that it is for the best interests of the State, as well as for the feeble-minded, that the two sexes be separated; and all who have directly to do with the care of this class of mentally defectives in the State feel likewise, as well as do the State Board of Charities, and the State Charities Aid Association, both of which bodies have recommended in their annual reports the separation of the sexes, therefore we state it as our opinion that this institution should not at present further extend its capacity for additional inmates, except to found several additional farm colonies, until such time as the matter is finally decided whether or not the two sexes are to be separated and placed in separate institutions, and too whether or not another institution for the feeble-minded is to be found in the southeastern portion of the State, as recommended at the Seventh Annual Conference of Charities and Corrections at Rochester.

With the present buildings under way completed, the capacity of the asylum will be extended to 1,100 inmates, and with farm colonies for another 100 inmates, giving us a capacity for 1,200 in all, we feel that ample provision will have been made for all the male feeble-minded in the State of such a class as will come to this asylum, providing the females are all sent elsewhere, and all the school cases to Syracuse. However, we are not unmindful of the fact, as touched upon in previous reports, that there are numbers of feeble-minded sent to the reformatories and schools for delinquents, and whenever it becomes the policy of the State to segregate these cases, and place them in suitable custody in properly equipped buildings, not as criminals but as feeble-minded, we will gladly welcome the erection of such additional buildings as would be required for the proper care of these cases, on the premises of this asylum, as we feel they could well be employed in shops and through such industries as the making of shoes, clothing, chairs, mattresses, brushes, brooms, mats, etc., they could be made to contribute a great deal toward their own support, as well as toward that of their non-criminal feeble-minded brothers.

MANAGERS.

There have been two vacancies in the Board of Managers during the whole of the year, one existing since March, 1905, when a vacancy occurred through the expiration of the term of office of Dr. Woodbury, and the other occurred in January, 1905, through the election to the Legislature of Mr. Winters.

By reason of these two vacancies it has been difficult, and often impossible, to hold regular monthly meetings of the Board of Managers as specified by law, because of the inability experienced in securing the attendance of a majority of the eleven managers on the regular meeting days.

Several appointments as managers have been announced through the press to fill at least one vacancy; one from Oneida and at least three from Syracuse have been announced, and as far as we know no one of the appointees has qualified to serve as managers, thus the business of the asylum is greatly hampered. During the year only seven of the twelve regular monthly meetings have been held, and in addition one special meeting.

CONCLUSION.

The year summed up as a whole has been one of much progress and development, and from all sources of information we receive assurance of continued and increasing confidence in the management of the affairs of the asylum, and acknowledgment of the kind care and treatment meted out to the inmates thereof, and we take this opportunity to again express our appreciation of the thoughtfulness and kindness shown by the officers and employees of the asylum toward these, the most dependent wards of this great State.

All of which is respectfully submitted by managers,

J. A. DOUGLASS,
R. C. BRIGGS,
H. T. FOWLER,
JACOB AGNE,
C. J. SEVERANCE,
DENNIS B. LUCEY,
GEORGE W. WHITE,
THOMAS W. SINGLETON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Hon. James A. Douglass, President Board of Managers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum:

SIR.—Herewith, in conformity with the by-laws governing this asylum, I have the honor to transmit to you this, the twelfth annual report of the Superintendent of this asylum.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions, 66 during the year, is comparatively small. However, only such a number could be admitted as vacancies were created for through discharge, transfer or death.

Of the number admitted 49 were males and 17 females. Of this number it is noticeable that over two-thirds of them were under 21 years of age, namely: 46 of the 66 admitted, the proportion under 21 years of age being among the males 75 per cent. and among the females about 50 per cent. Of those admitted 21 males and 4 females were under 16 years of age.

We notice a constant tendency on the part of parents to place their defective children in institutions at a much younger age than formerly, and also with much less hesitancy.

It is markedly noticeable that we have fewer applications for the admission of the physically infirm, as cripples, deformed paralytics, etc., and, too, the very low grade cases appear among the applicants in increasingly smaller percentages, thus it would appear that our policy of admitting the most needy cases first has taken in the greater number of the very low grade cases, which had collected for years previous to the opening of the asylum, and that the number of these low grade cases has been further diminished through the growing tendency to place greater and greater numbers of all feeble-minded and physically infirm children under proper medical treatment and training earlier in their existence, and thus we seldom or never find in the home the isolated or hid-

den idiot or imbecile kept out of sight because of the stigma the knowledge of the presence of such defective member in the family was supposed to cast on the household.

Of the admissions this year, 3 came from Greater New York, 13 from the county homes, 14 from Syracuse school, 2 from orphan asylums and 37 from homes.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The applications continue to come in almost daily, until we actually have now on file over 500 deferred applications for the admission of proper and suitable cases for care and treatment in this asylum, and this number does not include the hundreds of rejected or questionable applications which we have received and placed on file, which latter applications are for other than proper cases for care and treatment here, because of a history of either epilepsy or insanity in the case, the law especially directing that such cases shall not be admitted to this asylum.

DISCHARGE AND TRANSFER.

There were nine males and two females discharged and two females transferred, one going to Craig Colony and one to a State hospital.

Of the two girls discharged, one was taken home on order of the court and the other was not considered feeble-minded, thus we still adhere to our established policy of retaining in custody, to the extremity of our power, all feeble-minded females after once they are committed to this asylum, and, while we always discourage the removal of purely feeble-minded males, still, under the most promising circumstances, we occasionally allow one to go, and occasionally one takes his leave on the authority and determination of his own will, two having left us last year and were never returned or ever found trace of.

DEATHS.

The death rate during the year was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., there having occurred 34 deaths, 22 males and 12 females.

It is encouraging to note that the number of deaths from tuberculosis is continually diminishing, as is also the number from that

very indefinite cause termed inanition, and which condition occurring among the feeble-minded we have come to look upon as obscure tuberculosis, this as a result of frequent pathological findings.

We have continued to weigh and take the temperature of every inmate at the end of each month, and when our suspicions are aroused through increasing loss of weight or continued rise of temperature, they are at once placed under close medical observation and supervision, and on the first evidence of chance of infecting others, the cases are isolated. Out-door treatment is given all cases during all but the most extreme cold weather.

NEW WARD BUILDING.

The new ward building is nearing completion as per the picture of the opposite page, and will surely be ready for inmates by January 1, 1907.

This building is to accommodate 200 patients on the two main floors, and has in addition a large bath and toilet section in one portion of the basement, in another a large play-room, and the basements of the other two wings are to be used one for dining-room and the other for kitchen purposes. In addition to these there are twenty-eight small rooms finished off on the upper floor, which for the present are to be used for employees and later, when the employees building is completed, these small rooms will be used for the brighter class of boys, thus making the building accommodate an additional fifty inmates, or 250 in all. With this additional kitchen and dining-room we will be much better able to vary the diet to better suit the various classes of inmates which we care for here.

We will place in this building 200 of the younger inmates between the ages of five and sixteen, and their diet will contain much larger proportionate amounts of milk, cereals, etc., and proportionate less amounts of meats, tea, coffee, etc.

This building will be placed in the care of a supervisor and an assistant matron (man and wife), with several other men and wives working under them as attendants, thus the building will be operated as a complete department by itself as regards housing, feeding, care, etc.

BRUSH FARM COLONY.

The Brush farm colony is progressing most favorably, especially so in view of the fact that when we took possession on April 1, 1906, we had no funds for furnishings, farming implements, live stock, etc.

Eight inmates from among our brighter boys, with a supervisor and assistant matron, as farmer and wife, took possession of the farm on April 1, they marching away from the old asylum premises on that day with a team and large sleigh, two cows, one extra horse, a few cooking utensils, one month's supply of food and the eight patient's clothing and trunks, led by the patients' band. A picture of the procession appears on the opposite page.

The Legislature of 1906 gave us \$1,000 with which to furnish the farm, and with this money furniture was purchased for the house and a team and tools for the farm. A few repairs were made to the house, such as painting, papering, etc. The roofs were shingled and steel ceilings were installed, as was also a windmill, water-tank and comfortable bath-room, which the boys had little use for during the summer, they preferring to go to the creek; however, it will be thoroughly acceptable and appreciated during the winter.

Four more boys were placed on the farm as soon as the furnishings were procured, making twelve boys there. The barn also was painted and the foundation and chimneys of the house repaired and gutters placed on the house and barn.

As we had no money for purchasing cows to place on the farm, all the young stock belonging to the asylum was placed on the farm for pasturage and are to be cared for there this winter, in this way giving the farm a return from its pasture lands during the summer and stock to consume the fodder product of the farm during the winter, and in this way they are to grow the dairy cows for the colony.

The boys have already done much toward clearing up the farm, as picking stones, repairing fences, clearing the fence from growing brush, removing old stumps, etc. They have also set out 200 apple trees and fifty pear and plumb trees. A large amount of decaying wood has been drawn from the woods and a few logs taken to the sawmill, and we hope through considerable handling

of the twenty acres of woodland we will be able to furnish all the firewood needed and a considerable amount of the lumber we need for ordinary repairs about the asylum.

Following is a statement of the operation of the colony for the six months from April 1, 1906, to October 1, 1906:

Credited with supplies to the amount of.....	\$1,572 05
Charged with supplies.....	\$904 26
Salary of farmer and wife	360 00
	<hr/>
	1,264 26
	<hr/>
Profit to colony's credit.....	\$307 79
	<hr/>

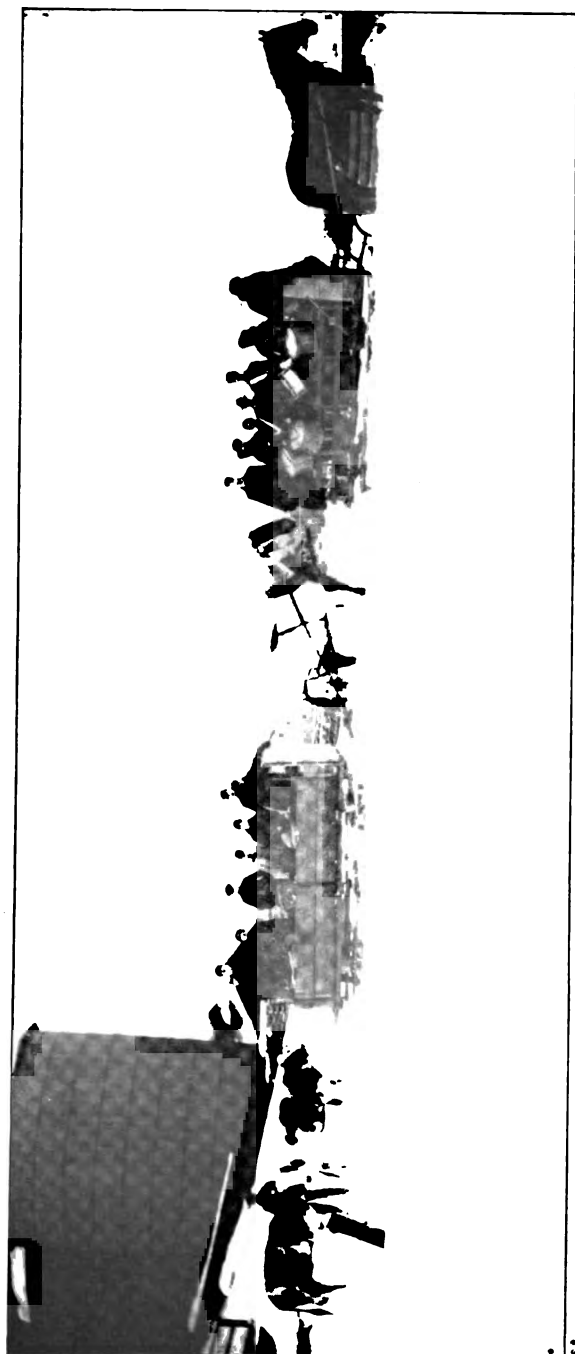
The colony will care for and feed during the winter all the young stock belonging to the asylum, and will also cut a considerable amount of wood and lumber during the winter, which will amount to sufficient to almost, if not entirely, maintain the inmates of the colony for the remaining six months of the year.

In the above statement no account is taken of the improvement to the farm through the ditching, picking stones, tearing out of old fences, stumps, brush, etc.

The colony has yet to turn in during its second six months a considerable amount of pork, chickens, ducks and eggs.

As we have had no funds for placing milk cows on the farm, we have yet to realize from one of the largest items of credit to the colony, and as we propose to raise all cows to be placed on the colony farm from calves from the asylum farm, it will be two years before dairy supplies will be produced at the colony, and about four years before they make their best showing.

In analyzing the above statement of the running expenses of the colony, it shows the per capita cost of maintenance for the one-half of the year to have been about \$105; however, it should not be overlooked that the colony was opened on April 1, 1906, with no special funds available until July 1, 1906, for furnishing and equipping the colony, thus it became necessary to do considerable of the equipping of the household, especially the kitchen and dining-room, from the general fund for maintenance, and same was charged up as a part of the running expense of the colony, whereas



Rome State Custodial Asylum—Off for the First Colony.



the first equipment of all other new departments of the institution is always a special charge and is never included in the statement of the annual running expenses of the asylum; and also, the the colony has not had its full quota of inmates during the period covered by the above statement.

An increased number of inmates at the colony will serve very materially to reduce the per capita cost for maintenance, and as the number of inmates at the colony at present is only twelve, it must be increased to sixteen or twenty. This will necessitate the finishing off of an unfinished room on the second floor over the kitchen and dining-room for the accommodation of such additional boys at the colony.

INMATE LABOR.

During the year inmates have been occupied and employed in the various educational, industrial and domestic departments of the institution a total number of days as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Wards	27,340	12,121	39,461
Dining-room .....	.....	13,397	13,397
Farm	18,430	.....	18,430
Shop	7,594	.....	7,594
Laundry	6,654	2,390	9,044
Kitchen	3,261	1,253	4,514
Sewing-room	811	2,489	3,300
Bakery	1,632	.....	1,632
Office	694	.....	694
Training	32,569	39,640	72,209
Grading	15,694	.....	15,694
Total	114,679	71,290	185,969

The above statement shows that nearly one-half of our inmates were employed at useful occupation about the asylum, and that 85 per cent. of all the inmates were occupied during the school year; and in addition to the 50 per cent. employed at useful and

remunerative occupations, 35 per cent. were being trained to become workers, or at least less dependent on the care and assistance of attendants.

It is one of our fundamental principles that every able-bodied inmate, either male or female, that is those not crippled through paralysis, disease or deformity, should be occupied every day, including Sundays, at school, exercise, work or play, or all combined, depending on the age and character of the inmate.

Even the bodily infirm, when not actually acutely ill, must be occupied at such school, labor or exercise, or all combined, as their condition warrants, such as sewing, polishing floors, knitting, crocheting, singing, etc.

During the year we have made all the women's and girls' clothing and all the men's and boys' clothing, with the exception of some of the dress-up suits, a number of white duck suits for summer use and some kakhi suits for winter use, all of which we were able to purchase ready made at especially low prices.

In addition to this, all the mending is kept up about the institution, including the repairs to clothing, shoes, furniture, buildings, etc.

In addition to the purely school work and training and work in the various departments as outlined above, inmates have been regularly employed at building an additional ice pond, excavating for cellars, foundations, etc., mowing and clearing lawns and dressing roads, and in fact at every sort of odd jobs that can be found for them to do about the asylum.

The merit and demerit system has continued in operation much to the benefit of the institution, through the greater quantities of and better work done by the inmates, as well as to the benefit of the individual inmates through the better habits formed under the stimulus of reward for good deportment and industry, which reward is of such a character as to be within the grasp of the inmate's comprehension, and lack of reward and curtailed privileges for bad deportment and laziness.

The money to carry on this system continues to be contributed by friends and parents of the inmates. It requires from \$300 to \$400 per year to carry it out successfully.

Articles were manufactured and repaired and supplies produced

in the garden and on the farm to the value of \$25,860.85 as follows:

Clothing manufactured	\$4,324 14
Clothing repaired	449 30
Garden products	1,789 49
Farm products	18,219 82
Shoes repaired	779 10
	<hr/>
	\$25,860 85
	<hr/>

Of the manufactured articles about one-half the value represents labor, and the cost of citizen labor to produce the manufactured and repaired articles was about \$1,000, thus leaving nearly \$2,000 as the valuation of inmate labor on the manufactured and repaired articles. The cost of citizen labor and seeds and fertilizer to produce the farm and garden products was \$6,392.61, thus leaving \$13,616.70 to represent the value of inmate labor and profit on such products.

The total value of inmate labor and profit as per above is \$15,616.70.

INDUSTRIES.

It is very important that we have a proper building suitably arranged for the special purpose of inaugurating additional industries, as well as enlarging those now carried on.

Such an industrial building should contain industrial school-room, as well as fully equipped shops for shoemaking, mattress, brush, basket and broom making, and also tailoring and dressmaking. It could also well contain suitable rooms for stores and supplies, for which a proper place is very much needed here at the present time, as now all our stores, including all groceries, household stores, clothing, etc., is cared for, as well as possible, in basement rooms in the very oldest buildings on the grounds, these being the only places at present available for such purposes.

At present all our industries are carried on in buildings and rooms occupied as wards for inmates, and there are constant interruptions and confusion through intrusions, articles misplaced, carried away, lost, etc., because of the double purpose for which

the rooms are used, and there is much loss of time in having to store away all materials and machinery every meal time, as well as every night, and too considerable space in thus occupied for storage purposes about the ward buildings, which otherwise could be occupied by inmates.

At the present time, with a suitable industrial building, space would thus be vacated on the wards which would provide accommodations for at least forty inmates.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIRS ON PLANT.

During the year a large amount of painting has been done in the interior of the ward buildings, and all the stables, hen house and pig pen have been whitewashed inside and the exterior of all the frame buildings on the grounds painted. The water tower has been repaired, many soft brick having been replaced with cement and the brickwork repointed and the whole tower given a coat of cement wash.

A large amount of tile has been placed for drainage purposes, thus the water holes at the east end of the buildings have been drained, as have also the cellars of the kitchen and cold storage buildings.

A large tent has been erected for tubercular females.

Electric flat irons and electric lights have been placed in the laundry.

Nearly all of the Genesee automatic flush closets have been replaced with new modern sanitary closets and additional closets installed on the wards for low grade inmates.

Two much needed bath tubs for employees have been purchased and placed.

A very necessary extra porch has been placed on the rear of one of the women's buildings.

Some much needed furniture has been purchased for the employees and officers, and some additional furnishing to allow of the care of a few additional inmates.

New windows have been placed in the barn and the wires for the electric lights to the barn and farm cottage have been repaired.

A thresher and an ensilage cutter have been installed, and a new side delivery horse rake purchased. New horse forks, ropes and pulleys have been placed in the hay barns.

A new water heater was placed in the farm cottage, and the hot air duct for heating the cottage rearranged and extended so that the registers open in the side walls, rather than in the floors where they formerly served as receptacles for the sweepings of the building.

All the tile floors in the bath rooms, closets and kitchen have been repaired and regROUTED.

All couplings on hydrants have been made uniform in size and thread with those used in the city of Rome, and reducers are used on each hydrant to fit the hose on the asylum hose cart.

The fire arches in the pig pen, slaughter house and smoke house have been repaired and new kettles placed in the pig pen.

A ventilator was placed in the roof of the pump room at the power house, gutters on all barn buildings and plank in the ice house to protect the ice from the stone foundation, in order to render the ice less subject to rapid melting.

Considerable pointing to stone and brick work about the buildings has been done.

A large amount of steam and hot water pipes have been properly covered, and all leaks in steam or water lines repaired.

Ventilators have been built in the cow barns to properly ventilate the cow stables.

All the lines of wire to the arc lamps lighting the grounds have been rearranged and repaired to meet new conditions in connection with the new building being erected.

All steam exhaust heads have been dripped through the roofs rather than as formerly leaving them to drip on the roofs, and thus destroy the roofs through large masses of ice forming at these places during cold weather.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SERVICE.

All employees of the asylum are now given every second Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday off duty, rather than, as formerly, one whole day every two weeks and every fourth Sunday. In this way there are many less interruptions in the service, especially during the week, and thus much more can be accomplished along the lines of inmate labor. The employees from the sewing rooms and laundry, assist with ward duties every second Sunday, and the brighter inmates from these same industrial departments also supply on ward and kitchen duty every second Sunday.

The training school for attendants has continued, although we receive little encouragement in the way of increased compensation for employees who have taken the course in training and remain in the work. However, we are mindful of the fact, that as a result of such training, the employees are the better equipped to properly care for the feeble-minded, and this we believe, in most instances, will be sufficient inducement to encourage the attendants to take up the work.

The training was inaugurated two years ago, and we are convinced that we can see wherein it has already very decidedly reacted to the improvement and further development of our system of manual and industrial training for inmates. We are now able to reach and improve a much larger number of inmates than ever before, and the work which inmate labor is accomplishing is a proof that we are working along the right lines.

MAINTENANCE.

The cost of maintenance during the year has been as follows:

	Total Expense.	Per Capita.	Consumed from Home Products.	Per Capita.
Officers and employees	\$42,552 48	\$58.165		
Expenses of managers	405 72	.555		
Provisions	23,851 24	32.602	\$12,647 42	\$17.286
Household stores	3,662 12	5.006		
Clothing	5,554 21	7.592		
Fuel and light	13,447 74	18.381		
Hospital and medical supplies.	547 42	.748		
Shop, farm and garden	7,913 58	10.817	2,322 75	3.174
Ordinary repairs	1,462 64	1.999		
Miscellaneous	2,652 35	3.625		
Total	<u>\$102,049 50</u>	<u>\$139.49</u>	<u>\$14,970 07</u>	<u>\$20.46</u>

The direct cost to the State of \$139.49 per capita is about the same as last year, however, the amount contributed by home products is much greater than last year, it being an increase of nearly five dollars per capita over that of last year, or a total increase of \$2,800.

This increase is principally made up of increased amounts of vegetables from the farm and garden, and an increased supply of milk from the farm.

The following is a form of annual statement which all charitable institutions have been requested to incorporate in their annual reports.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.

Names of institution, Rome State Custodial Asylum.

POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	475	258	733
Number received during year	49	17	66
Number discharged or died during year	30	17	47
Number at end of the fiscal year	494	258	752
Daily average attendance (i. e. number of inmates actually present) during the year	477.989+	253.602+	731.59
Average number of officers and employees during the year	84	47	131

EXPENDITURES.

Current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages	\$42,958 20
2. Clothing	5,554 21
3. Subsistence	40,807 20
4. Ordinary repairs	1,462 64
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	11,267 25

Total \$102,049 50

Extraordinary expenses:

1. New buildings, land, etc.	\$70,861 77
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings	216 05

Total 71,077 82

Grand total \$173,127 32

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Our usual Friday evenings entertainments have been continued during the year, consisting of band concerts and dances, alternating each week with stereopticon and phonograph exhibitions, home talent theatricals and an occasional professional entertainer. In addition to these, the inmates enjoyed their accustomed annual events, such as their masquerade ball; Thanksgiving dinner and entertainment; Christmas dinner and Christmas tree with patients operetta and present for all; special New Year's dinner; annual field day and Fourth of July celebration with lawn festival in the evening followed by fire works and plenty of ammunition for all; the annual trip by teams and trolley to circus and to the Oneida county fair; small parties making frequent trips to the near by summer parks; and last but by no means least, their annual Labor Day outing and clam bake in the grove to the rear of the asylum buildings.

Ball games, indoor and outdoor, were freely indulged in once or twice each week, both by the inmates and by the employees for the amusement of the inmates, as well as their own entertainment. Singing school evenings and dancing school afternoons were held during the school year, at least once each week.

Beside the purely amusement, Chapel was held at 3 p. m., and Sunday School at 10 a. m., every Sunday the year around.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

An attempt has been made to secure from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, a grant of funds sufficient to establish a resident pathologist at this asylum, and to properly equip the laboratory for original research work, so as to carry on a study of the underlying principles and causative factors in the various conditions of idiocy and imbecility.

The institute requires that we nominate to its board of directors the man whom we wish to carry on the work, and at the same time we must make formal request for the amount of grant which we desire for the work, following which the institute will investigate the qualifications of the man and the field for work, and then decide whether or not to make the grant of funds.

Funds are granted for only one year at a time, and it is somewhat difficult to secure the services of a competent man to undertake the work, because of so uncertain an arrangement as regards the tenure of the position and the work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Again this year, we wish to thank the managers of the Oneida County Agricultural Society for the privilege of the grounds for the inmates at the county fair, and also the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railroad Company for free transportation of the inmates to the fair and return, for which purpose special cars were given us.

We also wish to thank the many friends of the asylum, and of its inmates for their liberal contribution to the Christmas fund.

In this connection I wish to take advantage of an opportunity to express both for myself and in behalf of the inmates, our heartfelt thanks, to the officers and employees of the asylum who have so cheerfully and effectually co-operated with me in carrying on and improving the work of this institution, and I am sure I will not be stating other than the truth, when I say that we all as inmates, employees and resident officers of the asylum wish to express to the managers our appreciation of all their efforts and thoughtfulness in our behalf.

Respectfully,

CHARLES BERNSTEIN,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE CONSUMED DURING THE YEAR.

Apples, green, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.....	\$9 63
Asparagus, 450 bunches.....	45 00
Bacon, 2,462 pounds.....	286 40
Beef, dried, 200 pounds.....	40 00
Beets, 990 bushels.....	99 00
Beans, string, 143 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.....	58 60
Beans, lima, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.....	16 00
Beets, 776 bunches.....	77 60
Beets, 200 bushels.....	82 95
Chickens, dressed, 253 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	39 96
Cider, 273 gallons.....	21 84
Celery, 916 heads.....	18 32
Cauliflowers, 48 heads.....	2 88
Cabbage, 6,041 heads.....	186 81
Corn, green, 1,072 dozen ears.....	114 48
Cucumbers, 19,891 each.....	121 97
Carrots, 27 $\frac{5}{8}$ bushels.....	13 82
Canned goods, 3,768 cans.....	286 18
Currants, 9 quarts.....	90
Ducks, dressed, 164 pounds.....	29 52
Eggs, 1,081 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	223 57
Ensilage, 101 tons.....	212 00
Grapes, 109 pounds.....	3 27
Ham, 10,363 pounds.....	1,450 82
Hay, 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.....	1,345 00
Ice, 500 tons.....	1,250 00
Kraut, 14 barrels.....	56 00
Lard, 2,038 pounds.....	163 04
Lettuce, 1,971 heads.....	42 19
Milk, 39,722.05 gallons.....	4,727 31

Millet, 25 tons.....	\$37 50
Manure, 400 loads.....	400 00
Onions, 155½ bushels.....	107 08
Onions, 747 bunches	16 39
Oats, 390 bushels.....	143 00
Potatoes, 321¾ bushels.....	218 60
Parsnips, 141½ bushels.....	70 57
Peas, green, 265 bushels.....	135 32
Peppers, 600	3 01
Pork, salt, 14,470 pounds.....	1,302 30
Pork, fresh, 6,854 pounds.....	822 48
Pie plant, 2,776 pounds.....	27 76
Radishes, 416 bunches.	10 28
Raspberries, 364 quarts.....	29 12
Sage, 20 bunches.....	1 00
Soap stock, 1,605 pounds	72 25
Strawberries, 223 quarts	22 30
Sausage, 898 pounds	102 62
Squash, summer, 299 each.....	8 97
Squash, 2,198 pounds	43 96
Salsify, ¾ bushel.....	38
Spinach, 23¼ bushels.....	17 40
Straw, 13½ tons.....	86 25
Tomatoes, 104¾ bushels.....	63 79
Turnips, 124½ bushels	31 58
Turkeys, 62½ pounds	12 30
Veal, 1,588 pounds	158 80

\$14,970 07

FRED S. SMITH,

Steward.

REPORT OF FARMER.

	Acres.	Product.	Value.
Farm	527½	.....	.....
Under cultivation	142½	.....	.....
Meadow (hay, ton)	120	154	\$1,540 00
Pasture (feed for 85 head)	168	.....	681 00
Oats, bushels (3 acres no yield)	26½	591	254 13
Straw (ton)	26½	14	91 00
Corn, fodder (ensilage, ton)	20	200	500 00
Corn, green, for canning	5	.....	160 88
Corn, State, bushels	1½	150	65 00
Peas, green, for canning	10	.....	404 33
Potatoes, bushels	21	1,800	810 00
Beets, bushels	3	1,000	100 00
Turnips, bushels	1	200	40 00
Millet for green fodder, tons	2½	25	37 50

\$4,683 84

Trees (all young trees):

Apple, no yield	100
Pear, no yield	175
Plum, no yield	100

Cost of operation:

Labor:

Farmer	\$720 00
Teamster and horses	1,080 00
Fertilizer	77 00
Fertilizer, home product	450 00
Seeds	400 55
Implements, repairs, etc.	130 00

\$2,857 55

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Milk, 39,722.05 gallons.....	\$4,727 31
Beef, dried, 25 pounds.....	5 00
Veal, 1,588 pounds.....	158 80
Manure, 400 loads.....	400 00
Value live stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1906, 93 heads..	2,135 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,426 11
	<hr/>

COST OF OPERATION.

Live stock on hand Oct. 1, 1905, 67 head.....	\$1,984 00
Feed purchased:	
Gluten feed, 30 tons.....	710 00
Hay, 15 tons.....	135 00
Labor.....	600 00
Bedding.....	35 00
Repairs and appliances.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,489 00
	<hr/>

Home product feeds:

Hay, 100 tons.....	\$1,000 00
Ensilage, 101 tons.....	212 00
Beets, 990 bushels.....	99 00
Straw, 7 tons.....	45 50
Pasturage.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,856 50
	<hr/>

Increased in value of herd.....	\$151 00
Profits exclusive of home product feed used.....	3,937 11
Profits deducting value of home product feed used..	2,080 61
	<hr/>

PIGGERY PRODUCTS.

Bacon, 2,062 pounds.....	\$247 44
Ham, 8,788 pounds.....	1,230 32

Pork, salt, 12,770 pounds.....	\$1,149 30	
Pork, fresh, 7,306 pounds	867 72	
Sausage, 898 pounds	102 62	
Lard, 1,768 pounds	141 44	
Manure, 100 loads	200 00	
Live stock on hand October 1, 1906...	1,689 50	
		<hr/>
		\$5,628 34

COST OF OPERATION.

Live stock on hand October 1, 1905.	\$2,630 00	
Feed:		
Bran, 6,200 pounds.....	193 58	
Meal, 90,500 pounds	972 87	
Middlings, 39,577 pounds.....	424 81	
Salt, 50 bushels	11 00	
Labor	195 00	
Fuel and repairs	35 00	
Bedding	10 00	
		<hr/>
		4,472 26
		<hr/>
Profits from operation.....		\$1,156 08
		<hr/> <hr/>

HENNERY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, 1,081½ dozens	\$223 57	
Chickens, dressed, 253½ pounds.....	39 96	
Ducks, 164 pounds.....	29 52	
Manure, 10 loads	50 00	
Live stock on hand October 1, 1906..	138 50	
		<hr/>
		\$481 55
		<hr/> <hr/>

COST OF OPERATION.

Live stock on hand October 1, 1905...	\$189 50	
Feed:		
Bran, 1,200 pounds	12 00	
Corn, 11,600 pounds	124 70	
Wheat, 6 bushels.....	4 90	

Wheat, buck, 16 bushels.....	\$12 20	
Fuel and repairs	25 00	
		<hr/>
		368 30
		<hr/>
Profits in operation		\$113 25
		<hr/> <hr/>

INVENTORY OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1906.

Colts, 2	\$125 00	
Horses, 17	1,930 00	
		<hr/>
		\$2,055 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

DAIRY.

Bulls, 2	\$50 00	
Cows, 52	1,698 00	
Calves, 27	219 00	
Heifers, 2, yearlings	30 00	
Heifers, 2, two years old.....	40 00	
Steers, 1 pair	50 00	
Veals, 6	48 00	
		<hr/>
		\$2,135 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

HENNERY.

Chickens, 75	\$22 50	
Ducks, 75	37 50	
Hens, 125	62 50	
Turkeys, 16	16 00	
		<hr/>
		\$138 50
		<hr/> <hr/>

PIGGERY.

Boars, 1	\$15 00	
Hogs, 34	765 00	
Pigs, 41 spring	410 00	

Pigs, 53 fall	\$79 50
Sows, 10 breeding	120 00
Sows for fatting, 8	288 00
Stag, 1	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,689 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

GEORGE TEAL,
Farmer.

REPORT OF GARDENER.

Garden, 15 acres.

Apples, 29 bushels	\$14 50
Asparagus, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre, 450 bunches	45 00
Beans, string, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	58 60
Beans, lima, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	11 50
Beets, green, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, 776 bunches	77 60
Beets, dry, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, 369 bushels	147 60
Celery, 1-10 acre, 1,225 heads	24 50
Cauliflower, 1-20 acre, 60 heads	3 60
Cabbage, 2 acres, 9,500 heads	285 00
Cider, 480 gallons	38 40
Corn, green, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, 1,072 dozen ears	114 48
Corn, fodder, 10 tons	25 00
Cucumbers, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, 20,241 each	122 85
Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 60 bushels	80 00
Lettuce, 1-10 acre, 1,875 heads	89 31
Mint, 25 bunches	1 25
Onions, green, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 747 bunches	16 39
Onions, dry, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 290 bushels	174 00
Parsnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 175 bushels	87 50
Peas, 2 acres, 175 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	135 32
Peppers, 1-10 acre, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	1 25
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, 40 bushels	40 00
Radishes, 1-10 acre, 450 bunches	10 28
Squash, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre, 875 each	20 49
Squash, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre, 2,500 pounds	50 00
Spinach, 1-10 acre, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	17 40
Sassifras, 1-10 acre, 6 bushels	3 00
Tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	65 29
Turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, 90 bushels	22 50
Sage, 25 bunches	1 00
Parsley, 50 bunches	2 50
Pumpkins, 7 tons	21 00

PLANTS.

Currants, 350, 32 quarts.....	\$3 20
Grapes, 85 .....	.....
Pie plant, 200, 2,776 pounds.....	27 76
Raspberries, 1,150, 364 quarts.....	29 12
Blueberries, 200, no yield.....	.....
Strawberries, 6,000, 223 quarts.....	22 30
Gooseberries, 16 .....	.....

\$1,789 49

Cost of operation:

Gardener	\$450 00
Labor with horses	50 00
Seeds	50 00
Fertilizer	37 50
Fertilizer, home product	200 00
Tools and repairs.....	22 00
Plants, cabbage	6 00
	<hr/>
	815 50

Profits from operation \$973 99

THOMAS HOLLERAN,
Gardener.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIES.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM.

Aprons, covert cloth for kitchen, 30.....	\$22 50
Aprons, drilling, 42	8 40
Aprons, muslin, 124.....	31 00
Aprons, percale, 24.....	6 00
Articles marked, 357.....	3 57
Bags, broom, 48	4 80
Bags, laundry, 20.....	20 00
Bags, stocking, 156.....	15 60
Bags, soiled clothes, 24.....	4 80
Bags, rag, 3	60
Bandages, 12	1 20
Bibs, 344	34 40
Blankets, hemmed, 230.....	11 50
Burial robes, 40.....	20 00
Caps, bathing, 6.....	60
Chemise, 182	45 50
Coats, 71	71 00
Coat sleeves shortened, 82 pairs.....	4 10
Coat buttons sewed on, 328.....	3 28
Corset covers, 4	1 00
Cover for wagon, 1.....	3 00
Covers for dressers, 2.....	30
Curtains, window, 287 pairs.....	143 50
Curtains, porch, 2.....	2 00
Curtains, wardrobe, 2	1 00
Curtains, straps, 699.....	6 99
Diapers, 140	14 00
Dresses, cheviot, 307.....	460 50
Dresses, covert, 262	398 00
Dresses, percale, 32	160 00
Dresses, wool, 8	40 00

Dusters, 45	\$4 50
Frocks, 27	13 50
Jacket, hospital, 1	50
Linings for bread baskets, 9	90
Lung protectors, 6	1 50
Mattress protectors, 3	1 50
Mittens, 30 pairs	90
Napkins, hemmed, 183	3 66
Night gowns, 231	115 50
Overalls, 63 pairs	37 80
Pillows, 54	54 00
Pillow cases, 897	224 25
Pillow covers, 12	3 00
Sheets, 919	459 50
Shirts, 622	311 00
Slippers, 45 pairs	11 25
Skirts, canton flannel, 19	9 50
Skirts, muslin, 21	10 50
Skirts, ticking, 204	102 00
Skirts, outing flannel, 15	7 50
Sunday suits, 2	8 00
Suspenders, 533 pairs	53 30
Table cloths, hemmed, 38	3 80
Towels, roller, 123	49 20
Towels, single, 761	114 15
Tray cloths, 36	1 80
Trousers, 435 pairs	435 00
Trousers, shortened, 395 pairs	39 50
Union suits, 61	61 00
Undervests, 211	52 75
Vest, 1	50
Waists, cheviot, 240	120 00
Waists, covert, 120	60 00
Waists, percale, 29	14 50

\$3,920 40

ARTICLES REPAIRED IN SEWING ROOM.

Aprons, 203	\$10 15
Bags, laundry, 90	4 50
Blankets, 233	11 65
Coats, 1,043	104 30
Drawers, under, 447	44 70
Drawers, womens, 16.....	80
Dresses, new sleeves, 264	52 80
Frocks, 35	3 50
Flags, 2	1 00
Napkins, 40	2 00
Night gowns, 68	6 80
Overalls, 237 pairs	23 70
Pillow cases, 274	13 70
Rugs, 2	50
Shirt waists, 3.....	30
Skirts, 31	3 10
Spreads, 44	4 40
Sheets, 338	16 90
Shirts, 1,103	55 15
Trousers, 3,994	399 40
- Trousers, new bands, 20.....	2 00
Waists, 572	57 20
Waists, new bands, 61.....	6 10
Wrappers, mens, 447	44 70
	<hr/>
	\$449 30

REPAIRS IN SHOE SHOP.

Soles, new, 1,823	\$364 60
Heels, new, 1,730.....	173 00
Shoe, mended, 2,415.....	241 50
	<hr/>
	\$779 10

MARIANORE BAYNE,

Matron.

REPORT OF SCHOOL WORK—YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1906.

We have been very busy in school this year, and have added much in the line of training, physical, manual, mental and musical.

Physical training consists in the main of good calisthenics drills and marches in our Assembly Hall. Four classes of boys mornings and as many classes of girls in the afternoon; in all some two hundred and fifty patients have been benefited by such exercises. We also have the boys and girls take all the outdoor exercise possible; good brisk walks of an hour and a half when the weather permits, and in disagreeable weather we use the large airy verandas to good advantage.

This fall we have a little additional physical work. We started in under favorable circumstances, having an employee, a young woman, who shows a decided interest in the work. Two evenings a week, an hour each, are devoted to breathing exercises. These new lessons have only been carried on a few weeks, but are proving very successful.

Ball games; running exercises and various other games, and exercises with the wands and dumb-bells prove valuable, as they provide means for variety.

Manual and industrial training consisting of rough sloyd, washing, ironing, sweeping, dusting, dish-washing, bed-making, sewing and care of patients, in fact household work of all kinds for the girls and some of the boys is carried on; while the rest of the boys, or as many as we find it practical to deal with, are trained out of doors to pick up stones, work on the farm and in the gardens, shovel snow, mow lawns, rake up grass and leaves, play ball or any other games that please their fancy.

We try to instill into the minds of patients that kindliness, cleanliness and thrift are the necessary adjuncts to a happy life. We endeavor to make use of any and all ability of whatever nature we find. We do not try to make a seamstress of a girl who can not

possibly hold a needle, but shows a decided tendency to dish-washing, cleaning, etc., or vice versa. In the normal individual you see a decided preference shown for ones natural bent, so to speak, so with our patients, we find or try to find the work or corner best fitted to each individual.

Thus far our sewing classes have been a fairly successful department; we do plain hemming, over-sewing, seaming, making dusters, handkerchiefs, towels, sheets and pillow cases, windsor ties, petticoats, dresses and all other garments that the children wear that can be home made. The plain sewing is done on the wards, one attendant on each ward taking charge. We have forty girls taking lessons in sewing, and more than twice as many working in the different household departments under direction of employees. In addition to this work, we have some fancy work which we let the girls have one afternoon each week, a sort of rest from regular routine work and a reward for faithful duty. This fancy work we sell at an annual fair held usually during November. Last year the profits from the girls' fancy work and the boys' sloyd amounted to nearly twenty-five dollars.

Our classes in sloyd are comprised of boys and girls. We use basement rooms; boys working with male attendants and girls with women attendants. We have accomplished a good deal with our low grade patients in this department, for the hammers and saws seem to appeal to them, especially the former. Once the patients are made familiar with the hammer, they find very little difficulty in the successful driving of a nail. From this we have worked up to the making of rough sleds, boxes, a fairly good stool, whittled out paper knives; have made some desk files and several dressing tables out of drygoods boxes which the boys have fitted up with drawers and shelves, making a fairly good looking piece of furniture, and in addition the girls drape them with pretty white or colored cheese cloth and they look very well. We have ironing classes in the laundry; sixteen girls working there. This branch of the work is new and thus far three girls have learned to work very well with scarcely any supervision.

We have had some primary work for our brighter patients. For several months during the year we were fortunate enough to secure the services of an experienced primary teacher and the result was quite satisfactory.

We devote one or two evenings each week to the reading of stories and find this gives much pleasure.

Hitherto a little-spasmodical musical training was done indicative of good results; enough so that the management deemed it wise to give up more time to that particular branch. Our instructor, Mr. Niles, is an attendant who gives his whole time and an untiring energy to the work. A patients' band well organized is the result of a year's training. Two very good entertainments have been given by this band. Then too an orchestra composed of boys and girls is nearly ready for work, and by the first of January we hope to have them ready for playing at dancing school which is held twice a week.

This work has not been easy; it has been a slow and sometimes tedious progress, but by patience and perseverance on the part of our instructors and by constantly repeated efforts on the part of the boys and girls themselves, much has been accomplished.

One hour each week is devoted to chorus rehearsals or sacred hymns; one hour each day two days of the week to dancing school and one hour to Sunday school on Sunday morning, and one hour to services Sunday afternoons when a minister comes from town to talk to us.

At Christmas time 15 patients rendered a very pretty operetta quite creditably. During the year the boys' band gave two very good entertainments. One of the band entertainments was followed by a concert given by the boys and girls with good solos and several nice choruses. Immediately following the concert five boys gave a comical little farce called "The Big Injun" which was exceedingly funny, and the boys entered into the spirit of the thing with great gusto.

In our work we can not get perfection, but we can and do aim at it, and if in working we manage to acquire a wholesome love of work for work's sake, we feel amply repaid for any amount of labor involved.

Following is a record of the practical work on which a value can be placed, accomplished in connection with the school work during the year:

SCHOOL WORK—YEARLY REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1905 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1906.

3 work bags, at 50c.....	\$1 50
3 work bags, at 25c.....	75
2 work bags, at 25c.....	50
2 work bags, at 10c.....	20
1 laundry bag	35
2 raffia baskets, at 25c.....	50
1 raffia basket	15
1 raffia basket	35
1 raffia mat	05
3 fancy aprons and dust caps, at 25c.....	75
1 dusting apron and sleeves.....	15
1 pair baby slippers	35
2 pairs ladies' slippers, at 15c.....	30
1 crocheted couch throw.....	2 50
6 doll pin holders, at 25c.....	1 50
1 dresser scarf	25
2 sofa pillows, at 25c.....	50
1 sofa pillow	75
2 sofa pillows, at 35c.....	70
2 sofa pillows, at 25c.....	50
2 sofa pillows, at 15c.....	30
1 square	10
4 dusters, at 10c.....	40
1 hat pin cushion	25
11 turn over collars, at 5c.....	55
2 tea spoon rolls, at 10c.....	20
640 red handkerchiefs	64 00
51 windsor ties	12 50
241 string ties	24 10
161 dish cloths	16 10
414 towels	62 10

58 · REPORT OF THE ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.

201 dusters	\$20 10
1 white handkerchief	25
296 sheets	148 00
27 holders	2 70
5 match safes	50
20 hemmed table cloths	4 00
689 initial letters	6 89
1 dresser	2 00
1 crocheted scarf	1 00
9 pillow cases	1 80
256 mended pieces	25 60
	<hr/>
	\$403 74
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

MARY I. DOUGLASS,

Director of Training School.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY.

(Date of opening of institution, May 1, 1894.)

<i>Real estate:</i>		Valuation.
Number of acres of land.....	527½	\$40,360 00
Number of acres under cultivation, farm..	262½	
Number of acres under cultivation, garden.	15	
Number of acres under pasturage.....	168	
Number of acres in waste land.....	20	
Number of acres in wood land.....	20	
Number of acres occupied by buildings and in lawns	50	
Number of buildings.....	27	623,727 31
Total value of real estate.....		\$664,087 31
<i>Personal property:</i>		
Farm stock and implements.....		\$8,915 46
Farm produce		3,932 68
Furniture		30,471 43
General supplies		1,730 02
Miscellaneous articles		5,272 43
Total value of personal property.....		\$50,322 02
Total valuation		\$714,409 33

TABLE No. 2.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male 21	Female 21	Male 16-21	Female 16-21	Male 2-16	Female 2-16	Total
Total in asylum October 1, 1905.....	232	165	123	39	120	54	733
Admitted during year.....	12	8	16	5	21	4	66
Total number in custody during year.....	244	173	139	44	141	58	799
Discharged during year.....	2	....	5	1	2	1	11
Transferred during year.....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Died during year.....	12	9	5	1	4	3	34
Escaped during year.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whole number discharged during year.....	14	9	10	3	6	5	47
Remaining October 1, 1906.....	318	187	111	38	65	33	752

Daily average population:

Males.....	477.9
Females.....	253.6
Total.....	731.5

Capacity of asylum:

Males.....	450
Females.....	250
Total.....	700

TABLE No. 3.

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF THOSE ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR, ALSO THOSE REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1906

COUNTIES	Number Present October 1, 1905		Received During year		Discharged During year		Died During year		Number Present October 1, 1906		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Albany.....	12	6	3	....	....	....	1	1	14	5	19
Allegany.....	1	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	4	5
Broome.....	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	3	6
Cattaraugus.....	5	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	5
Cayuga.....	5	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	2	7
Chautauqua.....	8	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	10	2	12
Chemung.....	5	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	3	9
Chenango.....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	3
Clinton.....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7
Columbia.....	4	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	9
Cortland.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Delaware.....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5
Dutchess.....	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
Erie.....	36	11	1	....	5	....	....	....	32	11	43
Essex.....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4
Franklin.....	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	6
Fulton.....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
Genesee.....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
Greene.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Hamilton.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Herkimer.....	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	4
Jefferson.....	4	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	8

TABLE No. 3.—Continued.

RESIDENCES BY COUNTIES OF THOSE ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR, ALSO THOSE REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1906

COUNTIES	Number Present October 1, 1905		Received During year		Discharged During year		Died During year		Number Present October 1, 1906		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Kings.....	63	13	2	....	1	....	2	....	62	13	75
Lewis.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	5
Livingston.....	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	3
Madison.....	14	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	3	8
Monroe.....	4	5	2	2	....	....	1	....	15	7	22
Montgomery.....	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	6
Nassau.....	3	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	2	5
New York.....	126	100	1	....	....	1	7	4	120	95	215
Niagara.....	9	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	9	2	11
Oneida.....	9	4	4	1	....	....	....	....	13	5	18
Onondaga.....	12	5	4	2	....	....	1	....	15	7	22
Ontario.....	4	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	2	6
Orange.....	7	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	9	4	13
Orleans.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Oswego.....	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	7
Otsego.....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	7
Putnam.....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Queens.....	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	9
Rensselaer.....	4	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	8	11
Richmond.....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5
Rockland.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4

RESIDENCES BY COUNTIES OF THOSE ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR, ALSO THOSE REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1906

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TABLE No. 4.
NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	During year			Since May 1, 1904		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Austria.....				3	2	5
Canada.....		1	1	10	8	18
Denmark.....				2	....	2
England.....				9	8	17
Finland.....				1	1	2
France.....				6	3	9
Germany.....				26	17	43
Holland.....				1	1	2
Hungary.....				6	3	9
Ireland.....	1		1	23	20	43
Italy.....				11	3	14
Norway.....				1	1	2
Poland.....				5	2	7
Russia.....				14	8	22
Scotland.....				2	2	4
Sweden.....				4	....	4
Switzerland.....				1	....	4
United States.....	42	14	56	660	334	991
Venezuela.....				1	....	1
Wales.....				1	4	5
Unascertained.....	6	2	8	72	45	117
	<u>49</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>1,321</u>

TABLE No. 5.
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	During year			Since May 1, 1904		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
From 1 to 5 years.....	1	....	1	2	3	5
From 5 to 10 years.....	6	2	8	39	21	60
From 10 to 15 years.....	10	1	11	103	47	150
From 15 to 20 years.....	15	5	20	242	74	316
From 20 to 25 years.....	10	3	13	161	72	233
From 25 to 30 years.....	1	1	2	75	55	130
From 30 to 40 years.....	3	1	4	104	53	157
From 40 to 50 years.....	1	4	5	66	80	146
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	....	2	43	33	76
From 60 to 70 years.....	....	....	....	18	19	37
From 70 to 80 years.....	....	....	....	6	4	10
From 80 to 85 years.....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	<u>49</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>1,321</u>

TABLE No. 6.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF MENTAL DEFECT IN CASES ADMITTED.

	During year			Since May 1, 1904		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Alcoholism, parental.....	1	....	1	10	....	10
Asphyxia.....	1	....	1
Apoplexy.....	1	....	1
Arrested development.....	2	2
Chorea.....	1	....	1
Congenital.....	10	6	16	88	57	145
Consanguinity.....	13	3	16
Convulsions.....	2	....	2	16	8	24
Cretinism.....	2	3	5
Delayed circumcision.....	1	....	1
Diphtheria.....	2	....	2
Dissipation.....	1	1
Eclampsia.....	3	3
Epilepsy.....	15	8	23
Fall.....	7	5	12
Heredity.....	3	1	4	41	26	67
Hernia.....	1	....	1
Hydrocephalus.....	2	....	2
Ill health.....	5	9	14
Ill health, maternal.....	4	4	8
Injury.....	17	3	20
Insanity, maternal.....	1	....	1
Masturbation.....	10	....	10
Maternal impression.....	4	....	4	10	7	17
Measles.....	1	1	2
Meningitis.....	1	....	1	17	4	21
Menopause.....	1	1
Menstrual disorder.....	2	2
Nervousness.....	1	1
Organic brain disease.....	3	1	4
Overdosing with paregoric.....	2	1	3
Overwork.....	3	1	4
Paralysis.....	1	....	1
Physical infirmity.....	2	....	2
Protracted labor.....	3	....	3
Rickets.....	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	1	....	1	19	11	30
Scrofula.....	1	....	1
Syphilis, parental.....	3	1	4
Self abuse.....	2	....	2
Senility, parental.....	1	1
Severe fright.....	1	....	1
Severe illness.....	1	....	1	5	3	8
Sexual excess.....	1	1

TABLE No. 6 — Concluded.

	During year			Since May 1, 1904		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Teething.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Traumatism.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Unascertained.....	28	10	36	523	289	812
Variola.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
None.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	18
	<u>49</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>859</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>1,321</u>

TABLE No. 7.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

	During year			Since May 1, 1904		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Abscess.....	1	.....	1
Abscess retro-pharyngeal.....	1	2	3
Addison's disease.....	1	1
Appendicitis.....	2	.....	2
Anaemia.....	1	1	2
Apoplexy.....	8	1	9
Atrophy, acute yellow.....	1	1	2
Atrophy, progressive muscular.....	1	2	3
Bronchitis.....	1	1	2
Cancer of the stomach.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Convulsions.....	1	1
Chorea.....	1	1
Dementia, primary.....	1	1
Drowned.....	1	.....	1
Encephalitis.....	1	1	2
Enteritis.....	1	.....	1	11	4	15
Epilepsy.....	7	1	8
Exhaustion.....	1	.....	1	8	4	12
General paresis.....	2	1	3
Grippe.....	2	2	4
Haemoptysis.....	1	.....	1
Heart disease.....	1	1	2	3	5	8
Hernia, strangulated.....	1	.....	1
Inanition.....	5	4	9	43	14	57
Inflammation of bowels.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Intestinal obstruction.....	2	2	4
Kantatonia.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis.....	1	1	2
Nephritis.....	2	2	4
Neuritis, disseminated.....	1	.....	1
Organic brain disease.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis.....	4	3	7
Paralysis, progressive.....	2	2

TABLE No. 7 — Concluded.

	During year			Since May 1, 1904.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Pericarditis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Peritonitis .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Peritonitis, septic .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Pleurisy, septic .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia .....	.....	1	1	13	9	22
Pulmonary odema .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pyæmia	3	.....	3	8	.....	8
Rheumatism .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sclerosis, multiple .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Senility .....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Status catilepticus .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Status epilepticus .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Strangulation	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Tuberculosis	8	4	12	67	45	112
Tumor	1	1
Typhoid	4	4
Typhoid malaria	2	2
Tetanus	1	1	1	1
	<u>21</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>343</u>

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